A GUIDE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

SWEETSER'S WHITE MOUNTAIN GUIDE

NEW REVISED EDITION

FOR many years Sweetser's White Mountain Guide was one of the best-known guide books and regional handbooks in the country. During the early years of the automobile, however, the automobile blue books seemed to fill every demand, and Sweetser's Guide Book was allowed to go out of print. Lately there has been an enormous increase in the amount of walking, hiking, and climbing in all parts of the White Mountains, and a very active demand has arisen for a complete and coherent guide book. The publishers are therefore reissuing Sweetser's classic manual with entirely new plates, omitting certain sections not likely to be of importance to-day, and adding full details in regard to the new trails and other features which have recently been opened up.

The new edition has been carefully prepared and revised by Mr. John Nelson, a well-known explorer of the mountains, aided by members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and it is up-to-date and authoritative in every detail.

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A GUIDE TO
THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

A GUIDE TO
THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

BY

M. F. SWEETSER

EDITED AND REVISED BY
JOHN NELSON

With Maps and Panoramas

BOSTON AND NEW YORK
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PREFACE

The White Mountains: A Handbook for Travellers, edited by Mr. M. F. Sweetser, has been one of the most important influences in the development of the "Mountain and Lake Country of New Hampshire and the adjacent territory in Maine and Vermont." The original explorations upon which the text was founded were made in 1875 by a party headed by Mr. Sweetser and Professor J. H. Huntington. Each succeeding year the knowledge embodied in the book was supplemented by the results of other explorations, until, in the thirteenth and last edition, published in 1893, the White Mountains were depicted with a wealth of detail and a high degree of accuracy, and much of the information is as valuable to-day as it was a quarter of a century ago. No other published work has replaced Sweetser's as a guide-book, though the death of the author caused the work to go out of print.

In the preparation of a new edition, Mr. Sweetser's text has been followed in a large way, alterations being made only where changes have taken place with the lapse of years and where new knowledge has been brought forth. The panoramic descriptions of views from the important mountain-summits required few changes. Man may create and his works may be destroyed, but the mountains remain as always, excepting as fire or storm or axe may scar their slopes. Much information that was

necessary in a guide-book twenty-five years ago has been eliminated from the volume because it is now treated in specialized works: as, for example, the hotels and railroads and their rates; the descriptions of the villages and of the highways now developed to a high degree of excellence; the history, geology, botany, and poetry. The new edition must confine itself to the functions of a modern guide-book.

The trails of the White Mountain country have been extended tremendously in recent years. The work of the Appalachian Mountain Club and other associations more local in their fields of effort has been of enormous importance in this and other enterprises, and has been supplemented by the energetic endeavor of the State fire wardens and the rangers who guard the National Forests. Not only are the paths more numerous, but they are kept in better condition and are usually well marked. The editor has made no attempt to describe all of the paths. To do so would require so great a space as to make the guide-book unwieldy. The Appalachian Mountain Club has done this work well in its volume *Guide to Paths in the White Mountains and Adjacent Regions*, and this book should be sought by those who propose to do much climbing. Another reason for omitting detailed descriptions of the trails is that they may change greatly from year to year, especially as sometimes they are obliterated by fire and storm and lumbering operations.

Another omission in the new edition is that of time required in making ascents. Each mountaineer has his personal factor of speed, based on his strength and endurance, and also on his custom in climbing,

for while one person prefers to push on swiftly, with few breathing spells, another of equal climbing power enjoys a more gradual unfolding of the view, and halts at vantage-points, therefore averaging to travel more slowly.

The individual who does much mountain work learns his speed factor and can reckon with some degree of accuracy the time required to attain a given altitude. Abroad many mountaineers use the rule of a given number of feet of altitude per hour. It seems to make little difference how many miles of trail are traversed in an hour; the more gradual the ascent the more rapid is the average pace, and, conversely, the steeper the grade the slower the speed. The result in altitude achieved is practically constant. Even the correction for path conditions is not ordinarily an important one. For illustration, the various ascents of Mt. Washington are made in about the same time. The less than four miles of the Tuckerman Ravine Trail requires about the same time as the nearly eight miles of the Carriage Road. To average seven hundred feet of altitude an hour is very good going, but some men, and women, too, can do much better than this. Too often, however, the maxim is forgotten, that the speed of a party which holds together is that of the slowest member.

Great stress should be laid on the need of careful inquiry as to the condition of a trail which it is proprosed to attack, especially where the way leads into wild country or ascends one of the more dangerous summits.

Every party should have a compass and should be

forehanded as to water and food supply, and each member should be suitably clad.

The dangers of the Presidential Range are discussed in a chapter devoted to the trails of that region.

No volume having to do with the White Mountain country would be complete without a special word concerning the Appalachian Mountain Club. From the date of its foundation in 1876 to the present time the organization has expended a wealth of energy in the development of the region, particularly in making mountain travelling as easy and safe as possible, and in making accessible many summits the ascent of which would otherwise be difficult and perhaps perilous. To these ends the Club's trails have been extended many scores of miles. The paths of the Presidential Range are almost completely under the care of the A.M.C. Its work has extended to the establishment of not a few shelters, which insure safety for the tramper in periods of dangerous weather, as well as comfort at all times.

Of the beneficent influences which have been exerted in the White Mountain region, the most important is the establishment of National and State forests, most of which has been accomplished in the last decade. The Federal Government now owns nearly 400,000 acres, in various parts of the mountains, and the State of New Hampshire has taken over much of the region about the Crawford Notch. Those wishing information as to the laws and regulations governing the National Forests, including camping privileges, may obtain it from the United States Forest Service, Gorham, New Hampshire; and similar knowledge as to the State Forests from the State Forester, Concord, New Hampshire.

The new edition of Sweetser has an added feature, a list of altitudes above sea-level of peaks, valleys, villages, lakes, and rivers of the White Mountain country and of points seen from its summits, a chief purpose being to make easy a comparison of elevations in order that they may bear their correct proportion one toward another. So far as can be learned no attempt to gather together this knowledge on a broad scale and in convenient form had ever been undertaken. Sojourners in the White Mountains have found difficulty in getting information on the subject. The common experience has been that inquiries even of local altitudes have been answered incorrectly, if answered at all. With some of the less well known points the editor has been compelled to rely upon close approximations, but most of the figures given are based upon accurate engineering surveys.

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A GUIDE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

THE PRESIDENTIAL RANGE

THE Presidential Range of the White Mountains contains the highest elevations east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of a group of Appalachian peaks on the North-Carolina-Tennessee border, the chief of which is Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft. But these Southern mountains rise from country far higher than that about the White Mountains, and, moreover, their crests, for the most part, are covered with thick forests, so that, as one looks upon Mt. Washington and the splendid companion peaks, they possess an appearance of altitude and a grandeur which are unequalled in Eastern America.

The range upheaves its giant masses from a large area of country. Some idea of the geographical proportions of the titanic pile may be had from the fact that the air-line distance from Gorham on the Androscoggin River S.W. to the Crawford Notch, following the general direction of the main ridge, is 18 M.; from Randolph on Moose River due S. to Lower Bartlett on the Saco, following the line of the northern peaks and the Montalban Ridge and its foothills, is 20 M.; from the Peabody Glen to Jefferson Notch, on an E. and W. line passing between Mts. Jefferson and Clay, is 6 M.; from the Crawford

Notch due E. to the Ellis River, the line passing S. of Mt. Clinton is 8 M.; and from the Willey House due E. through Mt. Stairs to Jackson is 10 M.

To start from Pine Mt., the most northerly summit of the Range, and step from peak to peak along the ridge, the distance to Mt. Webster is 16 M., to Mt. Stanton at the lower end of the Montalban Ridge, 24 M. To take the distances most often considered it is 5 M. over the intervening peaks from Mt. Madison to Mt. Washington, and about 5 M. from Mt. Washington to Mt. Clinton.

The peaks of the main ridge, and their elevations, together with the cols between them, are as follows: —

Mt. Madison	5,380 ft.
Col between Madison and Adams	4,900
Mt. Adams	5,805
Col between Adams and Jefferson	4,930
Mt. Jefferson	5,725
Col between Jefferson and Clay	4,965
Mt. Clay	5,530
Col between Clay and Washington	5,395
Mt. Washington	6,293
Col between Washington and Monroe	5,053
Mt. Monroe	5,390
Mt. Franklin	5,028
Col between Franklin and Pleasant	4,400
Mt. Pleasant	4,775
Col between Pleasant and Clinton	4,050
Mt. Clinton	4,275
Mt. Jackson	4,012
Mt. Webster	3,876

The forest-covered Montalban Ridge, beginning at *Boott's Spur* (5,520 ft), and finally swinging eastward to what may be considered its terminal at

Lower Bartlett, contains the following summits, named from N. to S.: Col between Boott's Spur and Mt. Isolation (3,740 ft).; *Mt. Isolation* (3,970 ft.); col between Mt. Isolation and Mt. Davis (3,630 ft.); *Mt. Davis* (3,800 ft.); col between Mt. Davis and Stairs Mt. (2,890 ft.); *Stairs Mt.* (3,425 ft.); *Mt. Resolution* (3,400 ft.); *Mt. Parker* (3,015 ft.); *Mt. Hope* (2,520 ft.); *Mt. Langdon* (2,410 ft.); *Mt. Pickering* (1,945 ft.); *Mt. Stanton* (1,725 ft.); *Mt. Crawford* (3,100 ft.); *Hart's Ledge* (2,010 ft.).

E. of the Montalban Ridge is *Rocky Branch Ridge*, having as its principal summit one of the Slide Peaks (4,700 ft.) and terminating at the S. in *Mt. Maple* (2,635 ft.).

The Presidential Range has various minor spurs, between which are profoundly deep, precipitous ravines. *Tuckerman Ravine* is S.W. of the cone of Mt. Washington, between Boott's Spur and the Lion's Head. To its N. is *Huntington Ravine*, and easterly of Mt. Jefferson are the *Great Gulf* which is penetrated by the West Branch of the Peabody River, and Jefferson Ravine. Beyond Osgood Ridge and Howker Ridge, which stretch respectively S.E. and N.E. from Mt. Madison, is the *Ravine of Bumpus Brook*, and over Durand Ridge, which extends N. from Madison, is *King Ravine*, flanked on the W. by Nowell Ridge. There follow on the westerly slopes of Adams and Jefferson the *Ravine of the Cascades*, the *Ravine of the Castles*, and the *Castellated Ridge*, and farther S. the *Ridge of the Caps*, and *Burt Ravine* and *Ammonoosuc Ravine* W. of Mt. Washington. *Abenaki Ravine* is W. of Mt. Pleasant. Between the S. main ridge and the Montalban Ridge are the profound

depths of *Oakes Gulf*, while between Montalban Ridge and Rocky Branch Ridge is the *Rocky Branch Ravine*. To the N., and not far from Tuckerman Ravine, is the *Gulf of Slides*.

Mt. Washington

Mt. Washington is the loftiest peak E. of the Rocky Mts. and N. of the Carolinas, and is 6,293 ft. high. On account of this elevation, the summit forms an arctic island in the temperate zone, having the same climate as Northern Labrador and the middle of Greenland, at 70° N. latitude. This peculiarity is shown not only in the temperature, but also in the vegetation which here exists. The latitude is 44° 16′ 13″ N., and the longitude is 71° 18′ 13″ W. The upper portions of the mountain are covered with rugged fragments of mica-slate, which have been broken from the parent ledges by the action of frosts.

The mountain falls off more rapidly to the W. than to the E., where it is braced by two long spurs and cut into by profound ravines. There are several high secondary ridges toward the Glen, running out one below the other. On the S.E. and E. are the singular terraces of Bigelow's Lawn and the Alpine Garden. The upper cone pitches off much more steeply on the S. and E. than on the other sides, the N. slope being comparatively gradual.

The most beautiful phenomenon of cold weather on the mountain is the frost-work, which is formed with great rapidity, toward the wind, and in attachment to the rocks, buildings, and poles. It occurs when the wind is from the N. or W. and the moun-

tain is covered with clouds, the lower frost-points elongating until they form long and feather-like masses of exquisite delicacy and symmetry, and of the purest and most brilliant white. Among the other phenomena which have been noticed here are thunder and lightning breaking through heavy snowstorms; rainbows, with three supernumerary bows, remaining for hours; anthelia, or glories of light; large and small coronas; the spectre of the Brocken; halos; and parhelia.

Botany. — "The summit of Mt. Washington, or that portion lying above the limit of trees, agrees in its climate and other physical features very closely with those of the coast of Northern Labrador, as observed at Hopedale, in latitude 55° 35′. The seasons correspond very exactly, as the snow melts in the early summer, and ice is formed early in the autumn at about the same dates. As is well known, the alpine flora of the White Mts. is identical with that of the arctic regions, which extends far southward along the Atlantic shore of Labrador. Not only is the flora identical so that no species of plant is known to be restricted exclusively to our alpine summits, but the times of leafing, of flowering, and fruiting of plants is much the same. Such was observed in the *Rubus Chamæmorus* and *Arenaria grœnlandica*, for example. It is also the same, apparently, with the fauna. The *Chionobas semidea* flies late in July and early in August, in greatest abundance, at the same time that its representative species swarm over the bare, rocky hilltops of the Labrador coast. Their appearance heralds the close of summer, both on the extreme summit of Mt. Washington and the exposed hills of Labrador." (*Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Proc.*, XVI.)

"The wind-swept summits of our White Mts. are to the botanist the most interesting locality E. of the Mississippi, for there are found the lingering remnants of a flora once common, probably, to all New England, but which, since the close of the glacial epoch, has, with few exceptions, retreated to Arctic America. On the highest of these mountains, only, are found the conditions favorable to the growth of these arctic plants. Of

these alpine areas, Mt. Washington and the adjacent peaks are the largest, being a treeless region at least 8 M. long by 2 M. wide at its broadest part. These alpine plants are of great hardihood, and sometimes bloom amid ice and snow. . . . He who ascends to this altitude has a similar opportunity for botanic study as if he made a journey to the N., passing first from the noble forests, with which we are familiar, to those of stunted growth, and, finally leaving them behind altogether, at length arriving at the barren and bleak regions beneath the Arctic Circle. In approaching these mountain summits, one is first struck by the appearance of the firs and spruces, which gradually become more and more dwarfish, at length rising but a few feet from the ground, the branches spreading out horizontally many feet, and becoming thickly interwoven. These present a comparatively dense upper surface, which is often firm enough to walk upon. At length these disappear wholly, and give place to the Lapland rhododendron, Labrador tea, dwarf birch, and alpine willows, all of which, after rising a few inches above the ground, spread out over the surface of the nearest rock, thereby gaining warmth, which enables them to exist in spite of tempest and cold. These in their turn give place to the Greenland sandwort, the diapensia, the cassiope, and others, with arctic rushes, sedges, and lichens, which flourish on the very summit." (*Geology of New Hampshire,* vol. I.)

Historical Sketch of Mt. Washington

The austere and majestic crest of Mt. Washington was both the Ararat and the Carmel of the most ancient Indian traditions, sanctified by centuries of reverent memories, and regarded by the inhabitants of the valleys of Pequawket and Coös and Ossipee as a sacred and stainless shrine. How ancient the first of these traditions may have been no one can estimate, nor if it be a local transference of the Noachian Deluge, whose memory is scattered among all the races of the world. But so widespread was the story, and so powerful its influences of awe and solemnity, that no hunter was bold enough to approach

the sacred peaks, no war-party dared to traverse their shadowy defiles. These martial tribes of hardy and adventurous men lived for ages within sight of the mountains, and within a day's march of their deer-haunted glens and teeming brooks, but were restrained from visiting them by an ineffable awe which taught them to believe that such visits would be invasions of the shrine of the Great Spirit. The few who scoffed at these fables and boldly advanced into the highlands (alpestrian rationalists of medieval America, the Tyndalls of their time) were reported never to have returned, but to have been condemned to wander forever alone among the gloomy ravines, whence their despairing shrieks were borne from time to time to the valleys on the wings of the stormy winds.

The first of these legends is quaintly recorded by Josselyn, in his *New England's Rarities Discovered* (published in 1672). "Ask them whither they go when they dye, they will tell you, pointing with their finger to Heaven, beyond the white mountains, and do hint at *Noah's Floud*, as may be conceived by a story they have received from Father to Son, time out of mind, that a great while agon their Countrey was drowned, and all the People and other Creatures in it, only one *Powaw* and his *Webb* foreseeing the Floud fled to the white mountains, carrying a hare along with them, and so escaped; after a while the *Powaw* sent the *Hare* away, who not returning, emboldened thereby they descended, and lived many years after, and had many Children, from whom the Countrie was filled again with *Indians*."

According to Brinton's *Myths of the New World*, the tradition of the deluge was held by 28 of the aboriginal nations of N. and S. America. The mountains of safety were the Peak of Old Zuni, in Mexico, the Cerro Naztarny on the Rio Grande, Mt. Apoala, and other eminences.

The first ascent was made in June, 1642: "Darby Field, an Irishman, living about Piscat (Portsmouth), being accompa-

nied with two Indians, went to the top of the White Hill. He made his journey in 18 days. His relation, at his return, was, that it was about 160 M. from Saco; that after 40 M. travel he did, for the most part, ascend; and within 12 M. of the top was neither tree nor grass, but low savins, which they went upon the top of sometimes; but a continual ascent upon rocks, on a ridge, between two valleys, filled with snow, out of which came two branches of the Saco River, which met at the foot of the hill, where was an Indian town of some 200 inhabitants. Some of them accompanied him within 8 M. of the top, but durst go no farther, telling him that no Indian ever dared to go higher, and that he would die if he went. So they stayed there till his return, and *his* two Indians took courage by his example and went with him. They went divers times through thick clouds, for a good space; and within 4 M. of the top they had no clouds, but very cold. By the way among the rocks there was two ponds; one a blackish water and the other reddish. The top of all was plain, about 60 ft. square. On the N. side was such a precipice as they could scarcely discern the bottom. They had neither cloud nor wind on the top, and moderate heat. All the country about him seemed a level, except here and there a hill rising above the rest, and far beneath them. He saw, to the N., a great water, which he judged to be 100 M. broad, but could see no land beyond it. The sea by Saco seemed as if it had been within 20 M. He saw, also, a sea to the E., which he judged to be the gulf of Canada. He saw some great waters in parts to the W., which he judged to be the great lake Canada river came out of. He found there much Muscovy glass; they could rive out pieces 40 ft. long, and 7 or 8 broad. When he came back to the Indians, he found them drying themselves by the fire; for they had a great tempest of wind and rain. About a month after he went again, with 5 or 6 of his company. Then they had some wind on the top, and some clouds above them, which hid the sun. They brought some stones, which they supposed had been diamonds; but they were most crystal." (*Winthrop's Journal.*)

The marvellous stories told by Field stimulated other visits by the adventurous settlers on the seacoast, the chief of which was conducted by Thomas Gorges and Mr. Vines, magistrates of the colony. "They went up Saco River in birch canoes, and that way they found it 90 M. to Pegwagget, an Indian town; but by land it is but 60. Upon Saco River they found many

thousand acres of rich meadow; but there are 10 falls, which hinder boats, etc. From the Indian town they went up hill (for the most part) about 30 M. in wooded lands. They then went about 7 or 8 M. upon shattered rocks, without tree or grass, very steep all the way. At the top is a plain about 3 or 4 M. over, all shattered stones; and upon that is another rock or spire, about a mile in height, and about an acre of ground at the top. At the top of the plain rise four great rivers; each of them so much water at the first issue as would drive a mill; Connecticut River from two heads at the N.W. and S.W., which join in one about 60 M. off; Saco River on the S.E.; Amascoggin, which runs into Casco Bay, at the N.E.; and Kennebec at the N. by E. The mountain runs E. and W. 30 M., but the peak is above all the rest. They went and returned in 15 days."

Another account says: "Fourscore miles (upon a direct line) to the Northwest of *Scarborow*, a Ridge of Mountains run Northwest and Northeast an hundred Leagues, known by the name of the *White Mountains*, upon which lieth Snow all the year, and it is a Land-mark twenty miles off at Sea. It is rising ground from the Seashore to these Hills, and they are inaccessible but by the Gullies which the dissolved Snow hath made: in these Gullies grow *Saven* Bushes, which being taken hold of are a good help to the climbing Discoverer; upon the top of the highest of these Mountains is a large Level or Plain of a days journey over, whereon nothing grows but Moss; at the farther end of this Plain is another Hill called the *Sugar Loaf*, to outward appearance a rude heap of massive stones piled one upon another, and you may as you ascend step from one stone to another, as if you were going up a pair of stairs, but winding still about the Hill till you come to the top, which will require half a days time, and yet it is not above a Mile, where there is also a Level of about an Acre of ground, with a pond of clear water in the midst of it; which you may hear run down, but how it ascends is a mystery. From this rocky Hill you may see the whole Countrey round about; it is far above the lower Clouds, and from hence we beheld a Vapour (like a great Pillar) drawn up by the Sun Beams out of a great Lake or Pond into the Air, where it was formed into a Cloud. The Country beyond these Hills, Northward is daunting terrible, being full of rocky Hills, as thick as Mole-hills in a Meadow, and cloathed with infinite thick Woods." (Josselyn's *New England Rarities;* 1672.)

The hostilities with the Indians which broke out soon after 1670 prevented further explorations in this region, except such practical ones as were made at point of sword by the companies of rangers. In 1728 and 1746 such parties visited the mountain. In July, 1784, the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Ipswich, and six other gentlemen visited the summit of Mt. Washington for scientific observations, being the first party to ascend with that intent. The summit was embanked in clouds, but they estimated it to be nearly 10,000 ft. high. They engraved their names on a sheet of lead under a rock, which being found 18 years later was the source of great mystification to the villagers at Jackson.

It is not known by whom Mt. Washington was named, but the present name is found in Dr. Cutler's MS. of 1784, and it is probable that it was given at that time and by Cutler's party. These explorers stayed on the mountain through a stormy night. The Lancaster party which named the N. peaks in 1820 also remained on the peak all night.

Casualties. In October, 1851, a young graduate of Oxford University, the son of Sir George Strickland, went up to the Crawford House Path against the advice of the guides, became bewildered, and perished by falling over a cliff. In 1855, Miss Lizzie Bourne, of Kennebunk, ascended from the Glen House on foot, with her uncle and cousin, but became exhausted and sat down to rest within 30 rods of the summit (which was veiled by fog), and died there. The place is marked by a pyramid of stones near the railway. In August, 1856, Benjamin Chandler, an elderly man from Delaware, was lost from the Glen House Path, and died from exposure, on the spur now known as the Chandler Ridge. His remains were found a year later.

In late October, 1855, Dr. B. L. Ball attempted to ascend Mt. Washington alone, but became confused in the snow and clouds, lost his way, and spent three days in painful wanderings on the mountain-side, enveloped in storm and encased in ice. The nights were spent cowering under an umbrella and fighting off

the fatal approach of sleep. After thus struggling for 60 hours, without food or sleep, he was found still wandering along the ridges by a party of guides sent in search of him. In 1874 Harry W. Hunter was lost from the Crawford House Path, and his remains were found several years after.

In 1880 a woman was killed in a carriage accident on the road below the Half-Way House. In 1886 Sewall F. Faunce, a Boston boy, was killed by the fall of the snow arch in Tuckerman Ravine. Aug. 24, 1890, Ewald Weiss, a violinist of the Summit House, started for the summit of Mt. Adams, and his fate was never known, but without doubt he perished in a severe storm that arose. The death of William B. Curtis and Allan Ormsbee, of New York, both noted athletes, occurred on the Crawford Trail in the furious sleet and snowstorm of June 30, 1900, when the wind reached the velocity of 100 M. an hour. John M. Keenan, of Charlestown, Mass., a new member of a party of engineers, disappeared in a fog while stationed near the base of the cone of Mt. Washington, Sept. 18, 1912, and undoubtedly perished. It is believed that he reached the base of the mountain, but his mind had become unbalanced, and he probably died somewhere in the wilderness about Pinkham Notch.

The first house on the summit of Mt. Washington was built by E. A. Crawford, in 1821, and was a low-browed stone cabin, located near the spring. Its floor was covered with moss (for bedding), and the furniture consisted of a roll of sheet-lead (for a hotel register), a stove, and an iron chest for blankets. Here rested the first ladies who attained the summit (a Portsmouth party, in 1821). In 1840 occurred the first ascent on horseback, when Abel Crawford (then 75 years old) was escorted up by E. A. Crawford. Ethan's stone cabin was swept away in the terrific storm of August, 1826.

In 1850 the summit was taken possession of by an eccentric genius named Nazro, who named it *Trinity Height*, and proposed to inaugurate here "the Christian or purple and royal Democracy." By virtue of the self-assumed title of the "Israel of Jerusalem," he built toll-gates on the bridle paths, and taxed each visitor a dollar. In 1852 the Summit House was built, of massive rocks bolted together, and with 4 cables holding the roof on. Its dimensions were 24 x 64 ft.; and the Tip-Top House, which was built the next year, is 28 x 84 ft. In 1854 an observ-

atory 40 ft. high was erected on the summit, but it was unprofitable, and was torn down two years afterwards.

The first ascent in winter was made in December, 1858, by a Lancaster sheriff, in order to serve a legal process. His party found frost $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick on the windows, the walls, and the furniture, and they had barely reached the woods below when a deadly frost-cloud overspread the summit. Three more Lancastrians ascended in February, 1862, and remained on top for 2 days, experiencing a 36 hours' snowstorm. In the winter of 1870–71, 70 ascents were made; and many others have ensued since. In January, 1874, the daughter of Ethan A. Crawford walked up on the railway sleepers, without great difficulty. The most perilous ascent was made by Prof. Huntington, in Nov., 1873, when the thermometer stood at 17° below zero, and the wind blew 72 M. an hour. In 1869–70 Messrs. Huntington and Cloud demonstrated the possibility of wintering at a high altitude by passing January and February on Mt. Moosilauke; and the same gentlemen, with S. A. Nelson and two other companions, boldly attacked Mt. Washington the following winter, and remained on its summit from November 12, 1870, to May 12, 1871. They occupied a portion of the engine-house.

In June, 1908, the buildings on Mt. Washington were destroyed by fire, including the Summit House, the Government signal station, the railroad buildings, the house occupied by the enterprising little newspaper *Among the Clouds*, and all but the walls of the ancient Tip-Top House. The present Summit House was opened in 1915. The building is anchored without the use of the customary chains, by sinking the sills into solid concrete and there securing them by heavy iron bolts, while each post is fastened to the sills by wrought-iron straps, this method of construction being continued to the second floor of the house.

The View from Mt. Washington

has justly been called "an epic landscape." The English alpestrian Latrobe said that it is magnificent, but gloomy. The view-line sweeps around a circumference of nearly 1,000 M., embracing parts of five States and the Province of Quebec. Within

this vast circle are seen scores of villages and hamlets and hundreds of mountains, with the widening valleys of the chief rivers of New England. If the peak were 5,000 ft. higher, the beauty of the view would be seriously impaired by the indistinctness caused by the greater distance.

The first mood of the visitor (unless he is one of the dull and improvident souls who herd by the hotel stove) is of wonder and amazement at the vastness of the prospect. Everything appears confused and chaotic for scores of leagues around, and the undulations of the land seem scarcely more characteristic than would so many suddenly arrested waves of a mighty sea. But the topographical instinct soon asserts itself, and from the recognizable villages or peaks a curiosity is excited as to the others on all sides. In the hope of gratifying this feeling, the following analysis of the view was prepared with great care by Mr. Sweetser and after thorough investigations. He stayed six days on the summit of Mt. Washington, and Prof. Huntington remained there more than ten days, preparing notes for this description; and the last-named gentleman also passed fifteen days there in December, 1875, making fresh observations during the sharp clearness of the winter. Only a few who ascend the mountain carry compasses, and the description of the view has therefore been subdivided with reference to conspicuous peaks which are visible hence, rather than according to the cardinal points.

An experienced mountain traveller, who spent many summers at the Glen House, asserted that he has *always* secured clear days for his frequent visits to the summit of Mt. Washington, by waiting until the whole sky was absolutely free from clouds, and the wind was from the W. or N.W. The clearest days are just after the close of long rainstorms, when the air is washed clean.

From Mt. Adams to Mt. Moriah

Directly N. of Mt. Washington is the noble peak of Mt. Adams, about 3 M. distant over the dark and profound depths of the Great Gulf. Its upper parts are covered with loose fragments, and form a fine spire, flanked by long ridges and spurs. Mt. Madison adjoins Adams on the r., and is lower and less imposing. Between Adams and Madison is a portion of the heavily wooded Crescent Range, beyond which the view-line traverses the wilderness of Berlin, and rests on the fair Androscoggin Valley, dotted with the farms and clearings of Milan and Dummer. Over the r. shoulder of Adams, touching the remote horizon, and marked by a precipitous slope on the E., is Mt. Carmel, on the border between Maine and New Hampshire, and within 7 M. of the Canadian frontier. To the r. of this view-line, and nearer, is the forest-bound sheet of Head Pond, over which are the Milan Hills; and before reaching Mt. Carmel the line passes over the rolling wilderness of the Magalloway Mts., with Mt. Pisgah in advance. Farther to the r., on the remote horizon, nearly over Head Pond, are several Canadian and border peaks, Saddleback, Mt. Gosford (the loftiest of the mountains of the eastern townships of Canada), Ben Durban, and Mt. Nicolet, with the distant speck of Mt. Megantic, which is on the l. of Mt. Adams. On this line, but nearer, are the wilderness highlands of Wentworth's Location and the Dartmouth College Grant. Just on the l. of Madison the line passes over the white houses of Milan Corner and the forests of Cambridge and Erroll, beyond which is Mt. Dustan, lifting its

sharp apex N.W. of Lake Umbagog, with the Diamond Peaks still farther out.

On the r. of Mt. Madison, over the farms on Randolph Hill, the view rests on the white hamlet of Berlin Falls, and the great booms in the river can be distinguished. The broad valley of the Androscoggin extends thence to the N., the Chickwolnepy Range being on the r. and the low black mound of Mt. Forist on the l. of the hamlet. The broad bright mirror of Lake Umbagog is then seen far away, with the ledge-crowned peak of Mt. Aziscoös near its N. shore, over a hummock on the S.E. spur of Madison. To the r. of Umbagog the lakes of Welokenebacook (Richardson), Mollychunkemunk, and Moosetocmaguntic are seen, stretching away in a deep valley to the N.E., surrounded by lines of noble peaks, which tower out of the deep woods.

To the right of the lakes is the dome-shaped Mt. Bigelow, in Flagstaff Plantation, with Saddleback to the l., N. 53° E. Farther to the r. is the blue group of Mt. Abraham, on the S. of which rises the sharp apex of Mt. Blue. In the same line, 135 M. distant, N. 63° E., is Ebeme Mt., beyond Moosehead Lake, the farthest point visible from Mt. Washington.

According to the best maps the air-line distance between Mt. Washington and Mt. Katahdin is 165 M., and it has therefore been doubted whether the latter is visible. No other theme in all the scenery of the White Mountains has drawn out such sharp and protracted discussions as this of the visibility of Katahdin. Late researches of eminent Appalachians seem to prove that Katahdin is surely invisible.

The view now returns from its distant flight and rests on the Chandler Ridge, which is a part of Mt.

Washington, running N.E. from the summit, and appearing like a long terrace below, with the Nelson Crag farther down, near the great cliff of Huntington's Ravine. Over the Chandler Ridge, and across the mouth of the Great Gulf, is Pine Mt., which hides the village of Gorham; over which and N.E. of the Androscoggin is Mt. Hayes, a low and ledgy mountain, with the ravine of the Lead-Mine Brook on the E., on whose r. is the dark mass of Baldcap. Over the r. part of Mt. Hayes is the blue and pointed peak of Parlin Pond Bald Mt., over 100 M. away, in the solemn wilderness of Maine. On the l. of and beyond Goose-Eye (through the Mahoosuc Notch) are the Speckled Mt. and the Bear River White Cap, enclosing the Grafton Notch; and close on its r. is the Sunday River White Cap, over which rise the many mountains of Andover and Byron. Nearer at hand is a section of the Peabody Glen, over which is the hardly perceptible knoll of Mt. Surprise, on the long flank of Moriah. A beautiful vista is now gained down the Androscoggin Valley, over which, between Baldcap and the nearer Moriah, is the crest of Mt. Ingalls. Farther away in this direction are tall peaks of Maine, rising from the settled townships, Black and Puzzle Mts., the Rumford White Cap, and Mt. Blue, the latter of which cuts the horizon to the r. of the Nelson Crag. In this direction the graceful curves of the Androscoggin are followed through the valleys of Shelburne, and several of its islands are seen. The Grand Trunk Railway is also plainly visible, and the headlights of its locomotives appear on clear evenings. The lower course of the Peabody River is distinguishable on account of its deep washouts.

Mt. Moriah to Mt. Baldface

Mt. Moriah is 5–6 M. E.N.E. of Washington, and is seen over the heading cliffs of Huntington's Ravine, being at the angle of the eastern range as it bends to the N.E. It has no distinct or well-marked peak, and over its r. are the hills of Bethel. To the r. is the indistinct peak of the Imp, whence a ridge with high cliffs descends to the Peabody Glen and the Glen House. To the right of Imp and beyond is the more distant Mt. Calabo, in Maine. Toward the E., across the adjacent Pinkham Notch, are the massive and imposing Mt. Carter and the Carter Dome, which have two convex peaks, on the S. of which is a hollow, into which fall two white slides.

The mountains on the island of Mt. Desert are due E., 145 M. distant, over the Carter Range. It is claimed that the White Mts. are seen thence, and some people think that the island is visible from Mt. Washington, with a powerful glass and on a clear day. A trifle to the r., one or two degrees S. of E., the high-placed village of Paris Hill is visible, 42 M. distant, with Streaked Mt. beyond; over which, 115 M. distant, it is claimed that Mts. Megunticook and Battie, of the Camden Mts., on the shore of Penobscot Bay are seen.

The view now enters more certain ground and falls on the dark and adjacent Mt. Wildcat, covered with forests and separated from the Carter Dome by the invisible Carter Notch. The distant highlands of Waterford, Norway, and Hebron are beyond. Over its highest point is Mt. Baldface, with its N. peak bare on the apex, and the S. peak showing white ledges.

Mt. Baldface to Mt. Kearsarge (Pequawket)

On the r. of the white crest of Baldface are the round and wooded summits of Mts. Sable, Eastman, and Slope, over which are sections of the Upper Kezar Pond and of Long Pond, beyond Bridgton. Between the higher part of Wildcat and Sable is the long and partially cleared ridge of Black Mt., in Jackson. Close over these pastured slopes are the similar summits of Doublehead, massive and symmetrical, above which are the sharp twin crests of Mt. Gemini, on the ridge running N. from Kearsarge. To the l. of Doublehead is the long rampart of Mt. Pleasant, rising from the sandy plains beyond Fryeburg, and forming several low crests. On the left of Pleasant are the Kezar, Upper Moose, and Long Ponds; and on the r. are Pleasant Pond and the square-shaped sheet of Lovewell's Pond, renowned in early border-history for the desperate battle on its shore. To the right of Pleasant, over and on either side of Peaked Mt., in the town of Sebago, are the broad bright waters of Sebago Lake, far beyond which, and a little to the r., is the city of Portland, on Casco Bay. Farther out is the ocean, which is seen for leagues on the l. and r., but is so nearly the color of the sky as to be discerned with difficulty. In clearest weather vessels can be seen off shore all through the broad bight of the sea which was formerly known as the Gulf of Maine.

Mt. Kearsarge (Pequawket) to Mt. Chocorua

Kearsarge is nearly S.E. and about 15 M. distant. It is a graceful mountain, of conical shape. On this side of Kearsarge are Tin and Thorn Mts., on the

same ridge, the latter being the higher and farther to the r. In the foreground is the long valley of the Ellis River, with its upper part densely wooded, and farms appearing as it extends to the S. The valley over and beyond the Ellis is that of the Wildcat Brook, and between the two are the Spruce and Eagle Mts. At the end of the Ellis Valley is Thorn Hill, over which opens the rich and beautiful Saco Valley, wherein the white hamlets of Lower Bartlett, North Conway, and Conway are seen in succession. The Green Hills appear E. of North Conway and from behind Kearsarge; and on their r. is the flashing mirror of Walker's Pond. Over the Green Hills are the Frost and Burnt Meadow Mts., in Brownfield; Saddleback, in Baldwin; and the rolling highlands of Hiram, Cornish, and Limington. It is said that Prout's Neck and Old Orchard Beach are seen in this direction, nearly over Mt. Cutler, in Hiram.

The great gorge near at hand in Mt. Washington is Tuckerman Ravine, whose S. wall is seen, striped with light-colored slides. Over the S. wall are the high and massive crags of Boott's Spur (2 M. S.S.E.) above which is the rounded summit of Iron Mt., falling sharply on the N. to a cultivated plateau, and braced on the S.E. by a ledgy spur. Farther away in this direction are the highlands of Madison and Eaton with the long ridge of the Green Mt. in Effingham still more remote. Over the l. flank of the latter, down by the seashore, in York, Me., is the low round swell of Mt. Agamenticus, the landmark for sailors. Over the r. of Iron Mt. is the ridge of Mt. Attitash, overlooked by the two rocky peaks of Moat Mt., uplifted above the forests. Over Moat are the dis-

tant waters of Silver Lake and Ossipee Lake, and the line over their centre crosses the bold hills about N. Wolfeborough and rests on Copple Crown and Big Moose Mts., in Brookfield, with the Frost Mts. in Farmington far beyond. Mt. Pawtuccaway, in Nottingham, is still more distant. On the r. of Moat is Mt. Landgon.

Mt. Chocorua to Mt. Carrigan

Mt. Chocorua is S. by E., 22 M. distant, and appears on the r. of and beyond Table Mt. It is the sharpest and noblest peak in all the view from Mt. Washington, and lifts its white pyramidal ledges far, flanked by bare supporting ridges. On the r. of Langdon is the cone of Mt. Parker, beyond which is the long dark ridge of Bear Mt., with the curving and ledgy top of Mt. Paugus beyond and on the r. of Chocorua. Still farther out in this direction is the long blue line of the Ossipee Range, on whose r. are the island-strewn waters of Lake Winnepesaukee, seen directly over Paugus and in several places to the r.

Below is the alpine terrace of Bigelow's Lawn, over which the forest-crowned Montalban Ridge is seen, running down to the hardly distinguishable crest of Stairs Mt., 8 M. distant. Far beyond, and a little to the l., is the double peak of Mt. Belknap, over the shining levels of Lake Winnepesaukee. Close to Stairs Mt., on the r., is the flat top of Mt. Resolution, marked by ledges of reddish granite. Next to the r. is the lower peak of Mt. Crawford, which is in poor relief.

Over Resolution is the black top of Mt. Silver

Spring (Bartlett Haystack); and over the r. of Crawford is the foreshortened ridge of Tremont, with its highest peak on the S., partly burnt over. Paugus and the blue Ossipee Mts. are l. of and beyond the Haystack. The high round dome of Passaconaway is over the main peak of Tremont, and under it is the singular white mound of Potash. On the r. of Passaconaway, and over the r. shoulder of Tremont, is the high cloven peak of Whiteface. The Twin Uncanoonucs are far away on the l. of Passaconaway, near Manchester; and on the r.-hand side of Passaconaway is Joe English Hill nearer, in New Boston. To the r. of Whiteface are the distant mountains in Temple and Crotched Mt. in Francestown.

On the r. of Tremont is the square-headed top of Green's Cliff, up the valley of Sawyer's River. Over Green's Cliff is a round peak of Tripyramid, whose two other peaks, on the r., are sharp. The view now passes down the long valley of the Mt. Washington River, which runs about S.S.W. from Bigelow's Lawn and opens into the Saco Valley 14 M. below. Down this long trough is the spur from Sawyer's River to the Nancy Range, overlooked by the N.E. ridge of Tripyramid, with the long curving crest-line of Sandwich Mt. (Sandwich Dome) beyond, flanked by the Sachem Peak and the Acteon Range. Far away in this direction is the top of Mt. Prospect, near Plymouth, just to the l. of the Sachem Peak; and the scarce distinguishable top of Mt. Weetemo is on the r. of the Sachem.

Mt. Monadnock, lifts its faint blue curve 104 M. away, nearly over Prospect, and about S.S.W. On its r., and nearly over Mt. Weetemo, is the bold peak

of Kearsarge South 70 M. distant, over the Ragged Mts. Much nearer, on the line to Kearsarge, and on the r. of the mouth of the Mt. Washington River, is the Frankenstein Cliff, around which the lines of the railroad are visible. Below the Cliff is the Nancy Range, containing Mts. Nancy, Anderson, and Lowell, and the view then rests on Carrigain.

Mt. Carrigain to Mt. Lafayette

Carrigain is a massive mountain, with a deep hollow turned to the E., and the rounded knoll of Vose's Spur on the E. It is one of the most striking and remarkable of the peaks which are seen from Mt. Washington. On its r., behind and close to it, is the wilderness peak of Mt. Hancock. Between and beyond Carrigain and Hancock is Osceola, with a precipitous slope to the E. and a bold secondary peak toward the Mad River Notch. To the r. of Osceola, and far beyond, are the white rounded crests of Mt. Cardigan, with Sunapee Mt. still farther out and the dark Croydon Mt. on the r.

The view now falls on the S.W. peaks of the Presidential Range. The Lakes of the Clouds are 1,200 ft. below, and over them are the dark and rugged battlements of Mt. Monroe. Beyond, and a little to the r., is the flat top of Franklin, marked by the serpentine trail of the Crawford Path, on whose r. is the high and rounded summit of Pleasant, with Clinton to the l. The bare ledge beyond is the crest of Jackson; and the wooded heights of Webster end the range. On the r. of Webster, across the Notch, is Mt. Willey, which is also nearly over Mt. Pleasant, and is marked by a sharp descent toward the S. and a bare exposure

on the N. The low crest of Mt. Willard is over the r. flank of Clinton, and above it is the wooded ridge of Mt. Field, continuous with Willey. Over this range the view extends across Hancock's flank to Scar Ridge, which runs from Osceola to the mouth of the Hancock Branch. Beyond this range are the Loon Pond Mts., marked by bare granite ledges. Far away over these ridges is the monotonous range of Mt. Carr, and still more distant is the dim blue peak of Ascutney, 80 M. distant.

Over Mts. Field and Willey the view enters the Pemigewasset Forest, near whose lower end is the Potash Mt., over which are the highlands of Woodstock, a part of the Mt. Carr Range, and Smart's Mt. On the r. of Mt. Field is the ravine of Beecher's Cascades, which enters S. of Mt. Tom; and over this depression are the long and lofty ridges of Mts. Bond and Guyot, rising out of the central wilderness, and cut by a ravine in the N.E. slope. Over Bond's r. shoulder is Mt. Flume, on whose r. is the sharp peak of Mt. Liberty. Between Flume and Liberty, and directly over Beecher's Cascades, is the long crest of Moosilauke, crowned by a house. A short distance to the r. of Moosilauke is the sharp peak of Lincoln, beyond which rises the splendid serrated ridge of Lafayette, with its crest of gray rocks. Very far away between Moosilauke and Lafayette are the dim crests of Killington Peak and its neighboring mountains near Rutland.

It should be mentioned that one of the best topographers in New England (Prof. C. H. Hitchcock) studied from Mt. Washington the line of the Green Mts. S. of the Killington Peaks, and by reason of previous familiarity with the Vermont and Massa-

chusetts mountains recognized (in succession to the l. from the Killington Peaks) Dorset Peak and Mt. Equinox, Stratton Mt., and the remote Greylock, the chief of the Berkshire Hills. The latter is distinguished by its sharp apex, and is nearly over Mt. Carr. Farther to the l. he also recognized the dark disk of the Hoosac Mt., where the great tunnel is. Greylock is about 160 M. distant, a little S. of S.W. However, it is disputed that Greylock can be seen.

Mt. Lafayette to Cherry Mt. (Owl's Head)

In looking toward the high sierra of Lafayette the long ridge of the S. Twin Mt. is seen under it, with the N. Twin on the r., marked by a whitish slide. (This part of the view should be taken from beyond and above the old stone house back of the hotel.) On the r. of N. Twin, and lower, is Mt. Hale, flanked by the white-topped Sugar Loaves, near the Twin-Mountain House. The view now passes down the Ammonoosuc Valley, by Ammonoosuc Station, the Bretton Woods hotels, and Fabyan's, with the low curving summit of Mt. Agassiz, close to the clustered houses of Bethlehem. Between Mt. Tom and Fabyan's is Mt. Rosebrook. Farther out, above Bethlehem, is the long Mt. Gardner Range, over which are the Bread Loaf Mt. and others of the Green Mts., with the lofty crest of Camel's Hump, Vt., N. 74° W. Just to the l. of Camel's Hump, and still more remote, is the dim group of the Adirondack Mts., beyond Lake Champlain, in the State of New York. Over the r. slope of Camel's Hump rises Whiteface, N. 73° W., 130 M. distant.

Nearer at hand, across the head of the Ammonoosuc Valley, and 6 M. distant, is Mt. Deception, to the r. of Fabyan's; and over its l. flank is Beech Hill,

N. of the Ammonoosuc, above which is the white village of Littleton (with Camel's Hump on its l.). Far away on the horizon, a few degrees N. of Camel's Hump, is the conspicuous peak of Mt. Mansfield, the greatest of the Green Mts. of Vermont. Before it is Mt. Elmore, with Worcester Mt. on the l. and Mt. Sterling on the r. These stately summits are nearly over Mann's Hills, N. of Littleton Village. Over and to the r. of Deception, and but 2–3 M. from it, is the long dark mass of Cherry Mt., with three small peaks, of which the bare one, on the N., is Owl's Head. Nearly over the middle of Cherry is the long ridge of Dalton Mt. (l. of which is Mt. Mansfield), and far away in the Green Mt. line are the mountains of Belvidere.

Cherry Mt. (Owl's Head) to Mt. Jefferson

The Owl's Head peak of Cherry Mt. is a bare hummock on the N. end of the ridge, about N.W. by W., 8–10 M. distant. On its r. is seen the clear sheet of Cherry Pond, above which is Mt. Niles, over the Lunenburg Heights, in Vermont, and far beyond and over the latter are the picturesque peaks of the Lowell Mts., in the N. part of the Green Mt. chain. To the r. of Cherry Pond, a few miles farther distant, and over Bray Hill, are the round-topped highlands of Lancaster, Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, and the Martin-Meadow Hills. The Martin-Meadow Pond is seen on their l.; and on their r., partly concealed by intervening highlands, is the fair white village of Lancaster, nestling down on its rich green meadows, near the winding Connecticut. It has been a theme of frequent arguments whether the waters of the

Connecticut are visible from Mt. Washington, except during the spring inundations. However this may be, the white fog which lies over its course at morning is plainly seen, winding among the hills and over the lowlands for many leagues.

Far away on the horizon is the sharp apex of Jay Peak, in northern Vermont, with the Lowell and Montgomery Mts. near it on the l. Much nearer, and on the same line of view, is the dark and massive Burke Mt., with Mts. Tug and Umpire and the Victory Hills on the r.

The view now rests on Mt. Clay, close at hand and joined to Washington below, over which are the hotels of Jefferson Hill. Israel's River lies in this direction; its valley is the broadest visible from Mt. Washington. The roads and farms are plainly seen for many miles; and the Mt. Adams House is distinguished, on the r. of Jefferson Hill. Back of the latter village rises Mt. Starr King, with no conspicuous peak, but recognized by a slide on the side of its ridge. Farther away, over Jefferson Hill, are the Cow and East Haven Mts., in Vermont, beyond which are Mts. Hor and Annanance, at Willoughby Lake. The famous Willoughby Notch, between these two mountains, does not show to advantage from this point. Over the ridge which runs S.W. from Starr King is the well-marked peak of Owl's Head, which rises from the shore of Lake Memphremagog. Farther to the r., nearly over Starr King, and beyond Mt. Burnside and the highlands of Guildhall and Ferdinand, is Mt. Orford. Between Mt. Washington and Mt. Starr King are the wooded heights of the Pliny Range; and over Starr King is Cape Horn,

rising out of the Northumberland plains. The view now rests on the distant ranges near Maidstone Lake and about the Smuggler's Notch, over the l. slope of Mt. Jefferson.

Mt. Jefferson to Mt. Adams

Mt. Jefferson is a high and massive peak, across the upper part of the Great Gulf, and about 3 M. N. by W. from Mt. Washington. Over it and to the r. is the great assemblage of the Pilot Mts., stretching across the wilderness of Kilkenny. The South Peak of the Pilots is over the E. point of Jefferson, and shows a sharp apex. Over the r. shoulder of Jefferson, and beyond the Pilot Range, are the singular round domes of the Percy Peaks, drawing the attention on account of their light color, which contrasts strongly with the surrounding forests and woody ridges. Back of the Percies are the Stratford and Sugar Loaf Mts.; and the Long Mt. of Odell extends from the Peaks to the r. In the foreground, nearer to Jefferson, is the dark and well-wooded range of the Randolph Mts. A long reach of the Upper Ammonoosuc Valley is seen beyond, for the most part filled with forests and unbroken by clearings. The ridge which is on the r. of the Pilot Mts., and runs back of Mt. Adams on the r., is Green's Ledge, on whose l. are Hager's Peaks and Deer Mt., the latter forming a long line of heights. Back of all these ranges which are seen between Jefferson and Adams are the distant peaks towards the Connecticut Lakes, most of which are in the Dixville, Crystal, and Magalloway Ranges. The upper Monadnock, in Lemington, Vermont, is on the extreme l. of this vista.

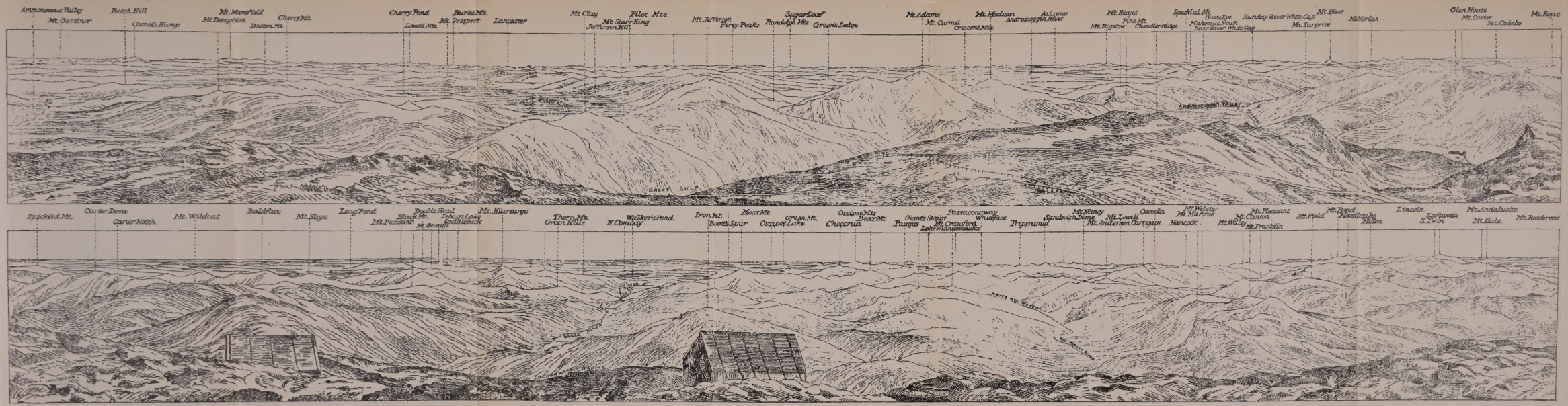
Far beyond, and low down on the horizon, are two or three peaks in the Eastern Townships of Canada, including Mt. Megantic, 86 M. distant.

The Mt. Washington Railway

The distance from the Base Station (Ammonoosuc) to the summit is $2\frac{1}{16}$ M., the average grade being 1,300 ft. to the mile, and the maximum grade 1,980 ft. to the mile, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the yard. There are 9 curves on the line, varying from 497 to 945 ft. radius. The ascent takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and the engine is supplied with water at each of the 4 tanks; but the descent is accomplished in less time.

Sylvester Marsh, of Littleton, invented the mechanism of the Mt. Washington Railway, and fought his project through much opposition and ridicule to its successful consummation. In 1858 he exhibited a model of the line to the State Legislature, asking a charter to build steam-railways up Mts. Washington and Lafayette. The charter was granted, one of the legislators suggesting the satirical amendment that the gentleman should also receive permission to build a railway to the moon. The turnpike to the foot of the mountain was commenced in April, 1866, and the construction of the railway was begun in May. One fourth M. was built in 1866; three fourths M. in 1867 (to Waumbec); 1 M. in 1868 (to the top of Jacob's Ladder); and the work was completed in July, 1869, the track, stations, and rolling-stock having cost about $150,000. A similar road has since been constructed on Mt. Rigi, in Switzerland, after drawings and models from Mt. Washington.

"The indispensable peculiarity of this railway is its central cog-rail, which consists of two pieces of wrought angle-iron, 3 inches wide and three eighths of an inch thick, placed upon their edges, parallel to each other, and connected by strong iron pins $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 4 inches apart from centre to centre. The teeth of the driving-wheel of the engine play into the spaces between the bolts, and, as it revolves, the whole engine is made to move, resting upon the outer rails.



VIEW FROM MOUNT WASHINGTON, N.H.

These cog-rails cost about $2 per foot, delivered at the base of the mountain. The appliances for stopping trains are of the most perfect kind. Both friction and atmospheric brakes are employed, and their complete reliability has been proved by the severest tests. The speed of descent is entirely regulated by their means without the use of steam." The engines weigh 6½ tons, and are rated at 50 horse-power, though, on account of their gearing, they are practically of 200 horse-power. The engines first in use resembled pile-drivers, having small upright boilers. "The driving-shaft is connected with two cylinders, with a crank-shaft geared into the centre so as to reduce the speed and multiply the power. A 24-inch gear works into a 6-inch gear, and the engine makes four revolutions to one of the driver. Thus the contrivances in this mountain-engine are adapted to develop power at the expense of speed. Force may also be required at times to hold the train at rest upon a high grade. When moving, the engine always takes the down-hill end of the train. In ascending, a strong wrought-iron 'dog' works into a wheel rolling on the cog-rail, preventing the train from falling back a single inch. . . . The contrivances for stopping the train are also ingenious and peculiar. First is the *friction brake*, consisting of an iron band extending around each wheel, tightened at will. Second is the power of reversing the driving-wheel. Next there are atmospheric brakes upon each side of the cars. Their application is so successful that a platform or passenger car may be detached from the engine and lowered by itself, being completely under the control of the brakeman. . . . There are in all five or six ways of stopping the trains." In 1869 the axle of the driving-wheel broke while the train was on Jacob's Ladder, but the train was stopped instantly and without any further damage. In half a century of operation the Mt. Washington Railway has killed no passenger.

The line of the railroad is often employed by pedestrians in the winter; the distance is relatively short, and, on snowshoes, the going is usually good. Of course, however, the Presidential Range is never without the possibility of perils in the cold months.

At Ammonoosuc, the Base Station (2,565 ft.), the train begins a sharp ascent, with a grade of 1,700 ft.

to the mile, passing along a wide belt which has been cleared through the forest. About 300 ft. above the station, the grade becomes more easy; at ¾ M. from Ammonoosuc there is a water-tank near Cold Spring. Another section of steep climbing soon ensues, and the train reaches the water-tank at Waumbec Junction (3,910 ft.), this being the point where the old bridle path from Jefferson Hill intersected the Fabyan Path. The trees now become smaller; the line makes several short curves, and passes through a cutting in a ledge.

Jacob's Ladder (4,835 ft.) is the long and massive trestle-work of the railway, lifting the track as high as 30 ft. above the rocks, and rises on the steepest grade. Here the tree limit is reached. Fine retrospect views have been enjoyed nearly all the way from the Base Station. The Ammonoosuc Valley is at first the limit of the prospect, but the horizon rapidly widens to the W. and N.W., affording a study of fascinating interest. Range after range comes into view, and new villages spring from the distant plains. As higher points are reached, the massive ridge of the Twins is visible, with the Field-Willey chain far to the l. Beyond the Deception-Dartmouth Range the long dark mass of Cherry Mt. slowly rises, with the plains of Jefferson, Mt. Starr King, and the stately Pilot Mts., in the N.W. The sharp sierra of Lafayette then emerges in the W.S.W., with the dark needles of the Franconia Range. Toward the W. the view gradually widens over Bethlehem and Littleton, until it embraces the dim line of the Green Mts., far away toward Lake Champlain. Mts. Franklin and Pleasant start out, close at hand on the r.,

across the Ammonoosuc Ravine; and on the l. are the massive slopes of Mts. Clay and Jefferson. Minor peaks come into view one after another — Mt. Hale and the Sugar Loaves, beyond Bretton Woods and Fabyan's ; Mt. Agassiz, near Bethlehem; Dalton Mt., close to the Connecticut River; the highlands of Lancaster; and many others, near and far.

Above Jacob's Ladder the line soon passes along the slope toward Mt. Clay, whose family of peaks are within a short walk, on the l. A view is now gained of the Great Gulf, whose profound and shadowy depths sweep away toward the Glen House. A broad easterly prospect next follows, reaching far into Maine, beyond the dark Carter-Moriah Range. Close at hand, over the humps of Clay, are the vast and formidable peaks of Jefferson and Adams.

The Gulf Tank is 5,638 ft. above the sea, and 3,073 ft. above Ammonoosuc. The ascent is now more easy, there being but 655 ft. of rise in over 1 M. of track from Jacob's Ladder to the Summit House, which is 3,728 ft. higher than the Base Station. " The farther ascent is gradual, the broad shoulder of the mountain presenting the characteristic features of arctic desolation — a wide expanse of large angular blocks of schist and granite, severed from the now concealed ledges by the freeing agencies of centuries. Between the fragments may be seen clumps of saxifrages, sandworts, and reindeer moss, the same species of plants which enliven the barren wastes of Labrador and Greenland. As far as the upper limit of trees, boulders that have been transported by the glacial drift from more northern summits are common. They rapidly diminish in number and size from

that point, and have not been seen above the fourth water-tank."

The view now widens so rapidly as to defy analysis, and may best be understood by looking over the description of the view from the summit. If a cloud is seen resting on the top of the mountain, this prospect should be dwelt upon with the greater care, since probably the visitor will get no outlook from that point. The Mt. Washington Carriage Road now appears on the l., winding easily along the gentle slope; and soon after passing the Bourne Monument (on the r.) the train is at the summit.

The Mt. Washington Carriage Road

This road is about 8½ M. long, from the Glen House to the Summit House, or 8 M. from the base of the mountain. Tolls are taken from foot passengers, as well as from carriages. The road is finely built, and sweeps up the slope in long gradual lines of ascent, with an average grade of 12 ft. in 100, and a maximum grade of 16 ft. in 100. When it passes near steep descents, the lower side is protected by stone walls. The ascent is therefore perfectly safe and easy, even in cloudy weather. The road was commenced in 1855. It was opened as far as the Ledge in 1857, and was completed in 1861. The bridle path by which the ascent was formerly made from this side was but little over 4 M. long, and the distance was doubled in order to secure easy grades.

The ascent from the Glen, being over the vast flanks and spurs of Mt. Washington itself, enables one to form a more definite idea of the immensity of the mountain than in any other way. The views of the Androscoggin and Peabody Valleys, and of the grand northern peaks, are also of surpassing interest.

For the first 3½ M. the road leads upward through the woods, in this section passing over its heaviest grades, and being usually shut out from views except

those of the primeval forest, whose changes are observed as higher levels are approached. The *Half-Way House* is a small building on the r., nearly 4 M. up, 3,840 ft. above the sea and 2,208 ft. above the Glen House.

Near the 4th mile-stone (4,000 ft.) the road turns sharply to the l. at a point called *The Ledge*, and formerly known as the *Cape of Good Hope*.

The View from this point is of remarkable impressiveness and breadth, including the depths of the Great Gulf below, with its vast forests dwindled into insignificance. On the l., the shoulder of Mt. Clay appears from behind the slope of Washington, with the immense mass of Jefferson next to the r., separated by a deep gorge from the sharp pyramidal apex of Adams, and both of them looming majestically across the Great Gulf. To the r. is Mt. Madison, flanked by the more distant Pine Mt., and farther to the r. are the rugged peaks of Hayes and Baldcap, hemming in the Androscoggin Valley. The high crests about the Grafton Notch are seen in the remote distance, with the sharp peak of Goose-Eye and the blue heights of the Puzzle Mt. and the Sunday River White Cap. The Androscoggin Valley opens to the r. well into Shelburne, and is then cut off by the low and rounded summit of Mt. Winthrop, on whose r., across the Peabody Glen, is the ponderous mass of Mt. Moriah, with the low peak of Imp nearer at hand, and the noble heights of Mt. Carter and Carter Dome on the E. The wooded slopes of Wildcat close the view on the r. A glimpse of the Nelson Crag is gained from a point a little way beyond the fourth mile-post.

Beyond the Ledge the road passes upward along the edge of the Great Gulf for some distance, affording noble and satisfactory views to the r. It then turns sharply to the l. and runs S.S.E., whereas its previous course had been N.W., and begins the slow ascent of another of the great shoulders of the mountain. In former times travellers on the Glen Path considered the mountain as having five summits,

each receding behind the other until the highest was reached.

The View from the fifth mile-post (4,650 ft.) Down the long valleys of the Peabody and Androscoggin Mt. Hayes is seen, flanked by Baldcap on the r., over which is Goose-Eye, with its gradual W. slope. Over the E. part of the Androscoggin Valley is Mt. Ingalls, in Shelburne, with Speckled Mt. and the Bear River White Cap beyond, at the Grafton Notch, and the Sunday River White Cap and Puzzle Mt. to the r. Nearer at hand and E. of the Peabody Glen are the dark crests of Moriah, the low head of the Imp, and the noble peaks of Carter and the Carter Dome, flanked by the closely adjacent Mt. Wildcat, over which is the long and hotel-crowned ridge of Mt. Pleasant, with Sebago Lake beyond, nearly S.E. The view now passes over the mountains of Jackson and Chatham — the round tops of Double Head, the pointed knobs of Gemini, and the beautiful pyramid of Kearsarge (Pequawket). The ridge running S. from Wildcat ends in the Eagle Mts., marked by farms on the W. slope, over which are Tin and Thorn Mts., with the Green Hills of Conway still higher. Down the deep-cut glens of the Ellis River the pleasant Saco Valley is seen, with the hamlets of Lower Bartlett and North Conway, and the Cathedral and White Horse Ledges on the r., over which is the Green Mt. in Effingham. On the W. side of the Ellis Valley is Iron Mt., marked by farms on its upper slope, with the fine peaks of Moat Mt. beyond. To the right of Iron, and over a ridge running S. from Boott's Spur, is Mt. Langdon, with Table Mt. beyond, on the l., and Bear Mt. on the r. Between and beyond these two is the splendid white peak of Chocorua, with the blue Ossipee Range in the background. The view then rests on the near Boott's Spur, forming the S. wall of Tuckerman Ravine; and close at hand are the cliffs of Huntington Ravine, with a section of its S. wall and the sharp ridge that forms the N. wall, running up by the Nelson Crag, on whose l. is the crest of Mt. Washington. The edge of Huntington Ravine can be reached by a short detour from this point.

At the 6th mile-post (5,300 ft.) the road has reached one of the upper terraces, and opens a prospect to the

N. and E., that to the S. being hidden by the bold Nelson Crag and its connected ridge.

The View. Between the crests of Clay and the formidable summit of Jefferson, nearly N.W., are the low mountains of Lancaster. Between Jefferson and the noble spire of Adams is a portion of the Pilot Range; and on the r. of Madison are seen the Pine and Chickwolnepy Mts., Goose-Eye, Speckled Mt., and the Bear River White Cap, the Sunday River White Cap, and Puzzle Mt., with other lofty peaks of Western Maine, the Androscoggin Valley being in the foreground. The Imp closes in on the r., S. of the Moriah Range.

About 6½ M. from the base is the sharp bend in the road which is sometimes called *Cape Horn*, near which is the sofa-shaped rock, with a comfortable back, which has been called *Willis's Seat.* A fine view is obtained from this point also. The 7th milepost (about 5,900 ft.) is near the *Chandler Ridge* (where Benjamin Chandler, of Delaware, died of exposure in 1856).

The View. Close at hand below are the profound depths of the Great Gulf, over which tower the vast peaks of Clay, Jefferson, Adams, and Madison, so near as to be studied easily in all their powerful lines and rugged ravines. About W.N.W. is Cherry Mt., with the peak of Owl's Head on its N. end and the long ridge of Dalton Mt. over it. Mt. Clay forms the wall at the head of the Great Gulf, and over its l. and highest part are Mt. Niles (in Concord, Vt.), the Victory Hills, the Umpire and Burke Mts., the fine peaks of Hor and Annanance, near Willoughby Lake, and the Westmore Haystack, which is the highest point in this direction. Over the extreme r. of Clay are Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, near Lancaster; and through the gap between Clay and Jefferson the white village of Lancaster is seen, over the plains of Jefferson, with Mt. Burnside still beyond. Over the flank of Jefferson is a part of Mt. Starr King; and on the r. of Jefferson several of the Pilot Mts. are seen, the South Peak being prominent, with Deer Mt. in the foreground. Over the l. flank of Adams are the white Percy Peaks, with Long

Mt. on the r. Between Adams and Madison more of the Pilot Mts. are seen; and on the right of Madison are the Chickwolnepy Mts., in Success, and the Hampshire Hills, near Lake Umbagog. Nearly N.W., over the Androscoggin ranges, is the peak of Goose-Eye, on whose l. are the Bear River White Cap and Speckled Mt., and on the r. are the Sunday River White Cap and Puzzle Mt., in Newry. Mts. Hayes, Baldcap, and Ingalls are in the foreground, and on the r. are the near and massive ranges of Moriah. Mt. Imp, the peaks of Carter and the Carter Dome, and the dark and wooded Mt. Wildcat, are farther to the r., across the Peabody Glen. The long ridge of Mt. Pleasant is nearly S.E.; and the twin crests of Double Head close the view.

The road now bends inward toward the crest, and the railroad track is seen on the r., while on the l. a superb view is gained. Toward the summit, the road turns sharply upward, and from this point is a fine view downward on the Alpine Garden.

"To the S.E. the gorge of Tuckerman Ravine opens into the mountain, and we see far down the S. wall, while the N. wall forms the S. extremity of the lawn. Not far from the N. wall of the Ravine we see the beginning of the depression in which is Raymond's Cataract. To the N.E. rises the Chandler Ridge, below which is the Nelson Crag, forming the N. wall of Huntington Ravine, and we see down into the gorge. The view eastward is essentially that seen from the summit."

The Paths of the Presidential Range

The Presidential Range has a network of well-kept trails over which the tourist may make the ascent from almost any direction, traverse the ridge from peak to peak and reach all other points of observation and interest, including the depths of the great ravines which indent the slopes. The chief arteries of travel to and from the summit of Mt.

Washington are the railroad on the W. and the carriage road on the E. The trail of most romantic interest is the Crawford Path, formerly the bridle path, which ascends over the ridge from the S. The splendid northern peaks are excellently well provided with paths. The ways are for the most part well marked and well kept.

To describe all of these paths is impossible; they are so numerous, and the need of exact description so absolute, that they require a volume of their own. In the A.M.C.'s indispensable book, *Guide to Paths in the White Mountains*, over a hundred pages are devoted to the trails of the Presidential Range. The Club itself cares for nearly 100 M. of paths on the range, and these are by no means all.

The pedestrian who ventures to the upper elevations of the Presidential Range should never lose sight of the fact that while the paths are very well marked travel upon them is never entirely safe, excepting for the experienced mountaineer who is familiar with the ground. The climate above the tree-line is not that of New England, but that of Labrador. Even in the summer sudden storms arise which may develop into blizzards, and dense clouds descend to bewilder the tramper, so that he may lose himself, with serious results from exposure or fall. These causes have resulted in more than a few fatalities. The tourist should study carefully the details of such an expedition and should be equipped against cold and hunger.

The Appalachian Mountain Club has provided against privation to trampers by establishing huts and shelters at various points on the range. These are: —

Madison Spring Huts, between Mt. Madison and Mt. John Quincy Adams, 7 M. from summit of Mt. Washington; capacity, 42 guests.

Lake of the Clouds Hut, near Upper Lake, 1½ M. from summit of Mt. Washington; capacity, 36 guests.

Refuge Hut, Mt. Washington, S. base of cone.

Camp Resolution, Davis Path, near Stairs Col; 7 persons.

Camp Isolation, Davis Path, between Mt. Isolation and Boott's Spur; 8 persons.

Hermit Lake Camp, Tuckerman Ravine; 10 persons.

Great Gulf Camp, Great Gulf; 10 persons.

Mizpah Spring Camp, S. of cone of Mt. Clinton; 10 persons.

The following list of the Appalachian Mountain Club's paths of the Presidential Range gives an idea of the possibilities which are open to the tramper: —

Northern Peaks: —	*Miles*
1. Valley Way (Appalachia Station to Madison Huts)	3⅜
2. Upper Bruin (Valley Way to Air Line)	¼
3. Air Line (Ravine House to Mt. Adams)	4
4. Air Line Branch to Huts	¼
5. Lowe's Path (to Mt. Adams)	4
6. King Ravine Path (Lowe's Path to Gateway)	2½
7. Castle Path (Bowman Station to Mt. Jefferson)	4⅝
8. Branch of Castle Path (to Link near Cascade Camp)	⅝
9. Israel Ridge Path (Cascade Camp to near summit of Adams)	2½
10. Star Lake Trail (Huts to Adams)	1
11. Adams Slide Trail (Six Husbands Trail to Adams)	1¼
12. Mt. Madison Trail (Huts to summit of Madison)	½
13. Six Husbands Trail (Mt. Jefferson, Great Gulf, and Headwall of Tuckerman)	4½
14. Osgood Path (Near Glen House to summit of Madison)	5
	34½

Mt. Washington: —	*Miles*
1. Tuckerman Ravine Path (State Road to Raymond Path; Snow Arch to summit)	$2\frac{1}{2}$
2. Boott's Spur Trail (Hermit Lake Camp to Davis Path)	$1\frac{1}{4}$
3. Raymond Path (Carriage Road to Snow Arch, Tuckerman Ravine)	$3\frac{3}{8}$
4. Huntington Branch (Raymond Path to Headwall)	1
5. Glen Boulder Path (State Road to Davis Path)	$3\frac{1}{8}$
6. Great Gulf Trail (Dolly Copp Farm to Gulfside Trail)	$7\frac{3}{4}$
7. Chandler Brook Trail (Great Gulf Trail to Carriage Road)	1
	20

Southern Peaks: —	*Miles*
1. Part of Crawford Path (Shoulder of Clinton to summit of Washington)	$5\frac{1}{2}$
2. Webster Cliff Trail (Willey House Station to Crawford Path)	$6\frac{1}{2}$
3. Mizpah Spring Cut-off (Mizpah Spring Camp to Crawford Path)	$\frac{3}{4}$
4. Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail (Base Station to Lakes of Clouds)	3
	$15\frac{3}{4}$

Montalban Ridge: —	*Miles*
1. Davis Path (Near Bemis Station to Crawford Path near summit of Washington)	$13\frac{1}{2}$
2. Stairs Col — Rocky Branch Trail (Davis Path to Iron Mt. Road)	4
	$17\frac{1}{2}$

The Crawford Path

The Crawford Path has two advantages over the other approaches to Mt. Washington, which may in part compensate for its difficulty and ruggedness. It commands near views of the great ravines that

head into the heart of the range, and gives frequent and extensive outlooks from the high peaks over which it passes, so that an approximate idea of the prospect from above may be obtained, if Mt. Washington is capped with clouds. A practiced pedestrian could ascend the Crawford Path and go down from Mt. Washington to the Glen House in a long day; and this is one of the best combinations of routes in the mountains, since thereby one gets the exhilarating advantage of the march upward over the S.W. peaks, and on his descent to the Glen enjoys noble views of the northern mountains and the Great Gulf. The absence of vegetation (except small sub-alpine varieties) on the ridge makes travelling easy, and the only laborious parts of the route are on the ascents of Mts. Clinton and Washington. The cloud-effects from this path are finer than those on any other approach to the mountain. Some warm clothing should be taken, to be put on while the visitor is resting on the intermediate peaks.

Regarding the dangers of this trail the A.M.C. *Guide Book* gives the following directions: —

Several improvements have lessened the dangers of the Crawford Path, namely, the construction of the A.M.C. Hut at the Lakes of the Clouds, the opening of the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail and Westside Trail, and the improvements of the Mt. Pleasant Path. Still, it should be borne in mind that no less than four lives have been lost on this path. This is no doubt partly explained by the fact that it is the oldest and most used of the trails to the summit of Mt. Washington. It lies above the tree-line, exposed to the full force of all storms for at least 5 M., and

in places is none too clearly marked. The following precautions are suggested: —

If unfamiliar with the region, do not ascend the Crawford Path except in fine weather and do not attempt it alone. Always carry a compass. Before starting look at the map and familiarize yourself with the positions of the various summits, and the location of the path with respect to them. Note carefully the location of the Edmands Path, the Lakes of the Clouds Hut, the A.M.C. Refuge Hut, and the Westside Trail. The Edmands Path leaves the Crawford Path just above (N. of) Mt. Pleasant on the W. side of the trail (l. in ascending). The Lakes of the Clouds Hut is some 2 M. up the Crawford Path from this point, just beyond Mt. Monroe and about 150 yds. to the N.E. (l. in ascending) of the Crawford Path, and is reached by a side path running to the S. of the Lakes of the Clouds. From this point the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail leads to the Base Station. Somewhat higher and close to the path, where it cannot be missed, is the old Refuge Hut.

If trouble arises on Mt. Clinton, go back over the latter.

If between Mt. Clinton and Mt. Franklin, or on the latter, go down the Edmands Path, as this is very well made and leads quickly to the shelter of the woods.

If you are S. of Mt. Pleasant — i.e., between that mountain and Mt. Clinton, — don't take the rough path to the summit of Mt. Pleasant nor the old obscure trail that forms a cut-off from this loop to the Edmands Path on the W. side of that mountain, but keep to the E. loop (main path) which keeps well

down the E. side of the mountain. It is protected from N. and N.W. winds. Then turn l. down the Edmands Path when its junction with the Crawford Path is reached. (The Edmands Path is the second path on the l. beyond Mt. Pleasant, the first being that over the summit.)

If you are on or above Mt. Monroe, use the Lakes of the Clouds Hut or go down the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail, or in case of great emergency, use the Refuge Hut. This is the most dangerous part of the path. Never under any circumstances attempt the cone of Mt. Washington if a storm has caused serious trouble before its base is reached, for storms increase in violence very rapidly as the cone is ascended.

If by any chance the path should be lost in cloudy weather, go to the N.W. if below Monroe, or W. if above, descending into the woods and following water. On the S.E. nearly all the slopes are more precipitous and the distances to civilization are much greater.

From the Crawford House the ascent is direct to the summit of Mt. Clinton (4,275 ft.), water being plentiful. About 2 M. from Crawford's is a cut-off to the E. over which it is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to Mizpah Spring Camp, on the Webster Cliff Trail, S. of the cone of Clinton. As the summit of Clinton is approached, the trees become dwarfed and spiky, and fine vistas are afforded of the Ammonoosuc Valley and in front. The path does not touch the actual summit, which lies a short distance to the S. on the Webster Cliff Trail. From Clinton to the summit of Mt. Washington the path is along the ridge crest and is exposed,

affording wonderful outlooks in all directions. The way is indicated, though not clearly, by cairns and the path made by the feet of trampers. The path from Mt. Clinton to Mt. Pleasant winds along the crest-line of a high, bare, and ledgy ridge. There is a short copse of evergreens in the hollow N. of Clinton, which is, however, easily threaded by the trail. The course is about N.E., and Mt. Pleasant may be reached in 45 minutes, beyond several minor rocky knolls. The views on either side are of a highly interesting character and of great extent, including the wide Ammonoosuc Valley on the l. As the path nears the S. flank of Mt. Pleasant, it traverses a little green hollow in whose l. side is a spring of clear water, surrounded by spring flowers late in August, and by snow until July. The path divides, one branch passing over Mt. Pleasant (4,775 ft.), the other, which is the easier, dipping into the scrub. The ways reunite N. of the mountain.

The Crawford Path soon reaches a narrow ridge, with precipitous sides, where the profound chasm of *Oakes Gulf* breaks down on the r. for 3,000 ft. In foggy or stormy weather this is one of the most dangerous points on the route. In front looms the bold S. face of Mt. Franklin (5,028 ft.) affording a short and breathless clamber, after which the path passes directly over the flat and characterless top of the mountain.

Beyond Mt. Franklin the path descends but little, and soon reaches the verge of Oakes Gulf again, winding along there for a considerable distance. The profound abyss is seen far below on the r., sweeping out between slide-striped walls to the greater valley

of the Mt. Washington River. On the l. are the sharp slopes which fall away to the ravine which opens on the Ammonoosuc. In front are the castellated peaks of Monroe, the most alpine of the crests between Adams and Chocorua, through whose gap is the cone of Washington. The path bends from E. to N. around the picturesque S. peak of Monroe (5,390 ft.) and is in a manner terraced narrowly between the cliffs and the profound ravine to the r. Noble views of mountain-architecture are gained along the crags of Monroe, to the l., and deep and shadowy gorges sweep away on the r., while the gray pyramid of Washington looms up ahead. Near the E. slope of the N. peak is a boggy pool, above which, on the tributary rills, are small basins of clear, cold water.

As the path passes out by Monroe, *Boott's Spur* (5,520 ft.) is seen on the r., running out from Mt. Washington over the head of a great ravine within whose cool depths snow-banks are found in July. On the l. are the *Lakes of the Clouds* (5,053 ft.) which are easily accessible from the path. The cold waters of the larger lake bathe the sides of several sharp insulated rocks. S. of the lake is a marshy pool about 25 ft. long; and to the N.W. (and higher up) is a small rock-rimmed pond.

The Lakes of the Clouds Hut of the A.M.C. is situated on a gravelly shelf 150 yds. from the path, and 50 yds. almost due W. of the larger lake. It was close by that W. B. Curtis died of exposure June 30, 1900; his companion, Allen Ormsbee, died high up on the cone of Washington. Both spots are marked by cairn, cross, and bronze tablet. Farther on, on the flattening ledge, is an A.M.C. Refuge Hut.

The new path from the Lakes of the Clouds Hut down through the Ammonoosuc Ravine, intended as an exit in bad weather, is the shortest approach to Mt. Washington with the exception of the Tuckerman Ravine Path. It follows the headwaters of the Ammonoosuc River, by the 45° flume down which the waters fall 600 ft., and the extraordinary gorge where this and another brook join, and thence to the highway at the Base Station. *Distances:* Lakes of the Clouds Hut to Fall, $\frac{3}{8}$ M.; to foot of ravine, 1 M.; to base station, 3 M.

The path now strikes the broad southern buttress of Mt. Washington, and ascends gradually over long ledges, with the lakes and the distant Ammonoosuc Valley on the l. It soon reaches the terrace which leads out on the r. to Boott's Spur; and from its succeeding section interesting views are gained toward the farther part of Tuckerman Ravine. After some preliminary gradings, the steep final cone is attacked, and is slowly and breathlessly ascended by a well-marked but arduous path among masses of mica-slate rocks. *Distances:* Crawford House to summit of Mt. Clinton, 3 M.; to summit of Mt. Pleasant, $4\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Mt. Franklin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Mt. Monroe, $6\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Lakes of the Clouds Hut, 7 M.; to summit of Mt. Washington, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. Time, at least 6 hrs.

The **Davis Path,** built in 1845, had long fallen into disuse, until reopened by the Appalachian Mountain Club in 1910. It begins at Bemis Station and passes over Mt. Crawford, Mt. Resolution, Stairs Mt., Mt. Davis, Mt. Isolation, and Boott's Spur, entering the Crawford Path about 1 M. from the summit of Washington. The distance from Bemis

Station to Mt. Washington summit is 15 M. It is a wilderness trail, affording few outlooks.

The Ancient Paths

The Jackson people used to ascend Mt. Washington by climbing over the New River Cliff, near the road, following the brook into the hollow beyond, and ascending a slide at its upper corner, coming out in the sub-alpine region. About the year 1840 there was another route, consisting of a footpath through the woods and dwarf shrubbery, from the Elkins Farm, 3 M. N. of New River. Both these routes have long been forgotten.

In 1784 Cutler and Belknap's party ascended the Shelburne road, embarrassed by windfalls, from Adams (now Jackson) to the height-of-land in the Pinkham Notch. Here they encamped, near a beaver-dam, with the peak of Mt. Washington hidden by its great E. spur. They ascended to the first summit (out of the ravine) in 3 hrs. and 52 min., and to the peak in $1\frac{1}{3}$ hr. more. Their route was N.W., with the stream then named Cutler's River on their l.; and Belknap's map (1791) makes Cutler's River issue from the present Tuckerman Ravine. According to Belknap, also, the New River was the first stream to the S., running nearly parallel with Cutler's River, and less than $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant. Bigelow's account (1816) is to the same effect.

The ravine out of which New River flows is known as the *Gulf of Slides*, and is seen very plainly from North Conway. An Appalachian exploration of a quarter of a century ago is thus described: —

"Arrived at the foot of the Cliff, we bade good-bye to our driver, adjusted our haversacks, and were soon climbing up the steep face. Probably future explorers would find it easier to follow the present bed of the New River, or to strike the old bed higher up, but we wished particularly to explore the cliff, and

therefore clambered up its face. The stream above was nearly dry till it joined the present New River, and furnished easy walking for about a mile and a half, when we entered a narrow gorge with steep rocky walls, over 100 feet in height. Rounding a curve we suddenly saw the end of the gorge before us, closed by a high rocky wall, down which the stream came bounding in three leaps, forming a beautiful cascade over seventy feet in height. At the lower fall, which must have been thirty or forty feet high, it cleared the overhanging precipice, and came down a mass of foam into a deep rocky basin below, whence it flowed out as quietly as a meadow brook. Between the second and third falls is a level platform of rock, from which a fine view is obtained down the gorge, and here we stopped to rest and eat our dinner. Half a mile farther up, we came to a second cascade, resembling, in general, the Silver Cascade of the Crawford Notch; and half a mile farther, still another, which was perhaps the most curious of all. It was composed of several falls, which did not form a straight line, as usual, but a zigzag, giving it a very odd appearance. The view at this point was very impressive; we were now well within the Gulf, the towering walls of which, scored with the numerous slides from which it takes its name, shut us in completely on the front. The view on either hand was limited by the dark primeval forest, while the pretty fall in the foreground added life to the otherwise somewhat sombre picture. But now the steepest part of our climb was before us, and selecting the northwest corner slide as that best answering our purpose, and most nearly agreeing with the Guide-Book description, we were soon making our way over the loose stones and gravel which form its surface. From the top of the slide a short walk brought us to the crest of Boott's Spur at 5.15 P.M., and at seven we stood on the summit of Mt. Washington. We had a fine sunset, and the horizon was very clear.

Tuckerman Ravine

This wonderful gorge is on the E. side of Mt. Washington, N. of Boott's Spur, and is divided into two sections, the broad vestibule in which are the cascades and Hermit Lake, and the inner and higher

chasm of the ravine itself. It is the most remarkable piece of scenery of this character in all New England, for though it is neither so deep nor so long as King Ravine, it surpasses it in the steepness and sweep of its cliffs, and in its close relation to the supreme summit. It is, moreover, much easier to traverse, being free from dangerous crevasses, and requiring only a powerful exertion of the thews and sinews. In view of the possibility of accidents it is not prudent for people to make this excursion alone. Tuckerman Ravine is plainly seen from the mountains of Jackson and Conway, and is distinguishable even from Portland. Its S. wall is very conspicuous from the Glen House, as well as the crags of the *Lion's Head* which form its N. portal.

This ravine was probably the route of Gorges's party, in 1642. It was traversed by Capt. Evans in 1774; and ten years later by Dr. Cutler's party. Its name was given in honor of Prof. Edward Tuckerman, of Amherst College, an eminent botanist and author of several works on American lichens, who was, moreover, for many years a tireless explorer of this mountain region.

The best way into the ravine, for those who wish to see all its glories, is by the Appalachian path which leaves the Jackson road 9 M. from Jackson near the bridge over Cutler River. It is marked by a large sign, and runs in to the Crystal Cascade. A conspicuous sign-board tells that the distances are: from the road to the cascade, $\frac{3}{8}$ M.; to Hermit Lake, 2 M.; to the Snow Arch, $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. It is a hard hour's climb from the snow to the Summit House, the upward route being marked by splashes of white paint on the rocks. The path is kept in order by the Appalachian

Mountain Club, and is a very pleasant forest trail, intersecting the path from the Mt. Washington Carriage-Road.

Nearly ½ M. above the Crystal Cascade, but not visible from the path, is a pretty columnar fall, which has cut a bowl 6 ft. in diameter in the level floor of granite. A short distance below is a beautiful basin, filled with transparent water. Twenty rods above is the cascade called the *Birch Pitch.* Frequent views of the overhanging heights on the S. are gained as the visitor passes up through the woods; and the high bluff on the S. shore of **Hermit Lake** is soon reached. This is a favorite place for camping, because of the magnificent views obtained on every side. A short distance down the path is the open bark shelter of the A.M.C. The lake itself is a small black tarn among the primitive forests, and under the immense cliffs of the Lion's Head spur. On the S. are seen still more formidable precipices, and the tall environing walls of the ravine are in front. Not far beyond this point the visitor is obliged to take to the bed of the stream, in order to avoid the thickets on either side, and if the water is low he will find but little trouble in advancing over the rocks. After a hard scramble up an ascending steep, Tuckerman Ravine is entered, and its innermost part is seen to be semi-circular, the outer cliffs rising over 1,000 ft. The majestic curve rests on the S. against projecting crags of Boott's Spur, and on the N. are the beetling rocks of the Lion's Head. From this point up to the Snow Arch, the massive walls are seen on either side, towering to a great height.

The Snow Arch. The snow remains in the head of

Tuckerman Ravine until the latter part of the summer. In ordinary seasons it disappears by the third week in August. Throughout the winter immense masses of snow, hundreds of feet in depth, are accumulated in the ravine, from the heavy mountain-storms, and by being blown down from the adjacent ridges. The lower portion of this incipient glacier becomes solidly congealed from the great pressure and partial meltings above, and is thus fitted to resist the summer sun when it pours into the gorge. It has been visited in winter by men on snow-shoes, and the most brilliant effects have then been noticed as produced by the sun shining on the immense stalactitic icicles which hung from the cliffs, and the great sheets of translucent ice.

The tiny rivulets which rise on Bigelow's Lawn and trickle over the cliffs at that Fall form one of the upper tributaries of the Ellis River, and their coalescent brook wears an archway under the snow, through which it flows down. July 16, 1854, when the officers of the new carriage-road dined here, the arch was measured, and was found to be 266 ft. long, 84 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high (to the roof). "The roof is always uneven, the irregularities resembling the conchoidal fracture of cannel coal, flint, and other minerals."

The Fall of a Thousand Streams is over the Snow Arch, and in ordinary weather is but a mere dribble of weak threads of water over the face of a lofty cliff. The route of ascent from the arch to the Summit House is on the r. of the head of the ravine, no other way being practicable, — and thence to and up the cone, — a sharp and breathless scramble over the rugged rocks.

A capital path diverges to the l. from the Mt. Washington Carriage Road, just before reaching the

2d mile-stone, whence it is 4 M. (3½–5 hrs.) to the Summit House *via* the ravine. Its entrance is marked by a sign-board, inscribed "Tuckerman Ravine," whence it is nearly 2 M. to the junction of the path from the Crystal Cascade.

Many persons descend from the Summit House into the ravine, some returning from the Snow Arch, and others keeping down through to the Glen House. The route is marked from the Summit House down by splashes of white paint on the rocks. To go from the Summit House to the Snow Arch and back takes 3 hrs., or to the Glen House, 3 hrs. (excluding rests). The grandeur of the scenery is much more apparent to those ascending through the ravine, than to those who descend.

"The rock-ribbed organization of the hills is grandly revealed by it; while the spirit of mountain strength, the enormous vitality that is compressed into the resisting power of a great ridge, is suggested there more intensely, perhaps, than in any other mountain line or feature of this region. . . . The stupendous amphitheatre of stone would of itself repay and overpay the labor of the climb. It is fitly called the *Mountain Colosseum*. No other word expresses it, and that comes spontaneously to the lips. The eye needs some hours of gazing and comparative measurement to fit itself for an appreciation of its scale and sublimity. . . . It seems as though Titanic geometry and trowels must have come in to perfect a primitive volcanic sketch. One might easily fancy it the Stonehenge of a Pre-adamite race, — the unroofed ruins of a temple reared by ancient Anaks long before the birth of man, for which the dome of Mt. Washington was piled up as the western tower. There have been landslides and rock-avalanches as terrible in that ravine as at Dixville Notch; the teeth of the frosts have been as pitiless, the desolation of the cliffs is as complete, but the spirit of the place is not as gloomy as at Dixville, — is sublime rather than awful or dispiriting. . . . In Tuckerman Ravine there is a grand battle of granite against storm and frost, a Roman

resistance, as though it could hold out for ages yet before the siege of winter, and all the batteries of the air." (Starr King.)

The following quaint account is extracted from a MS. now in the archives of the Mass. Historical Society, — Dr. Jeremy Belknap's *Tour to the White Mountains* (1784): —

"Having risen many very steep and extreemly difficult precipices, I found my breath fail & the Compy having been obliged to make many pauses on my acco and ye Pilot suposing we were not more yn ½ way to ye Plain — a Consultation was held & it was tho't best yt I shd return before we proceeded further. . . . I arrived I suppose abt 10 ho much fatigued — took some refreshmt & went to sleep. . . . After I left ym ye ascent became much more steep & difficult ye growth shorter and shorter till it came to shrubs then short bushes then a sort of grass called Wintergrass mixed w moss. The bushes are either fir or spruce, a sort of red berry — & blue berries grew on small Vines. *The Plain* is composed of stones, covered w moss, mixed w this winter grass — ye moss of a light grey colour (yt below is *green*) — & so spread over ye stones & their interstices as to look like ye surface of a dry Pasture or Common — (in some parts ye interstices of ye Rocks were filled w moss — in others open & dry) — in some openings water appeared. The area of this plain is an irregular figure supposed near a mile from ye Edge to ye bottom of ye Pinnacle or Sugar loaf, [which] is a pile of loose dark grey rocks supposed abt 100 feet perpendicular height — & not so difficult of ascent as ye precipice below ye plain wh in some places is inaccessible espy on ye S. E. sides."

Huntington Ravine

heads in near the S. angle of the mountain carriage road, below the 7th mile-stone, and runs toward the S., where it meets the outer section of Tuckerman Ravine. It was inspected in 1871 by the scientific expedition then wintering on the mountains; and was named in honor of Prof. J. H. Huntington, one of the members of that arctic conclave. It is less a ravine than a gulf, which heads into the great N.E.

spur of Mt. Washington, and is terminated by the finest line of cliffs in the mountains, surpassing, in altitude, the rock walls of Tuckerman Ravine. These immense precipices are so steep that in some places they seem to overhang the bottom and present an impassable barrier to the ascent. The best point from which to view the walls of this chasm is its upper edge, along the Alpine Garden, or by diverging to the l. from near the 4th milestone on the mountain road. It is a dangerous undertaking to ascend by this gorge to the summit of Mt. Washington. The cliffs are visible from many points on the S.E. and S., and even from Portland, whence they present an impressive appearance in the springtime, the snow assuming the semblance of a vast marble cathedral, whose spire extends far up toward the zenith.

Raymond's Cataract is about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the path to Tuckerman Ravine. There is no path. The cataract is caused by the fall of a brook which rises in the Alpine Garden, and here passes over the edge of the spur in a long white line, sliding down at a high angle. Its height has been variously estimated at from 300 ft. to 1,000 ft. The white and steady line of this fall is visible from a point on the Jackson road, from Mt. Wildcat, and from various peaks in Jackson. This locality has long been known, since it was alluded to by John Farmer, in 1823, as " a most elegant cascade," falling from near *St. Anthony's Nose.*

The Great Gulf

(called also the *Gulf of Mexico*) is the profound gorge between Mt. Washington and Mts. Jefferson, Adams, and Madison, in which rises the West Branch of the

Peabody River. Its depth is about 2,000 ft., and its narrowest point is opposite the Ledge, above which it has a trough-shaped character, and rises rapidly. The deep and narrow lateral ravines on each side of Mt. Adams open into the Gulf, and are traversed by small brooks.

The solitary and secluded pond known as *Spaulding's Lake* is near the head of the Great Gulf, and is partly filled by the slides from the adjacent slopes.

"It balances on the N. the deeply cut Tuckerman's Ravine on the S. Seen from the bottom, the last is the grander. Looking down from the top, the Great Gulf is the more terrible. And while the first has only even walls to rim its desolation, the last is crowned by Mt. Jefferson, and commands a grand view also of Adams and Madison. And the afternoon is the time to see it, — when the sun pours a sheet of light . . . up the whole southerly wall of chippy rock, tinged with pale-green lichens, and the bottom of the pit lies dark under the grim guard of the three peaks that bend around it on the N.E., and have lost the sun. Those that have not seen this view of the Gulf . . . are unacquainted with one of the grandest spectacles which the summit of Mt. Washington affords." (Starr King.)

King Ravine

is a vast perpendicular chasm cut deep into the northern flank of Mt. Adams.

"For miles the floor of the gorge is overlaid with immense boulders, often two or three deep, between which are cavernous holes which are in some places 30 ft. deep. A slip from the damp moss in leaping over these crevasses would land the unfortunate mountaineer with broken bones in a pitfall from which egress would be difficult, if not impossible. We took to the forest on the side, and forced our way for miles through thickets whose bristling boughs were almost as sharp and as thickly set as the bayonets of the British squares at Waterloo. Low-lurking stubs tripped the most careful feet; shaggy and stinging branches

swept our faces, to the utter confusion of eyesight; we were lanced by dead pines, impaled on fallen timber, snared by moose-bushes, and pummelled by rolling rocks. Wide detours around piles of ragged rocks; cautious fordings of deep-cut torrents; breathless clambers over intrusive ridges; and long crackling conflicts with obstinate thickets consumed our time and strength, and gave many a tear to garments and shoes and hands." When this chaos of boulders is reached, the party must take to the forests on the sides, for it would require a brigade of engineers, with fascines and scaling-ladders, to fight their way over the rocks.

The best points for observation are gained by working cautiously out into the middle of the ravine, and clambering upon a high pile of boulders. In front are the immense shelving cliffs at the head of the chasm; on the r. is a less abrupt but loftier slope, whose green walls bristle with dwarf firs and are striped with waterfalls. On the l. is the sharper N. wall, which runs off on the r. to a series of wonderful spires and domes of rock. All around are thousands of boulders, tumbled upon each other in utter confusion, and forming a picturesque but impassable labyrinth. At the head of the ravine, visitors should work in close to the l. (N.E.) side, and clamber up over the crags. On the r. are long and perfectly smooth ledges, with an area of acres, tilted at a high angle; and on the l. the wall rises hundreds of feet sheer, exhibiting great variety of rock-sculpture, in fantastic forms of towers, spires, and domes. These marvellous formations, which surround the crest-line of the head of the ravine, and appear also on the S. side, are seen to best advantage from near the middle of the narrow ascent, since on account of the great depth of the bottom they are scarcely discernible from below.

Let us now borrow the vivid word-painting of Mr. King: "The last part of our path out lay up the eastern wall, just where it joins the left-hand cliffs; and here we had the excitement of grand rock-scenery overhanging and threatening us as we climbed; while the opposite rampart, covered with green, and channelled by streams into very graceful lines, responded to the blasted cliff like Gerizim to Ebal, the hill of blessing to the mount of cursing. One could not turn the eye from side to side, without repeating mentally the passage, 'Strength and beauty are in his sanctuary.' The last few rods of the passage out of the ravine led us up a narrow and smooth gateway, quite steep, and carpeted with grass. We sat some time in it, looking at the rocky desolation and horror just about us, balanced by the lovely lines into which the verdure of the western ramparts was broken, — not knowing what a splendid view was in reserve for us when we should step out on the ridge. The huge cone of Mt. Madison rose before us, steep, symmetrical, and sharp, with more commanding beauty of form than any other summit of the White Hills has ever shown to my eye. . . . The cone of Madison, seen from the gateway of the ravine, is not only steep, regular, and pointed, but, all other mountains being shut out, it looks immensely massive. . . . And its color was even more fascinating than its form. It puzzled us to understand how the rounding lines of the summit, as seen from the road to Randolph, could have been conjured into the lance-like sharpness here revealed to us."

The Ravine of the Mt. Washington River

The Mt. Washington River heads in Oakes Gulf and runs S.S.W. for 7 M. to the Saco River, which it enters at a slight angle, and after a longer course than the stream from Saco Lake, — wherefore it is claimed that this is the true Saco. Its ancient name was *Dry River*, on account of its tendency to dwindle away in times of drought, and also because there is a broad expanse of gravel near the mouth of its valley. The ravine lies between the S.W. peaks of the Presidential Range, on the W., and the Montal-

ban Ridge on the E.; and numerous tributaries fall into the brook during its downward course. There is but little of interest in this long glen, except for the trout-fisher. There are two small cascades, with a fine intervening basin, well up the river. The scenery is seldom interesting, because the bottom and sides are so clothed with large trees as to hide the adjacent mountains.

Oakes Gulf is the profound chasm on the E. of Mt. Monroe, toward the head of the Montalban Ridge, and S. of Bigelow's Lawn. It is visited by descending from Monroe, but is interesting only to enthusiastic naturalists. It is supposed that at least one of the missing men who have been lost from the Crawford Path has been killed by falling into this gorge. The Gulf was named in honor of William Oakes, of Ipswich, Mass., an eminent botanist and explorer of this region, and author of an illustrated folio volume on *White Mountain Scenery* (published in 1848).

On a branch of this stream which comes in from under Mt. Pleasant, an old hunter claimed to have found two immense ledges covered with diamonds, whence the sun flashed so brilliantly as nearly to blind him. Specimens which he carried out were sold at a good price; and several parties afterwards made diligent but unavailing search for the diamond ledges. Fine quartz crystals have been found along the Mt. Washington River; and some of its tributaries are said to be so strongly impregnated with iron that fish cannot live in them. An old tradition locates in this ravine the great carbuncles whose marvellous brilliancy was the wonder of early explorers. "Hearing that a glorious carbuncle had been found under a large shelving rock, difficult to obtain, placed there by the Indians, who killed one of their number that an evil spirit might haunt the place, we went up Dry River, with guides, and had with us a good man to lay the evil spirit; but returned sorely bruised, treasureless, and not even saw that wonderful sight."

The Alpine Garden and the Lion's Head

The Alpine Garden is the nearly level terrace on the E. of and below the peak of Mt. Washington. It is perhaps 1½ M. long and ½ M. wide, and is covered with rocks and patches of verdure, among which are the springs which flow down to Raymond's Cataract. A long half-day may be spent here with profit; or the pedestrian, on the way down the carriage-road to the Glen House, may make a detour in this direction. The best point to approach it from above is from the mountain road below the Chandler Ridge, near the 7th mile-stone, whence one bears to the S. around the base of the cone, and along the high plateau. It is about ⅓ M. from the road to the edge of Huntington's Ravine, whence is afforded a view of the stupendous cliffs which surround the dark gorge below.

The **Nelson Crag** is finely seen from the Alpine Garden, towering sharply over the N. end of Huntington Ravine, and reaching an acute point. It is easily ascended from the Garden, or from the sharp bend of the mountain road near the 6th mile-stone; and consists of a bold peak of rugged rocks reared on the N.E. spur of the mountain.

The View from the Nelson Crag includes a vast area to the N., E., and S. Toward the S.W. are parts of the upper cone and the frowning Chandler Ridge, flanked on the r. by the clustered humps of Mt. Clay, beyond which are parts of the valleys of Carroll, Jefferson, and Whitefield, with Cherry Pond, and Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, near Lancaster. Then comes the vast peak of Jefferson, looming out of the Great Gulf, and flanked on the r. by a profound ravine and the long and rugged slope of Adams, over which appear Mt. Starr King, the blue Pilot Range, and the white domes of the Percy Peaks. Next

appears the noble pyramid of Adams, with a sloping subordinate spur on the r., running out towards the formidable crest of Madison, which is nearly N. Then the view passes up the Androscoggin Valley, including the white hamlet of Berlin Falls, with the low Mt. Forist on its l., and the Berlin Heights beyond; the Chickwolnepy Range being on the r. Over the lower r. flank of Madison is the dark and wooded Pine Mt., hiding Gorham, with the rocky sides of Mt. Hayes beyond, on the r. About N.E., down the Peabody Glen, are the rich meadows and farms of Shelburne, on the Androscoggin, with Mt. Baldcap beyond. Still farther away are the mountains about the Grafton Notch and in Newry, with the sharp blue peaks of Goose-Eye and the Sunday River White Cap. Just across the Peabody Glen is the immense mass of Moriah, with Mt. Surprise scarcely discernible on its l. flank, and Imp apparently before it on the r. Then come the slide-striped peaks of Carter, and its long ridge, over which are Mt. Royce and Speckled Mt., with broad areas of western Maine. Then the entrance of the Carter Notch is seen, and Mt. Wildcat comes before the Carter Dome, which is flanked on the r. by two white peaks of Baldface, with Mts. Sable, Eastman, and Slope below. Beyond are the clearings of North Fryeburg and Lovell, with the long rampart of Mt. Pleasant, surrounded by ponds. Just to the r., and about S.E., a powerful field-glass shows Portland and the sea, over the nearer waters of Sebago Lake.

Black Mt. is next seen, about 8 M. distant, a long, low ridge diversified with light-green clearings, over which are seen the double peaks of Mt. Gemini and the cone of Kearsarge (Pequawket), with the twin mamelons of Double Head in line with and below Gemini. Over the near range of the Eagle Mts., which runs S. from Wildcat, is the high mound of Thorn Mt., backed by the Green Hills of Conway. The view now runs nearly S.S.W. down the garden-like Saco Valley, including North Conway, Conway, and the bright sheet of Walker's Pond; and to the r., over Humphrey's Ledge, is the distant Green Mt., in Effingham. The S. wall of Tuckerman Ravine is now seen to great advantage, showing its formidable cliffs for a long distance. Nearly over its l. slope are the yellow ledges of Iron Mt., beyond which rise the bold white peaks of Moat Mt. Then the crests of Pickering and Langdon are seen, with Table and Bear Mts. beyond, and the white needle of Chocorua still

more distant between them. Paugus is on the r. of and continuous with Chocorua; and the blue Ossipee Range is seen far beyond.

The view now includes the rugged plateau of Boott's Spur, over which appear the cloven peaks of Whiteface, with parts of Tripyramid and Sandwich Mt. Over the gentle slope of Bigelow's Lawn, and nearer the cone of Washington, is the peak of Carrigain. The distant views from the Nelson Crag are, however, less important than the display of the grand architecture of the E. side of the mountain, Boott's Spur, and the near peaks to the N. A short descent to the S.W. (one needs to be very careful) leads to the edge of the amazing cliffs of Huntington Ravine.

The **Alpine Garden** affords a comparatively easy walk of 1½–2 M. from the road to the edge of Tuckerman Ravine, over a rock-strewn sedgy plain. Care should be taken to keep well up to the r. in order to avoid the deep hollow which falls away toward Raymond's Cataract. There are no thickets on the plain; and plenty of water can be found. The views on every side are full of interest and wildness.

At the S.E. end of the Alpine Garden, at the point between Tuckerman Ravine and Huntington Ravine, is a fortress-like pile of rocks, with broad outworks, standing on the extreme point of the spur. This jutting crag has long been known as the **Lion's Head** (though its earlier name was *St. Anthony's Nose*), from the resemblance which it assumes when viewed from the Glen House. It commands one of the best views of Tuckerman Ravine and its approaches, with the vast S. wall and the rocky mounds on Boott's Spur. It also looks upon the cone of Washington, the Chandler Ridge, and the sharp Nelson Crag. The great N. peaks are hidden by the N.E. spur, which runs out to the Crag.

The View. Over the declining ridge to the N. is seen a section of the Androscoggin Valley, with the mountains near Gorham, the highlands of Shelburne and Success, and the woody Baldcap. Moriah and Imp are nearly over the Glen, on whose r. are the high and slide-marked Carter and the Carter Dome, filling this part of the horizon with their huge masses. Only about 3 M. distant, to the E., is Mt. Wildcat, over which are the white caps of Baldface. Then comes Mt. Eastman, on whose r., and far beyond, is the long ridge of Mt. Pleasant, and a bit of Sebago Lake is seen beyond to the r. (possibly also the city of Portland). Nearer are the twin round peaks of Double Head, under the twin sharp peaks of Gemini, and over the dark and light green plaid of Black Mt. Then comes the high pyramid of Kearsarge (Pequawket)), flanked by the Green Hills of Conway; and still more to the r. is the beautiful valley of the Saco, with the white hamlets of Conway and the distant gleam of Walker's Pond, the vista being closed by the Green Mt. in Effingham, and flanked by Moat Mt. The view then rests on the S. wall of Tuckerman Ravine, and explores the profound depths below, resting on the dark Hermit Lakes.

Boott's Spur

is the great ridge running S.E. from Mt. Washington between Tuckerman Ravine and Oakes Gulf, and is nearly 3 M. long. It is 5,520 ft. high, and has several masses of rugged rocks drawn across its line. The nearly level expanse between the base of the cone and the crags on the plateau is *Bigelow's Lawn.* It consists of a narrow sedgy plain, rich in rare alpine plants, and strewn with worn rocks.

The excursion out on Boott's Spur may be made from the Summit House, the distance being about 1 M., and from that point to the outer crags it is over 1½ M. This excursion is one of the most interesting that can be made from the summit of the mountain. The best view is from *Hanging Cliff*, which should be sought and approached with much

caution. Care should be taken to choose a clear day, since fogs often settle down on the Spur, which would be likely to bewilder the visitor.

The View. The most conspicuous object is the imposing peak of Washington, which looms boldly over the high walls of Tuckerman Ravine. The N. wall of the ravine is seen for a long distance, falling precipitously downward, and heading on the r. at the rocky promontory of the Lion's Head. Farther to the r. are the lofty gray cliffs of Huntington Ravine, running up to the Nelson Crag. To the r. a broad view opens down the Peabody Glen to Pine Mt., and, beyond the Androscoggin, the rugged crests of Mt. Hayes, Baldcap, and Ingalls, with the sharp peak of Goose-Eye far away. Nearer, and along the E. wall of the Peabody Glen, are Mts. Moriah, Imp, and Carter, the latter showing two fine peaks, that to the S. being the Carter Dome. Just across the Pinkham Notch to the E., about 2 M. distant, is Mt. Wildcat. Mt. Royce and Speckled Mt. are over Carter; and Eastman is on the r., over Wildcat, with Sable next in line. Then the clearings on Black Mt. are seen, under the similar and rounded crests of Double-Head and the twin spires of Mt. Gemini. Farther to the r., over the clearings of Jackson, are the mounds of Thorn Mt. and Thorn Hill. In the distance is Mt. Pleasant, near Sebago Lake; and the view then rests on the high pyramid of Kearsarge (Pequawket), and the Green Hills beyond. The Saco Valley then opens toward the S. in a long and beautiful vista, in which are seen the white village of North Conway, the Ledges, and Walker's Pond, with the Green Mt. in Effingham beyond. Much nearer, down over a few miles of wilderness, are the pastured sides of Iron Mt., over which are the two peaks of Moat Mt. On the r. are the wooded ridges of Table and Bear Mts., beyond which rises the weird white peak of Chocorua. Under Bear Mt. is Mt. Parker.

About S.S.W. are the red-ledged summits of Resolution (a long flat) and Crawford, over the former of which is Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack), with Paugus above and to the l., to the r. of and continuous with Chocorua. In the same distant range are seen the dark dome of Passaconaway and the double crest of Whiteface, with Tremont nearer, over whose long flank is Green's Cliff. Above the latter is the serrated ridge of Tri-

pyramid, with a part of Sandwich Mt. on the r. The view-line now passes down the long valley of the Mt. Washington River to the Nancy Ridge, whose peaks are overshadowed by the mighty mass of Carrigain (S.W.), behind which is a portion of Hancock. Over the upper flank of Carrigain the peak of Osceola is seen; and on the r. extends a broad expanse of the Pemigewasset Forest. About W.S.W., 7–8 M. distant, is the sharp peak of Willey, with Mts. Field and Tom on its r. Over Willey are the Potash and Coolidge Mts.; and over Field are Mts. Bond and Guyot, looming out of the central wilderness. Nearer, and forming the W. wall of the Mt. Washington River Valley, are Mts. Jackson, Clinton, and Pleasant, the latter lifting its hemispherical top within 3 M. Between Jackson and Clinton, far out beyond the Field-Willey Range, are the Twin Mts., beyond which, on the horizon, are the sharp and well-marked peaks of the Franconia Range, — Mts. Flume, Liberty, Lincoln, and Lafayette, the serrated summit of the latter being just to the l. of Pleasant. The Ammonoosuc Valley is partly hidden by the adjacent crags of Monroe, but the Sugar Loaves are visible, and to the r. are the wooded crests of Deception and Dartmouth.

Mt. Madison (5,380 ft.)

most northern of the great peaks, is 3,748 ft. above the Glen House. It occupies a prominent position in the views from the Glen House and Gorham, and other points on the N. and W. Starr King bestowed upon it the epithets of " the Narcissus of the range " and " the Apollo of the highlands," calling it also " beautiful, clear, symmetrical, proud, charming, gigantic," and " of feminine symmetry."

The summit consists of a narrow ridge of rocks 3–4 rods long, from which long and ponderous flanks descend toward the Peabody and Moose Rivers and the Great Gulf. Five ravines head into its sides, cutting in deeply on either flank of the ridges. The upper parts of the mountain are above the forests,

and are covered with ragged fragments of weather-beaten rock, among which nestle a few rare flowers.

The View from Mt. Madison. Nearly S. across the wide chasm of the Great Gulf is the Ledge, on Mt. Washington, above and below which are the long lines of the spur which trends downward from the summit toward the Glen. Parts of the winding white stripe of the carriage road are seen, and to the r. of and below the summit is the head of the Great Gulf. Next comes the rough ridge of Clay, with the deep ravine on the N. The noble pyramid of Adams is about 1½ M. distant, — hiding Jefferson — with serrated cliffs descending toward the Great Gulf, and a long battlemented ridge approaching Madison. Above the r. flank of Adams is the long black ridge of Cherry Mt., over whose highest point are the highlands of Fayston, Vermont, with the Adirondack peak of Mt. Marcy beyond and a trifle to the r. To the r. of Cherry is the village of Whitefield, beyond Island Pond, with the long low ridge of Dalton Mt. over it. Over Whitefield, and but a trifle N. of W., is the stately and distant peak of Mt. Mansfield, the highest of the Green Mts. Cherry Pond is to the r. of and near Whitefield, and the Martin Meadow Pond and Hills are on the r. of Dalton Mt., with Mt. Niles and Mt. Tug beyond, and the rugged line of Sterling Mt. low down on the horizon. The eye now follows the course of the Israel's River Valley to the low rounded tops of Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, below Lancaster, over which are the Umpire and Burke Mts., and the Victory Hills; and Jay Peak lifts its dim point far away on the N.W.

The houses of Jefferson Hill are seen much nearer

at hand, at the foot of Mt. Starr King, over whose long and wooded S. slope is a part of Lancaster. Nearly over Lancaster, out in Vermont, are the Cow and Burnside Mts. of Guildhall, Mt. Seneca and East Haven Mt.; and then the sharply cut-off Mt. Hor, at Willoughby Lake, with the Westmore Haystack on its r. Between the two last is the distant peak of Owl's Head, in Canada, at Lake Memphremagog. To the N.W., across the Moose River Valley, are the dark Randolph and Pliny ranges, covered with forests, and culminating at Mt. Starr King, over which is Owl's Head. The Pilot Range is to the r., and runs far to the N. with a long line of dark and wooded peaks. The wilderness-bound lake of the Pond of Safety is but a few miles away, above the Randolph Mts.; and nearly over them, far away, are the mountains about the Smuggler's Notch in Brunswick, to the r. of which is the distant Pinnacle Mt., in the Eastern Townships of Canada. Over the three chief peaks of the Pilot Range is the long Bowback Mt., in Stratford. The round white domes of the Percy Peaks are about N.N.W., with the Stratford Mt. behind, and Long Mt. extending to the r., back of which is the peak of Mt. Whitcomb. Mill Mt., near Stark, is on the r. of the Percy Peaks, and farther to the r. are Green's Ledge and Deer Mt. A little E. of N., over the nearer Crescent Range, is Cedar Pond, near W. Milan, over which is Patience Peak, in Millsfield, with the Dixville Mts. farther out, on the l. Head Pond, in Berlin, is next seen, far over which are Mt. Pisgah and Mt. Carmel, the latter being on the Maine border, near the Canada line.

Farther to the E. is a long extent of the Androscoggin Valley, in which appear the white villages of Berlin Falls and Milan, with Mt. Forist and the Milan Hills near them, and the Chickwolnepy Range beyond. In the far distance, in the narrow arc of the horizon between Mt. Carmel and the view-line prolonged over Milan, are the Diamond Peaks, the Half-Moon Mt., the sharp spire of Mt. Dustan (N.W. of Umbagog), and the bare and rounded summit of Aziscoös, with the Magalloway Mts. beyond and on the W. Over Milan and Berlin Falls is the distant glimmer of Lake Umbagog, with Lakes Welokenebacook and Moosetocmaguntic beyond, over which appears a long line of lofty nameless peaks in the wilderness of Maine. Nearly N.E., at a great distance, is Mt. Bigelow, showing a sharp peak near the centre of a ridge. Farther to the r. are the Pierce Pond Mts., and then the view rests on the cloven top of Saddleback and the uneven peaks of Mt. Abraham. Nearer than these, but in the same direction, are the Bear River White Cap and Speckled Mt., at the Grafton Notch. Following over the rocky ridges, beyond a part of Gorham which is visible close at hand, the view-line reaches Goose-Eye, its highest part cutting the sky, and the mountains of Byron appearing over its ridges.

The eye now rests gladly on the beautiful green meadows of the Androscoggin, through which the river winds in a series of exquisitely graceful curves. Back of white Gorham, beyond Pine Mt., is the rugged crest of Mt. Hayes, over which are the Sunday River White Cap and the fine distant peak of Mt. Blue, in Avon. The farms of Shelburne and Gil-

ead are farther down the Androscoggin Valley, with Baldcap and Mt. Ingalls just to the N., and Puzzle Mt. and the Rumford White Cap beyond. A little N. of E., down the valley, are the white houses of Bethel, around which rise many hills.

The view now rests on the neighboring summits across the Peabody Glen, that to the N. being Moriah, flanked on the r. by Imp. Then come the high and formidable peaks of Mt. Carter and the Carter Dome, marked by a slide on the S.; and across the deep ravine of the Pinkham Notch is Wildcat, with a long curving ridge. The site of the Glen House is at the apparent junction of the Carter and Pinkham Notches. Over these ranges stretches a vast area of western Maine, extending to the mountains of Waterford, Norway, and Paris Hill. The rocky top of Royce is over Imp, and the white crests of Baldface are over the Carter Dome. Much farther away in this direction are long reaches of the ocean. It is thought that a part of Sebago Lake is seen in this direction, towards which are several mountains of Brownfield and the Saddleback Mt. in Baldwin. Over the r. of Wildcat is the N. peak of Doublehead, on whose r. is the graceful pyramid of Kearsarge (Pequawket). About S.S.E. is North Conway, standing whitely out in the pleasant Saco Valley, and flanked by the Ledges on the W., with Walker's Pond beyond. Farther to the r. are the low ledges of Iron Mt., with the fine peak of Chocorua beyond, and a part of the Green Mt. in Effingham far away on the horizon.

Mt. Adams (5,805 ft.)

is about 500 ft. lower than Mt. Washington, but, although it is the second mountain in New England in respect to altitude, it is exceeded by no other in picturesque grandeur and bold alpine character, on account of its sharp and slender peak and of the profound ravines which traverse its flanks. As seen from most points it presents the appearance of a symmetrical pyramid, rising from a high and narrow ridge and flanked by bold crags. There are no ledges on its summit, but a heap of frost-broken fragments of rock. It is doubtful whether its summit was ever attacked by the grinding and erosive power of the glaciers, the evidence being in favor of its immunity. The main peak is flanked on the N. by a minor summit, and on the S.W. by a long rocky ridge.

There are three distinct ridges running N.W. from Mt. Adams, of which the first forms, with Madison, the Madison Ravine; the second (called *Nowell's Ridge*) and the first enclose King's Ravine; and the third, with the Castellated Ridge of Jefferson, encloses the Ravine of the Castles, across whose outlet is the bold foothill of Mt. Bowman. Mt. Adams has several subordinate peaks. That to the N. is Mt. John Quincy Adams (5,470 ft.) and that to the W., Mt. Sam Adams (5,585 ft.). The grassy lawn between Adams and Sam Adams has an altitude of 5,520 ft.

The View from Mt. Adams. W. of S., about 4 M. distant, is the Summit House on Mt. Washington, with the Chandler Ridge below on the l., and the long N.E. spur trending away to the Glen House,

with parts of the carriage road. Below are the dark depths of the Great Gulf, from which long and shallow ravines run up to Washington. On the r. slope parts of the railroad and the tanks are seen; and the low humps of Mt. Clay close in at the head of the Great Gulf. About S.W., and 1½ M. distant, is the ragged massive crest of Jefferson, with narrow slides toward Adams, and vast brown and gray ledges along its upper courses. Over the r. flank of Washington, and far away, is the ridge of Tripyramid, on whose r. is the round swell of Sandwich Mt., with the Sachem Peak on its r. flank. Then comes the imposing peak of Carrigain, with gracefully rounded crests and their sharp slopes to the enclosed ravine. Hancock appears from behind Carrigain; and the rolling peaks of Osceola and Tecumseh are far beyond. Through the gap between Clay and Jefferson is the brown-sided Willey, sloping to the S., with Mt. Field on the r. and continuous. Far away over Willey is Mt. Cardigan; and several distant and unrecognizable peaks loom up beyond Field.

On the r. of Jefferson is the distant sharp spire of Liberty, with the high and house-crowned ridge of Moosilauke still beyond. Mts. Bond and Guyot and the Twins are nearer, the N. Twin being marked by a white slide; and over them appear the pinnacle of Lincoln, the yellowish ledges of Lafayette (falling to the r.), the rounded heads of Mts. Cannon and Kinsman, and the sharp nearer crest of Garfield. Mt. Hale is still nearer, and the Landaff and Lisbon hills are clustered beyond. The Deception and Dartmouth ranges of wooded highlands are below the ridge toward Jefferson. The hotels of Bethlehem are

plainly seen over Beech Hill, with Mt. Agassiz behind. In the W. are the double lines of the Green Mts. of Vermont and the Adirondacks of New York, seen nearly in the same relations as from Mt. Washington. Due W., and but a few miles distant, is the long black ridge of Cherry Mt., rising over the lower knolls of Adams. Over its l., and r. of Bethlehem, is Littleton, flanked by rolling hills; and Camel's Hump (Vt.) is over its higher part (with Marcy on the l., and farther away). Beyond the glimmer of the Cherry and Island Ponds is the white village of Whitefield, back of which rises the long, low, and dark ridge of Dalton Mt., with Mt. Mansfield looking over it far away. A part of the Connecticut Valley is seen just to the r., with Mt. Niles beyond, and Mt. Tug over the Lunenburg Heights. Down the populous valley of Israel's River are the rounded Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, near Lancaster, over which are the Victory Hills and Burke Mt. To the l. of the Martin Meadow Ponds is the high hamlet of Lunenburg, with the lofty Lowell and Belvidere Mts. far beyond. To the r. of Prospect, in the distance, is the sharp Willoughby Notch, between Mts. Hor and Annanance, in which lies Willoughby Lake. To the l. is the remoter point of Jay Peak, and the Westmore Haystack is on the r. About N.W., not many miles away, is Mt. Starr King, marked by a small diagonal slide near the central peak; and on its l., over the near white building of the Mt. Adams House, is the hamlet of Jefferson Hill, above and beyond which is the large village of Lancaster. Far away over Lancaster is the rounded top of Owl's Head, on the Canadian shore of Lake Memphremagog, with Mt.

Orford to the r.; and nearer, on this line, are Mt. Seneca and East Mt. Over the r. of Starr King is the Smuggler's Notch, in Brunswick, with high Canadian peaks beyond.

The view now passes over the near and wooded Randolph range and on to the blue assemblage of the Pilot Mts., over whose highest peaks appear the Bowback and Sugar Loaf Mts. The white domes of the Percy Peaks are about N.N.W, over the Pilots, with Stratford Mt. behind and the Long Mt. of Odell to the r., overlooked by Mt. Whitcomb. Parts of the Stark and W. Milan Valleys are seen in this direction, on the r. of the Pilots, and connected with them are the heights of Green's Ledge and Deer Mt. Due N. is Patience Peak, in Millsfield, beyond which are the Dixville and Magalloway Ranges, with the remote crest of Mt. Megantic, near Megantic Lake. The Crescent range is now seen, near at hand below, under Head Pond; nearly over which, far away over Odell and the Dartmouth College Grant, are Mts. Pisgah and Carmel, with Saddle Hill and Mt. Nicolet still farther off, on the Maine-Canada border. The eyes now rest on the adjacent Androscoggin Valley, running N. from Gorham (with Mt. Hayes behind) to the white villages of Berlin Falls (with Mt. Forist on the l.) and Milan (with the Milan Hills on the l.). Through these pleasant meadows the river flows peacefully, in long bright curves. Over the l. of Milan is Mt. Dustan; and over its r. is Lake Umbagog, with the Rangeley Lakes beyond, and the great Mt. Aziscoös over it. The view now passes over Mt. Madison, and is nearly identical with the view from that peak as far

around as Mt. Wildcat. Nearly S.E. through the Carter Notch (near the Glen House site) is the long ridge of Mt. Pleasant, directly over which the city of Portland is visible, beyond the bright sheen of Sebago Lake. The Upper Moose Pond and Long Pond are over the l. of Pleasant, and Lovewell's Pond is on the r. near Fryeburg and in line with Saddleback Mt. in Baldwin. A great expanse of western Maine, bordered by the dim sea, is visible in this direction. Nearly over a little notch in Wildcat is Doublehead, with the fine pyramid of Kearsarge (Pequawket) on its r., looming over Thorn Mt. The Green Hills of Conway appear beyond; and the Eagle Mts. run down from the r. end of Wildcat. The rich Saco Valley next appears, with the white villages of Lower Bartlett, North Conway, and Conway, the Ledges, and Walker's Pond, the vista being closed by the Green Mt. in Effingham. On the r. is Moat Mt., over which is a part of Ossipee Lake; and Copple Crown Mt. is far away toward the S.

Mt. Jefferson (5,725 ft.)

is 80 ft. lower than Adams, 760 ft. above the gap on the S., and 795 ft. above the gap on the N. The dull gray of the rocks on the N. is relieved by many blocks of white quartz; and on the S. is the long grassy slope of the Monticello Lawn. There are two peaks of nearly equal height, lying W.N.W. and E.S.E., with a minor nubble toward Adams. The E. side falls sharply off into the Great Gulf, but on the W. and N.W. longer spurs make out, the chief of which is the *Castellated Ridge*, whose vast crags resemble the walls

of a battered fortress. In the depressions S.E. of the main peak snow remains until July. The profile of the Sentinel is to the W. of the main peak.

The View from Mt. Jefferson. Toward the S.E. is the vast mass of Washington, with its roads and hotel, and the sides and bottom of the Great Gulf. Clay is below, over which is the distant Ossipee Range; and above the slope between Clay and Monroe are the round-headed Paugus and the black-pointed Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack), with Tremont and dark-domed Passaconaway nearly over Monroe. The white knoll of Potash is at the foot of Passaconaway, and on the r. is the split summit of Whiteface. The lower terrace of Franklin is on the r. of Monroe, with Green's Cliff over and beyond it, and the serrated ridge of Tripyramid to the r. Farther away, to the r., is the great curve of Sandwich Mt. Over the near dome of Pleasant is the Nancy Range, and the peaks of Jackson and Webster are on the l. of Pleasant, with Clinton on the r., over which looms the lofty Carrigain, beyond the Nancy Range. Hancock is on the r. of Carrigain, and over it peer the distant crests of Osceola and Tecumseh. Above the dark forests towards the Notch towers the sharply cut-off Mt. Willey, with Mts. Field and Tom descending to the N. To the r. of Willey is the remote Mt. Cardigan; and the rounded Mt. Willard is over against Willey. The Loon-Pond Mts. appear over Willey; Mt. Carr is far away over Field; and the round ridges of Mts. Bond and Guyot are over Tom. On the r. of Bond is Mt. Flume, to the r. of which are the high points of Liberty, Lincoln, and Lafayette, with Moosilauke's long ridge over Lib-

erty, the S. Twin under Lafayette, and the N. Twin on the r., with a slide-striped side. Mt. Hale and the Sugar Loaves are just to the S. of the Ammonoosuc Valley; and the view then passes out over Fabyan's and Bretton Woods and the village of Bethlehem to Mt. Agassiz, Sugar Hill, the heights of Landaff and Lisbon, Mt. Gardner, and the village and hills of Littleton. Camel's Hump is far beyond, due W. The wilderness ranges of Mt. Deception and Dartmouth then fill the foreground, with the long dark Cherry Mt. over them, marked by the peak of Owl's Head on its r. end, while beyond are the ponds and village of Whitefield, backed by Dalton Mt. Over the l. of Dalton are Elmore Mt. and Mt. Mansfield, far away on the horizon; and over the r. are Mt. Niles, the Umpire and Burke Mts., and the Lowell Mts. Nearly over Cherry Pond and close to the r. of Dalton Mt. are Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, with Lancaster village to the r., and the Cow and Burnside Mts. beyond. Still farther away in this direction are the peaks about Willoughby Lake, the Westmore Haystack, the remote Jay Peak (to the l.), and Owl's Head and Orford Mts., near Lake Memphremagog. The view now rests on the nearer Mt. Starr King, with the village of Jefferson Hill at its foot, below Lancaster; and to the r. extends the great group of the Pilot Mts., over which are seen the white Percy Peaks, the Bowback and Stratford Mts., and the mountains about the Smuggler's Notch, in Brunswick. In the foreground, toward and r. of Starr King, are the densely wooded Pliny and Randolph Ranges; and on the r. of the Pilots are Deer Mt. and Green's Ledge.

The view from Jefferson between N. and E. is not essentially different from that from Adams, except in so far as the noble peak of Adams itself, rising near at hand, eclipses Madison and many of the mountains in that direction. To the S.E. the view includes Long Pond and Sebago Lake, with the long ridge of Mt. Pleasant. Over the r. end of this ridge Portland is visible. A vast area of western Maine, bordered by the ocean, is seen in this direction, and thence N. to the Canadian frontier. The view toward Kearsarge (Pequawket), Double Head, and the Saco Valley is closed by the massive N.E. flanks of Mt. Washington, which cannot be overlooked.

The **Castellated Ridge** runs about N.N.W. from Mt. Jefferson. It is but 5–20 yards wide along its crest, falling away gradually on the W., and faced with formidable precipices on the E. The Castles are three in number, the central one being the largest, and the northern one the most sharply cut. They consist of lofty piles of rock, with nearly perpendicular sides; and support minor crags which resemble turrets and battlements. They can be scaled, though with difficulty. *The Ravine of the Castles* is wild, steep, rocky, and well watered.

Mt. Clay (5,530 ft.)

is close to Mt. Washington on the N.W. and forms the precipitous head of the Great Gulf. It is only 135 ft. higher than the gap towards the S.; and consists of a long ridge on which rise three well-marked hummocks, whereon is exhibited a fine regularity of stratification. " The humps of Clay " are formidable to travellers on the long march from Randolph, since they have to be ascended one after another over steep acclivities. The view of the Great Gulf from

this ridge is very impressive. The peaks are low and steep-sided, and the hollows between them are carpeted with tough sedges. The N. peak is the highest, and from it the following view is taken.

The View from Mt. Clay. Mt. Washington is seen close at hand, in all its vastness, with the Summit House, the great N.W. and N.E. flanks, and parts of the carriage road and railway. Between the S. peak of Clay and Monroe are the dark cone of Mt. Silver Spring (the Bartlett Haystack), the round head of Paugus, and the blue Ossipee Range. The dark hemisphere of Passaconaway appears over Monroe; and the cloven crest of Whiteface is between Monroe and Little Monroe. On the r. of the latter is the sierra of Tripyramid, with the long swell of Sandwich Mt. on its r. Below Monroe is Franklin's level top, over which is the Nancy Range, and far away to the l. (nearly above Paugus) is Mt. Belknap, over the visible gleam of Lake Winnepesaukee. A few miles away, on the Presidential Range, is the high dome of Pleasant, flanked by Jackson and Webster on the l. and Clinton on the r. Over its l. is the imposing crest of Carrigain, with Hancock over the r. flank of Clinton, and the low peaks of Osceola and Tecumseh far away beyond. Low down on the horizon is Cardigan, over the r. of Hancock. The sharp S. flank of Willey is beyond the Notch, with Field and Tom continuous to the r., Willard below the l. of Field, the ravine of Beecher's Cascades on the r., and a long granite ridge of the Rosebrook Range running N. toward Bretton Woods. Far away over Field is Mt. Carr; and the round tops of Mts. Bond and Guyot are over the gap between Field and Tom,

with the peaks of Flume and Liberty beyond; and the high ridge of Moosilauke closes the vista. To the r. of Bond is the S. Twin Mt., over which are the sharp spire of Lincoln and the sierra of Lafayette. N. Twin is on the r. of Lafayette, below, and has a slide on its side; and near its N. end are Mt. Hale and the Sugar Loaves. The view now traverses a great area of the Ammonoosuc Valley, from the Ammonoosuc Station and Bretton Woods to Bethlehem (with Mt. Agassiz near) and Littleton. Mt. Gardner appears on the S. of Littleton, and Sugar Hill and the Landaff highlands are also seen. In the foreground is the green forest which sweeps up to the well-marked peak of Deception, over whose l. is Beech Hill, while Cherry Mt. commences on the r. and ascends on the N. to the peak of Owl's Head. Under the highest part of Cherry is Mt. Dartmouth, and Mt. Mitten is farther to the r. Over the r. of Cherry is Dalton Mt., with Mts. Prospect and Pleasant on the r.; and the great line of the Green Mts. of Vermont is beyond. The white village of Jefferson Hill appears at the foot of Mt. Starr King, with the blue cluster of the Pilot Range farther to the r.

The view is now narrowed on the immense peaks to the N., Jefferson, Adams, and Madison, whose formidable sides may be closely studied from this point. Goose-Eye is next seen, far away in the N.E.; and then follow Moriah, Imp, and Carter, down the Great Gulf, with several of the Androscoggin hills and Grafton peaks beyond. The view to the S.E. and S. is closed by Mt. Washington.

Mts. Jackson and Webster

These forest-bound peaks possess less landscape interest than some of their brethren of the Presidential Range, of which they constitute the southerly end. They are climbed from the Crawford House and from the Willey House Station. The path from Crawford's leaves the highway near the Gate of the Notch, and the short path to Elephant's Head soon branches, and, at a little less than a mile, the Bugle Cliff Path. After crossing Flume Cascade Brook, and close to Silver Cascade Brook, the path divides, l. to Mt. Jackson, r. to Mt. Webster. Near the base of the cone of Jackson is a spring. Cascade Brook is the last sure water on the Webster Trail. *Distances:* Highway to Webster-Jackson Fork, 1.8 M.; to Mt. Jackson, 3.4 M.; to Mt. Webster, 3½ M.

The Webster Cliff Trail from Willey House Station passes to the summit of Mt. Webster, and thence to Mt. Jackson, and onward to Mizpah Spring Camp and Mt. Clinton. *Distances:* Willey House Station to Mt. Webster, 3 M.; to Mt. Jackson, 4¼ M.; to Mizpah Spring Camp, 6 M.; to Mt. Clinton, 6¾ M.

Mt. Jackson (4,012 ft.) is surmounted by a singular small bare peak, which is visible from many distant points and which affords views in all directions.

Mt. Webster (3,876 ft.) is the point where the Presidential Range falls off sharply into the Notch. The ledgy summit affords an interesting view of the Notch and the mountains west and south. The feature of this mountain is its west side, where it drops to the Saco Valley in a steep wall, free from foliage, and striped with brilliant colorings by the slides which have laid bare the bed-rock.

Mt. Clinton (4,275 ft.)

The summit of Mt. Clinton, 2,400 ft. above the Crawford House, is reached from the Crawford Path and by the Webster Cliff Trail from Willey House Station. From the S.E. part of the crest is obtained a view of the shallow ravine to the S., with the bristling approaches to Mt. Jackson.

The View from Mt. Clinton. About N.N.E. is the fine peak of Jefferson, rising to a sharp point, and flanked on the r. by the saw-edged ridge of Clay, which runs into Washington, whose Summit House is plainly seen. The l. flank of Washington falls upon the graceful round dome of Pleasant; and its r. flank encounters the crags of Monroe, below which is the flat-topped Franklin. Oakes Gulf is on the r., its sides scarred by long slides. The wider valley of the Mt. Washington River approaches from the Gulf, across which is the long and darkly wooded Montalban Ridge. Over this the first peaks to the l. are Wildcat and the Carter Dome, with the twin flat crests of Double Head to the r., followed by the noble pyramid of Kearsarge (Pequawket) and the distant Mt. Pleasant, near Sebago Lake. Mt. Clinton is seen from Portland over the S. shoulder of Kearsarge. Close on the r. of Kearsarge are the Green Hills of Conway, with a part of the Saco Valley and the distant ponds. The sharp peak of Moat Mountain is next seen, on whose r., and within 5–6 M., S.S.E., are the clustered crests of Stairs Mt., the flat-topped Resolution, and Mt. Crawford, the latter having a remarkably sharp summit. On the r. of Resolution is Table Mt., and over Crawford is the heavy ridge of Bear

Mt., with the splendid white spire of Chocorua beyond. Over the r. flank of Crawford is the low Mt. Hope, with Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) over it and the blue Ossipee Range beyond. On the r. of Chocorua and the Haystack is Paugus, low and rocky, below which is Tremont. Over the r. of the latter is the black hemisphere of Passaconaway, on whose r., and equidistant, is the cloven crest of Whiteface, with the ridge of Tripyramid, farther to the r., over the Nancy Range.

In this direction, about S.S.W., and within 1½ M., is the dark peak of Jackson, flanked by the rounded top of Webster. Directly over the former, on the distant horizon, is Sandwich Mt., with the Sachem Peak on its r. slope; and the majestic crest of Carrigain is on the r. of this line, about 10 M. distant. On the r., still more remote, is the crest of Osceola, with Tecumseh breaking off on the S. Then comes the massive Hancock, rising over the wilds of Pemigewasset. Nearly S.W., and 3–4 M. distant, is the alpine peak of Willey, falling off sharply on the S., with the rounded swells of Field and Tom in the same ridge, toward the r. Over the gap between Willey and Field is the distant Franconian peak of Big Coolidge. Mts. Bond and Guyot are over Field; the S. Twin is over Tom; and farther to the r. is the N. Twin, marked by a long slide, and Mt. Hale is to the r. and below. Still farther out, over the ravine between Field and Tom, is the sharp spire of Lincoln; and Lafayette lifts its high, serrated ridge over the S. Twin. To the r. of and nearly over Hale are Mt. Agassiz and Round Hill, back of Bethlehem, beyond which, to the r., are Mann's Hills and other summits

in Littleton, with the Gardner Range far beyond. Fabyan's and Bretton Woods are now seen, down the Ammonoosuc Valley, beyond which is Beech Hill, with the long dark line of Cherry Mt. nearly N.W. Dalton Mt. is farther away, on the l., over the plains of Whitefield. Nearer, and running E. to Mt. Jefferson, are the wooded heights of Deception, Dartmouth, and Mitten. Nearly over Dartmouth is Mt. Starr King, marked by a slide; and farther to the r. is the Pilot Range, filling the N. with its blue and tumultuous summits, among which the South Peak stands out prominently.

Mt. Pleasant (4,775 ft.)

as seen from distant points always presents the form of a symmetrical dome, of a darkish hue, and is the most conspicuous peak of the S.W. range. The summit consists of a slightly curving plateau of about six acres' area, covered with tufts of short grass, amid which are found rare flowers. It slopes but slightly from the centre, and is "smooth enough for a parade-ground." Its W. flanks are scarred by great slides, most of which occurred in 1826; and one of them is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide near its base. At the centre is a pile of stones, whence the view is best enjoyed. Near the N.E. base of the cone is *Red Pond*, a dull puddle of bad water, whence it is said that the water flows both to the Ammonoosuc and to the Saco, in seasons of heavy rains. It was named on account of the red moss which is found in the vicinity. Mt. Pleasant is ascended by the Crawford Trail (distance, Crawford House to summit, $4\frac{3}{4}$ M.); and by the Edmands

Path which starts at the Stickney Road $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bretton Woods, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. crosses Jefferson Notch State Road, at a point $2\frac{5}{8}$ M. from Crawford's. The distance from the Jefferson Notch State Road to the Crawford Path, N. of summit of Mt. Pleasant, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ M.

The View from Mt. Pleasant is one of the finest along the range, and should be studied carefully if that from Mt. Washington has been or threatens to be obscured by clouds. Nearly N.N.E. is the massive peak of Jefferson, flanked on the r. by the humps of Clay. On the long slopes of these two are the white stripes of several ancient slides. Then the stately cone of Washington is seen with grand effect, with its houses on top, and the high trestles along the railroad, over which, at train-time, the puffing locomotive is seen toiling upward. Under the r. flank of Washington, and close at hand, are the two rugged rock-piles which form the peaks of Monroe, towering over the still nearer level of Franklin, from whose E. side long slides fall away into Oakes Gulf. The long and massive plateau of Boott's Spur, which runs out to the r. from Washington, is higher than Pleasant, and hides all the mountains to the N.E. The Montalban Ridge sweeps thence to the r., and is seen across the valley of the Mt. Washington River, extending well to the S., generally covered with woods, and maintaining nearly an equal height. The first notable elevations seen over this ridge are parts of the Sable and Black Mts., in Jackson, over which appear the flat-topped twin crests of Double Head and the pointed peaks of Gemini. The long ridge of Mt. Pleasant, in Maine, is seen on the S.E., and on

its r. is the bright gleam of Sebago Lake. Tin and Thorn Mts. are nearer at hand, to the r. of Doublehead; and beyond is the graceful pyramid of Kearsarge (Pequawket). Over its l. flank the city of Portland and the ocean beyond can be seen with a strong field-glass; and below it, on the r., are the Green Hills of Conway. A part of the Saco Valley is nearer at hand, with the yellow ledges on Iron Mt. still nearer, across the Rocky Branch glen, and the Cathedral and White Horse Ledges to the r. The rocky peaks of Moat Mt. are next seen, over the nearer ridges of Mts. Stanton and Pickering, and the sandy top of Mt. Langdon.

Within a few miles, across the valley of the Mt. Washington River, is the Crawford group, with Stairs Mt. and the flat top of Resolution in the centre, the crest of Parker on the r., and the sharp red peak of Crawford on the l., Hope being below and beyond. Table Mt. is over and beyond Parker. Bear Mt. is over the r. of Resolution, and Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) is over Crawford and Hope; while Tremont stands at the foot of the Mt. Washington Glen, over a part of the Saco Valley and a section of the railroad. Still farther away rises the Sandwich Range, Chocorua lifting its line of splendid white peaks over the l. of Bear Mt.; Paugus adjoining it on the W., over the r. flank of Mt. Silver Spring, with Belknap far beyond; and the round dome of Passaconaway is over the r. of Tremont. Farther out in this direction is the cloven peak of Whiteface, flanked by the fine sierra of Tripyramid, far beyond which is Sandwich Mt., showing a rounded top, with a sharp point on the W. end (about S.S.W. from

Pleasant). Under these and much nearer, across the Saco Valley, are the peaks of the Nancy Range.

The view-line now passes over the bold little peak of Jackson, within 3–4 M., and rests on the vast pile of Carrigain, which rises by successive terraces from the S. to a high rounded peak. To the r. and more distant are the crests of Osceola and Tecumseh; and Hancock adjoins Carrigain on the W. On the r. of Jackson is Webster, whose r. flank runs into the brown top of Clinton. To the r., beyond this ridge, is the Field-Willey Range, Willey showing a fair peak falling slowly to the S.; Field marked by a rounded crest on the r., with Willard below; and Tom farther to the r. Moosilauke is seen far away toward the S.W. Over the l. flank of Field are the distant Franconian peaks of Potash and Coolidge; and over its r. flank is the high crest of Mt. Bond. Over the r. of Tom is the S. Twin, on whose r., and continuous, is the N. Twin, with Hale on the r. and below. The remote spire of Liberty is over the r. of Bond and Field, Lincoln is over Tom; and the noble sierra of Lafayette is over the r. of Tom and beyond the S. Twin. Above the ridge which runs N. from Field are the Sugar Loaves, near the Twin Mountain House; and Agassiz is beyond. The view now extends down the Ammonoosuc Valley, beyond Bretton Woods and Fabyan's, to the hills and houses of Littleton. On the r. of the valley are Beech Hill and Cherry Mt., the latter being marked by the bold peak of Owl's Head, on its N. end. Dalton Mt. is beyond, across the plains of Whitefield.

Mt. Franklin (5,028 ft.)

is 628 ft. above the gap on the S., while to the N. there is but little depression. On the latter account, and also by reason of its flat and unmarked summit, Franklin has but little individuality, and can hardly be recognized from distant points, appearing as a spur of Monroe. It is connected with the latter mountain by a long and narrow ridge. The level summit of Franklin is traversed near its middle by the Crawford path.

The View from Mt. Franklin. The stately peak of Jefferson is about N.N.E., 4 M. distant, and is flanked by the lower and broken ridge of Clay, over which towers the ponderous mass of Washington. Close at hand are the two craggy crests of Monroe; and the high plateau of Boott's Spur sweeps away on the r., with the dark Montalban Ridge passing from it to the S. Between these formidable heights and Franklin is the deep and wooded ravine of the Mt. Washington River. Over the downward trend of the Montalban Ridge the twin crests of Double Head and of Gemini are visible; and Mt. Pleasant is far away toward Sebago Lake, over which Portland may be seen. Kearsarge (Pequawket) lifts its fine pyramid S. of S.E., nearly over Thorn Mt., and is flanked on the r. by the Green Hills of Conway, with North Conway at their base. Lower Bartlett is at the head of a long reach of the Saco Valley, in which the clear mirror of Walker's Pond is seen, with the Ledges; and the highlands of Eaton and Freedom are far beyond. The yellow ledges of Iron Mt. next appear, much nearer, and then Moat Mt. lifts its fine rocky peaks, beyond Mts. Stanton and Pickering, on whose

r. stands Mt. Langdon. The cone of Parker, the flat top of Resolution, the wooded crest of Stairs Mt., and the red peak of Crawford are then seen, nearly S. and 5–6 M. distant, forming a compact group towards the end of the Montalban Ridge. Over these, and running to the r. from Moat, are the flat-topped Table Mt., the long ridge of Bear Mt., the black cone of Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack), and the crests of Tremont; and again, over this line appear the high white peaks of Chocorua, the curving ledges of Paugus, and the dark hemisphere of Passaconaway. Portions of a fourth line appear in the remoter distance, consisting of the blue Ossipee Range and the twin Belknap summits. From Passaconaway to the r. extend the cloven crest of Whiteface, the triple heads of Tripyramid, and the great swell of Sandwich Mt.

The view now rests on the nearer Nancy Range, across the Saco Valley, beyond which loom the majestic peaks of Carrigain and Hancock, with Osceola and Tecumseh between. Hancock rises over the nearer crests of Jackson and Webster; the bold mass of Willey is over Clinton; and Moosilauke is far away in the S.W. Over the adjacent dome of Pleasant is the rounded top of Field, with the Coolidge and Potash Mts. far beyond. Over the r. flank of Pleasant are Mts. Bond and Guyot, and over Tom is the S. Twin, adjoined by the slide-striped N. Twin. The Franconian peaks of Liberty, Lincoln, and Lafayette appear over the Twin Range. Over the r. of the Field-Willey chain are the Sugar Loaves and Mt. Hale, beyond which appear Mt. Agassiz and a part of Bethlehem, with Bretton Woods and Fabyan's

in the foreground. Beyond Beech Hill, Littleton's highlands are visible; and farther to the r. is Cherry Mt., with its Owl's-Head peak. Over Deception, Dartmouth, and Mitten, in the foreground, are the more distant summits of Prospect and Pleasant, with the rich plain and village of Lancaster. Many of the Vermont hills are seen in this direction. Farther to the r. one sees the white hamlet of Jefferson Hill, Mt. Starr King, and the blue Pilot Range, terminating on the E. in Deer Mt. and Green's Ledge.

Mt. Monroe (5,390 ft.)

is 237 ft. above the gap on the N., and 362 ft. above Mt. Franklin and is traversed by the Crawford Path. The main peak lies to the N. of the ridge, and on the S. is a minor crest, 5,204 ft. high, which was called *Little Monroe* by Prof. Guyot. On account of its sharp and massive crags Monroe presents a fine alpine appearance to the distant observer, — which is, however, somewhat lessened by its vicinity to Mt. Washington, whose greater altitude dwarfs it. From points near at hand, where the latter is not visible, Monroe has a formidable aspect, and the noble symmetry of its craggy walls excites the most lively interest.

A little way N. of the pool on its E. flank, and up the steep slope to the W., is seen a natural portal in the rampart-like rocks of Monroe's crest, 12 ft. wide and with walls 12–15 ft. high. The detour from the path to the summit and back need not take more than ½ hr., and will richly repay the tourist.

Near the N.E. base of Monroe is one of the "tiny pastures" of the high ridges, so highly esteemed by botanists, and abound-

ing in rare and delicate alpine grasses. On the stony plateau near by are found alpine cinquefoils, and other unusual plants. The cloudberry, the mountain rattlesnake-root, and the alpine bearberry are also seen in this vicinity, and along the S.W. peaks generally. The descent into *Oakes Gulf* is sometimes made from this mountain, and many rare plants and flowers are found therein.

The View from Mt. Monroe. The peaks of Jefferson and Clay are seen close at hand towards the N., very much foreshortened; and then the visitor gets one of the best near views of Washington, including its long W. flank, with the railroad station in the valley, the trestles on the slopes, and some of the houses above. Just over the l. flank appears a part of Adams. The rocky ridge of Monroe runs out toward the Lakes of the Clouds, and the winding bridle path is seen ascending the high cone of Washington. Farther to the r. the great craggy plain of Boott's Spur runs to the r., beyond the dark Oakes Gulf, which lies below, within pistol-shot. The twin crests of Doublehead are toward the S.E., over the descending forests of the Montalban Ridge, with Mt. Pleasant (in Maine) beyond; while far away in this direction is Portland, at the gates of the sea. The sharp point of Kearsarge (Pequawket) comes next, nearly over Thorn, and with North Conway on the r., below the Green Hills, then Conway, the Ledges, and Walker's Pond, well down the fair Saco Valley. Iron Mt. is much nearer in this direction; and over Mts. Stanton and Pickering is Moat Mt., near North Conway. Then comes the Crawford group, near at hand, at the end of the Montalban Ridge, with the sharp slope of Stairs Mt., falling toward Resolution, Parker being on the l. and the

acute peak of Crawford on the r. Beyond this cluster is the range which runs W. from Moat, — the plateau of Table Mt., the broken crest-line of Bear Mt., the dark peak of Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack), the burnt ridge of Tremont, and the square-sided Green's Cliff. Chocorua is over the gap between Table and Bear, showing stately white peaks; Paugus lifts its slow curve over Mt. Silver Spring; black-domed Passaconaway is over Tremont; Whiteface is on the r. of Passaconaway; and the sierra of Tripyramid is at the apparent end of the Saco Valley, over Green's Cliff. The blue lines of the Ossipee Range are farther away. The Nancy Range is at the foot of the Mt. Washington River Glen, and over it is Sandwich Mt., indenting the horizon with its slow curve, and bearing the Sachem Peak on its r. end. Then come the noble peaks of Carrigain and Hancock, with Osceola and Tecumseh through the gap between them. Clinton and Jackson lie to the S.W., in the Presidential Range, with the sharp head of Willey nearly over them; and to the r. the adjacent plateau of Franklin lies toward the round top of Pleasant, over which is Field, continuous with Willey and overlooked by Mts. Bond and Guyot, whence the long ridge of the S. and N. Twins runs to the r. Nearly over the l. of Mt. Bond is the house-capped Moosilauke, with the Coolidge, Potash, and Flume Mts. to the r.; and farther N. are Mts. Liberty, Lincoln, and Lafayette, lifting their sharp and distant peaks over Mt. Tom, — Lafayette being over the Twins. The rugged peak of Little Monroe lies close below, toward the Ammonoosuc Valley, in which are seen Fabyan's and Bretton Woods, the

knolls called the Sugar Loaves, and Mt. Hale, N. of the Twins. Mt. Agassiz and part of Bethlehem and Littleton villages are beyond; and the Dalton Mt. is farther away, toward the long line of the Vermont mountains. On the r. are the dense woods of Beech Hill and Cherry Mt., on the latter of which a dark peak rises toward the N.; and the shaggy sides of Deception are nearer. Farther toward the N. are Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, with the village of Lancaster; and then come the white houses of Jefferson Hill, under Mt. Starr King, and with the long lines of the Pilot Range on the r.

The Lakes of the Clouds are two tiny tarns in the depression between Mts. Washington and Monroe, 5,000 ft. above the sea. Their basins were excavated by the great drift current, and the glacial scratches are found in their vicinity and for 200 ft. above. The Ammonoosuc takes its rise here, and falls over 2,000 ft. in the first 3 M. of its course. The larger pond covers about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, and is of an oval shape, with deep, cold, transparent, and sweet waters, and a bottom of rock and gravel. There is a small spring at the S.E. angle. The other pond is smaller, and is somewhat boggy.

The Lakes of the Clouds were observed by Thomas Gorges, in 1642, and he thought that they formed the source of the Connecticut River. They were visited by the Lancaster explorers in 1820, and then the larger received the name of *Blue Pond*. When the Rev. S. J. May made the ascent, he found the name of *Washington's Punch Bowl* attached to this lake. In the vicinity of the lakes may be found the alpine willows and birch, the alpine violet and bistort and cranberry, *Linnæa borealis*, the common harebell, and numerous other species of plants.

THE CRAWFORD NOTCH AND GLEN

The Crawford Glen

At the southerly extremity of the Presidential Range the Saco River traverses what is known as the *Crawford Glen*, the narrow valley between the Crawford group on the E. and the Nancy Range on the W. Formerly there were fertile intervales here, but they have been despoiled by slides and avalanches from Mt. Crawford.

Nancy Brook enters the Saco at the Crawford Glen, the brook here pouring through a rocky cañon 200 ft. long and 15–20 ft. deep. The beautiful Nancy Falls are on this brook, reached by a logging road which leaves the highway N. of Nancy Bridge and extends to a point $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below the falls. The combined height of the two lower falls is 200 ft., and above them are two others, respectively 50 and 25 ft. high. Above the Cascades $\frac{3}{4}$ M. is Nancy Pond. The distance from Bemis Station to the first cascade is $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The bridge, brook, and mountain derive their names from a sad incident in the early history of the country. In the autumn of 1788, a young woman by the name of Nancy was employed in Col. Whipple's family at Jefferson, and became engaged to one of the men on the farm. She gave him her two-years' wages when they were about to depart for Portsmouth to be married, but he started away during her absence, leaving no explanation. On her return at night she set out after him, hoping to catch the recreant lover in camp at the Notch, before the dawn. The ground was covered with snow, and the route for 30 M. lay

through the forest, marked only by a line of spotted trees. She reached the camp, but it was abandoned, and after vainly striving to rekindle the smouldering fire, she pressed on down the Notch, fording the icy Saco in several places, and at last sank down in utter exhaustion on the S. bank of Nancy's Brook, where she was speedily chilled to death. The bitter northwest wind had driven blinding masses of snow upon her; her clothing had become saturated in fording the streams; and she was found stiff and cold, with her head resting on her staff. The men at Col. Whipple's had doubted that she would face the storm, but, becoming alarmed at her long absence, they followed the trail and found her, not long after her death. On learning of her dauntless faith and terrible fate, her lover became insane, and died, a few years later, in fearful paroxysms; and there is a tradition that long afterwards these valleys resounded on still nights with the weird and agonizing shrieks of his restless ghost.

Mt. Crawford (3,100 ft.)

is the lowest but the most alpine of the southern peaks of the Montalban Ridge. It rises boldly from the Saco Valley, near the inflowing of the Mt. Washington River and Sleeper Brook, and exhibits a broad gulf on the side towards Bemis Station. A ridge runs S. from Crawford along the E. side of the Saco Valley to Hart's Ledge, around which the river bends to the E. The peak of **Mt. Hope** (2,520 ft.) is on this line. The upper parts of Crawford are covered with broad red ledges, which render it easily recognizable from afar. The rock is rapidly disintegrating and forming beds of gravel. The peak is high and steep, especially on the E., where it is nearly precipitous. The summit is reached by the Davis Path to Mt. Washington.

The View from Mt. Crawford. Nearly N.W., and about 5 M. distant, is the high and alpine peak of Mt. Willey, fronted with crags, and falling steeply

to the S. A small portion of Willard is seen to the r., and then the eye crosses the broad ravine of the Mt. Washington River to the S.W. peaks of the Presidential Range, of which Webster is on the l., and the low crests of Jackson and Clinton follow. The bulging dome of Pleasant is due N., and is followed to the r. by Franklin and Monroe, beyond which the range culminates in the lofty crest of Washington, with the flat Boott's Spur on the r. Under the r. flank of Washington, and about 1½ M. from Crawford, are the poorly outlined terraces of Stairs Mt., on whose r., and adjoining Crawford on the N.E., is the higher and flattened top of Resolution, which shuts out the view in that direction. On its S. is the dark Mt. Parker.

Mt. Kearsarge (Pequawket) is finely seen on the E.S.E., below the highlands of Jackson, and down the Rocky Branch Glen. On its r. are the Green Hills of Conway, over which, far away, is Mt. Pleasant, in Maine. The view next includes Mts. Langdon and Pickering, beyond which, on the r., is the high red peak of Moat Mt. S.S.E., over the plateau of Table Mt., is the stately white spire of Chocorua, reaching the sky-line. Nearly S., and close at hand, is the low cone of Mt. Hope, and the glens of Upper Bartlett are seen to the l., with the little hamlet near their centre. Farther away is the long dark ridge of Bear Mt., far beyond which, due S., is a part of the blue Ossipee Range. Passaconaway is a high black hemisphere, about S.S.W.; and over the near white knobs of Tremont is the distant Whiteface, nearly obscured by Passaconaway. To the r. is the serrated ridge of Tripyramid, uplifting three well-marked peaks, on

whose r., far distant, are the crests of Tecumseh and Osceola.

In the foreground is the pleasant Crawford Glen, with the buildings about Bemis Station, and the winding river still nearer. The dark-green Mt. Nancy rises just across the glen, and behind it are Anderson and Lowell, with the triple head of the lofty Carrigain still more to the W.S.W. To the W. is the high plateau which borders the Pemigewasset Forest on the E., over which looms the distant sierra of Lafayette, beyond the monotonous Twin Range. Across the Saco Valley is the abrupt front of the Frankenstein Cliff, beyond which rises Mt. Willey.

Mt. Resolution (3,400 ft.)

consists of a lofty plateau, flanked by decomposing red ledges, and separated from Crawford and Stairs Mt. by narrow and shallow ravines. The summit is covered with dense thickets of dwarf trees, through which are occasional lane-like openings, not broad enough, however, to give connected views. In some places are beds of red gravel, which have been formed by the rapid disintegration of the ledges. Water is found on the N. slope. The mountain was named, because when Davis had completed his path to this point he became discouraged, but afterwards ascended hither and made a *resolution* to carry it through to Mt. Washington. Resolution is ascended by the Davis Path. Camp Resolution of the A.M.C. is located at an altitude of 2,950 ft., on the path in the col between Resolution and Stairs Mt.

The only satisfactory viewpoint on Resolution is the rocky ridge to the N.N.E., over the Rocky

Branch, and fronting towards Stairs Mt. This point may be reached by keeping around on the path beyond the traversing slide, to the ridge where it descends toward Stairs Mt.

The View from Mt. Resolution. Across the ravine to the N. are the fine terraces of Stairs Mt., all of which are seen, with high precipices fronting them, over which the preëminent cone of Washington appears. To the r. is the depression of the Pinkham Notch, W. of which are the blue highlands of Mts. Wildcat, Carter, Carter Dome, and the distant Moriah. Farther to the r. is the crest of Royce, before which are the white crags of Baldface. In this direction are the wooded heights of Mts. Sable and Eastman; and the twin mamelons of Doublehead are about E., to the r. of which is Thorn Mt. The view now passes down the Rocky Branch Glen to Iron Mt., whose light-hued ledges are under the double pyramids of Mt. Gemini, on whose r. is the queenly Kearsarge (Pequawket). Still more remote is Mt. Pleasant, in Maine; and the Moat range is next seen.

The view to the S. is closed by the woods on the main ridge of Resolution, which rise up close at hand. Beyond this intrusive curtain, portions of Carrigain and the Nancy Range are seen in the W.S.W., and farther to the r., over the edge of the Pemigewasset Forest, are the long and massive Mts. Bond and Guyot and the Twin Mts., with Lafayette beyond. Farther to the r. is the sharp point of Willey, beyond which the S.W. presidential peaks are seen, Webster on the l., then the low point of Jackson, Clinton's level top, Pleasant's gray hemisphere, the narrow terrace of Franklin, and the double crest of Monroe, resting against Washington.

Stairs Mt. (3,423 ft.)

was formerly called the *Giant's Stairs*, which name is still applied to the colossal terraces which extend nearly to the summit. The stairs appear as if cut with great regularity and sharpness of outline, the upper being 130 ft. high, and the lower 200 ft. They fall off on the S.E. to the Rocky Branch Glen. Stairs Mt. is usually ascended by the Davis Path, but occasionally is approached from Jackson. *The View* to the N., is shut out by dense spruce woods, and on the S. is the high swell of Mt. Resolution, hiding most of the Bartlett Glen. But fine prospects open out on the E. and W., extending from Mt. Pleasant, near Sebago Lake, to Moosilauke.

The Willey House

site is about 3 M. from the Crawford House, through the Notch, and is noteworthy because of the tragedy of 1826, when an avalanche wiped out the Willey family. In the rear is the remnant of the great rock which sheltered the house by splitting the avalanche in its course toward it; and the track of the slide may be ascended for a considerable distance beyond, through a scattered forest. Below the site is a pile of stones which shows where the bodies of several of the Willeys were found. There is now but little danger of slides from Mt. Willey, since its side is stripped nearly to the bed-rock; but on the opposite side of the valley is Mt. Webster, whence immense rocks dash downward during storms, with a terrific roaring and crashing. Lovers of nature will find more of interest in the majestic mountains which

environ this glen than in the sensational element attaching to the house. The view of the splendid cliff on the sides of Mt. Willard (to the N.) is of extreme beauty, the Notch being apparently blockaded by its heavy mass.

The Willey House was occupied by Samuel Willey, Jr., and his family. In June, 1826, two slides fell off the flank of Mt. Willey, near the house, premonitory of the coming disaster. A long drought ensued through the months of July and August, followed by a S. wind which heaped immense masses of clouds upon the mountains. On the night of the 28th of August a deluge of rain fell, washing out the sides of the ridges, flooding the valleys, and inflicting great damage in all the adjacent towns. All the Saco bridges were swept away; and the Ammonoosuc was swollen to ten times its usual width. The first traveller who afterwards forced his way through the chaotic ruin in the Notch found the Willey House deserted, with the doors unclosed and the Bible lying open on the table. He gave the alarm in Conway, and the people who came up found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Willey, two of their children, and two hired men, buried in the slide and sadly mutilated. The bodies of the other three children were never recovered. It is supposed that the family left the house in apprehension of the rising floods of the Saco, and retreated to a point farther up on the mountain, where they were overtaken by the avalanche and swept away to a fearful and united death. Had they remained in the house, they would have been safe, for it was not moved by the water, and the slide parted at a great rock behind it and reunited below, leaving the house intact. A theory has been advanced to the effect that the fatal slide was caused, not by a heavy rainstorm, but by the breaking of massive clouds on the ridges of Mt. Willey.

Thoreau Falls are reached by the trail from Willey House Station to North Fork, which passes Willey Pond (2,850 ft.), better known as Ethan's Pond, a beautiful lakelet S.W. of the summit of Mt. Willey. *Distances:* Willey House Station to Ethan's Pond,

2½ M.; to Thoreau Falls, 5 M. The stream slides down over a succession of smooth granite ledges and then plunges down in a singularly curved cascade, between a high granite cliff and a clean shelving ledge. The white beauty of the cataract is continued in a line of smaller descents below.

The Crawford Notch

is a deep pass through the mountains, dividing the great New Hampshire group near its centre. The Notch proper is somewhat less than 3 M. long, extending from the Gate to a little below the Willey House; and lies between Mts. Willard and Willey on the W. and Mts. Webster and Jackson on the E. The valley from Lower Bartlett to the Willey House is narrow, and mountain ranges rise boldly on either side, thus forming an appropriate approach to the narrower gorge beyond. The highest point in the Notch is 1,914 ft. above the sea, and the massive walls are visible for 2,000 ft. above, the peaks being still higher, but generally out of sight. The Willey House site being 1,323 ft. high, the road rises nearly 600 ft. in about 2 M. The bottom of the defile is occupied by the impetuous Saco River, which maintains a long and steady descent, through and about masses of boulders and the rent rocks of old avalanches.

Near Bemis Station the railroad commences the ascent, being elevated on artificial terraces along the W. walls, and at the Willey House is several hundred feet above the turnpike. The magnificent scenery of the Notch can be seen to much better advan-

tage from the railroad than from the highway, which is generally overhung with trees and masked in thick woods.

One of the finest viewpoints in the Notch is a little over 1 M. from the Crawford House, where the bases of Mts. Willard, Webster, and Willey approach one another. The descent through the Notch is said to give a more marked impression of its grandeur than the ascent. Dwight says: "The first $\frac{1}{4}$ M. is a mere chasm between ruptured cliffs. The remainder is a vast ravine."

"The craggy sides of these giant hills are seamed and furrowed by innumerable avalanches, which, during the last few years, have hurled headlong down their destructive masses of earth, stones, rocks, and trees, into the terrific-looking glen below. With these the river was literally choked up, exhibiting altogether such a picture of universal devastation as I never beheld even among the very wildest mountains of Switzerland. Had I wished to behold the most striking emblem of the general deluge that once swept over the earth, I could not have witnessed anywhere such fearful traces of ravage and appalling chaos as the scene displayed." (Tudor.)

Autumn in the Notch. The splendor of the autumnal scene portrayed here by President Dwight in 1797 is still annually presented to tourists through this pass: —

"The darkness of the evergreens was finely illumined by the brilliant yellow of the birch, the beech, and the cherry, and the more brilliant orange and crimson of the maple. The effect of this universal diffusion of gay and splendid light was to render the preponderating deep green more solemn. The mind encircled by this scenery irresistibly remembered that the light was the light of decay, autumnal and melancholy. The dark was the gloom of evening, approximating to night. Over the whole, the azure of the sky cast a deep, misty blue; blending, toward the summits, every other hue; and predominating over all. As the eye ascended these steeps, the light decayed, and gradually ceased. On the inferior summits rose crowns of coni-

cal firs, and spruces. On the superior eminences, the trees, growing less and less, yielded to the chilling atmosphere, and marked the limit of forest vegetation. Above, the surface was covered with a mass of shrubs, terminating, at a still higher elevation, in a shroud of dark coloured moss."

History of the Notch. The Crawford Notch was known to the Indians of the adjacent valleys, but was probably rarely used by them on account of their superstitious dread of the mountains. It is claimed, however, that certain war-parties of Canadian Indians, returning from successful forays on the New England coast, carried their captives and plunder through this pass. In the spring of 1746 an Indian war-party fell upon Gorham, Me., and took several prisoners, one of whom described their march to Canada by the way of the Saco River and through the Crawford Notch. (*Hist. of Gorham*, p. 51.) The Notch was first made known to the English in 1771, by Timothy Nash, a border hunter, who, being in pursuit of a moose which eluded him, climbed a tree on Cherry Mt., in hopes to see his game, and was surprised to discover a deep pass cloven through the mountains. He speedily reconnoitred the Notch, and passed down the Saco River through the gorge, going on to Portsmouth, where he informed Gov. Wentworth of his happy discovery. Wishing to test the value of the pass as a route of commerce, Wentworth requested him to bring a horse through it from Lancaster, offering as a reward in case of success the tract now called Nash and Sawyer's Location, extending from the Gate of the Notch to a point beyond the Fabyan House, and including 2,184 acres. Nash associated with himself a fellow-pioneer by the name of Sawyer, by whose aid he lowered the unfortunate horse over the cliffs and drove him through the rocky river until they emerged at Conway. A road was soon built here "with the neat proceeds of a confiscated estate," and a direct route was formed between the coast and the upper Coös country, which had previously been accessible only by a long detour around the S. side of the mountains. The first article of merchandise carried through from Lancaster was a barrel of tobacco, and the first freight up from the coast was a barrel of whiskey, most of which was consumed on the way, "through the politeness of those who helped to manage the affair." In 1803 the Tenth N.H. Turnpike was built through the Notch, at an expense (for 20 M.) of $40,000.

The Cascades in the Notch

The **Flume Cascade** is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Crawford House, where a small brook descends from the mountain on the E. and passes downward to the Saco. Its name is derived from the singular trench through which the stream flows near the bridge, where it is deeply sunken in the channelled ledges. The main cascade is on the l. side, descending the road, and is about 250 ft. high. This point, as well as the Silver Cascade, should be visited just after heavy rains, when the enlarged mountain-torrent leaps over the cliffs in vast white sheets of foam.

The **Silver Cascade** is about 1 M. S. of the Crawford House, and is one of the most graceful falls in the mountains. It is the brightest jewel on the route of the railroad, and is seen with fine effect from the cars. The descent of the brook within 1 M. of advance is over 1,000 ft., the most remarkable falls occurring toward the road. Much of its downward course is in long slides over the smooth surfaces of highly inclined ledges, and these reaches are succeeded by short and nearly perpendicular leaps over steeper rocks. The course of the stream may be ascended as far as the visitor's time and strength allow, but the route is arduous. Mt. Webster has been ascended along this stream; and from the midway cliffs good views are given of Mt. Willard and the Hitchcock Flume. The portion seen from the road is about 300 ft. high. Close at hand it falls 20 ft. sharply, and then rushes through a deep flume under the bridge. It is a pleasant place to spend a moonlight hour, when the significance of its name is more manifest.

The brook dwindles to puny proportions in dry weather, and dribbles over the rocks in weak threads of water. The ponderous massiveness of the mountains on either side helps to increase the pleasing effect of the scene, when the stream is thundering down whitely, with full banks.

The **Ripley Falls,** on Avalanche Brook, formerly known as *Cow Brook*, are reached from a side path from the trail to Ethan Pond. The cliffs at the head of the ravine are of imposing altitude and grand proportions. The main fall has a height of 60 ft. Before taking this final leap, the brook falls over several rocky steps, and then passes down the cliff at a high angle, its breadth varying widely according to the rains that have fallen or have been withheld. Higher up the brook is the beautiful *Sparkling Cascade.*

The **Arethusa Falls** are on Bemis Brook, and are easily visited by a path leaving the railroad section house near the bridge over Bemis Brook, which point may be reached from the State Road by a cart-path beginning near the highway bridge. For long distances the brook glides over nearly level sheets of granite, where the visitor can walk as if on a pavement. The falls are 176 ft. high, and are among the finest in the mountains. They are surrounded by rich and luxuriant forest scenery, among large old trees and rugged groups of water-worn boulders. The best point of view is about 100 ft. below the falls, where their long white line is seen through the foliage. A nearer approach brings the visitor too much under the cliff to realize its height. It will be seen that the brook leaps almost perpendicularly over a lofty precipice, and plunges heavily into a deep pool below. An impressive

view down the ravine and over the dizzy brink may be obtained by ascending to the top of the falls.

Beecher and **Pearl Cascades** are easily reached from the Crawford House.

Gibbs Falls are near Crawford's, close to the Crawford Path. The brook falls some 40 ft. around a projecting central ledge.

The **Hitchcock Flume** is reached by a path which leaves the carriage road to the summit of Mt. Willard. It consists of a narrow cañon between high perpendicular and parallel walls of rock, its bed having a rapid slope, and being so damp as to be unsafe to venture through. This singular gorge is 350 ft. long, and its walls are 30–60 ft. high, approaching in some places to within 6–8 ft. of each other. In the lower portion it bends to the r. around a tall crag, far below which is the railroad, with many a cliff between.

The **Butterwort Flume,** named for the plant which inhabits it, is another interesting locality on the mountain.

The *Devil's Den* is a black-mouthed cavern on the S. side of the cliffs of Mt. Willard, and is plainly seen from the road. It is reported that Crawford visited it, many years ago, and found the bottom strewn with bones and other ghastly relics; and marvellous stories of the supernatural were afterwards told about it. In 1856, however, the Den was explored by Dr. Ball, who was lowered down the cliff by ropes. He found it to be 20 ft. wide and deep, and 15 ft. high, very cold and damp, but containing nothing remarkable or interesting. During the State Survey of 1870, explorers were lowered to the Den by a rope 125 ft. long, but their discoveries did not repay the peril of the descent.

The **Double Gate of the Notch** consists of the narrow pass through which squeeze the Saco, the highway,

and the railroad. A quarter of a mile distant is the Crawford House on a little plateau 1,891 ft. above the sea, the site being the bed of an ancient lake, according to geologists. Close by the hotel are two springs, the waters of the one flowing westward to the Ammonoosuc, the waters of the other taking their course to the ocean eastward in the Saco. A short distance from the hotel is Saco Lake, from which the young Saco River flows.

The **Elephant's Head** is about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the hotel, and derives its name from the resemblance of its shape. It is a rocky bluff on the E. side of the Notch, and commands a good view of the upper part of the defile and of the Crawford House plateau.

The newest of the famous White Mt. summer communities is **Bretton Woods**, in the glen between Crawford's and Fabyan's, where there are great modern hotels which constitute a central point from which to reach a great number of points of interest. The view from Bretton Woods is very similar to that from Fabyan's, of which Mr. Sweetser wrote: —

> The view is greater in extent than that from the Glen House, but far less majestic, though Mt. Washington shows more nobly. The Fabyan cupola is lifted above the dull foreground and commands an unobstructed view. On the N. is a low and wooded spur of Mt. Deception, on whose r. are the flanks of Mt. Jefferson, with Clay extending toward Washington. Barren gray rocks cover the latter nearly halfway down, over which, on the l. ridge, is the railroad track, and on the summit is the white hotel. A bold spur descends to the r. to the craggy line of Monroe, below which is a long and slide-scarred ravine. Next to the S. is the flat crest of Franklin, and then, over the iron bridge, is the white dome of Pleasant, in whose ravine the yellow stripes are thought to resemble in outline an Indian warrior. Next to the r. is the long green crest of Clinton, whose

triple head is over Crawford's monument. Then comes the little peak of Jackson, and at the end is Mt. Webster, which falls off into the Crawford Notch.

The *Lower Ammonoosuc Falls* are alongside of the road, a little way below the White Mountain House. The ledges and rock-walls on the sides are curious, and are of considerable interest to geologists. In their regularity they resemble fine masonry, and show the results of the long polishing of the water.

The *Upper Ammonoosuc Falls*, near Bretton Woods, are worthy of a long visit. The stream descends over rapids for some distance above, and then makes a fall of nearly 50 ft., through a narrow gorge whose walls are polished ledges of granite. Below the plunge it whirls in white and billowy masses through a sinuous chasm between massive cliffs. This portion of the stream may be visited by a circuit through the forest, and reveals a fine view of the falls above. The ledges near the stream, even at points high above its level, are indented by large pot-holes, 6–8 ft. in diameter, through some of which the transparent water still whirls.

Ethan Allen Crawford, "the White-Mountain Giant," is almost the only resident of the hill-country in whom any interest centres. He was born at Guildhall, Vermont, in 1792, and was carried to the mountains when a child, afterwards inheriting and occupying the house at the Giant's Grave. He was of large stature and powerful frame, and became famous for skill in hunting and woodcraft. His singular adventures with bears, deer, and wild-cats, are even now remembered and chronicled. He was one of the first and best of the mountain-guides, and made the Crawford Bridle Path and the first summit house.

In 1803 the first public-house was erected here, and it was burnt in 1819, when occupied by Ethan Allen Crawford. Two other hotels on this site have since been destroyed by fire, help-

ing to confirm (or perhaps giving rise to) the old tradition that an Indian once stood on the mount at night, waving a torch and crying, "No pale-face shall take deep root here; this the Great Spirit whispered in my ear."

The Giant's Grave was needlessly removed, but apparently the curse went with it, for hotels have stood in its vicinity since without calamity.

The Field-Willey Range

The mountains which enclose the Notch on the W. comprise the Field-Willey Range. North to south they are Mt. Tom (4,040 ft.), Mt. Avalon (3,432 ft.), Mt. Willard (2,786 ft.), Mt. Field (4,300 ft.) and Mt. Willey (4,261 ft.).

Mt. Willard

stands at the mouth of the Notch, between Mts. Field and Jackson, its E. base forming one side of the Gate of the Notch. On the S. is a vast precipice of brilliantly colored rocks, falling off sharply to the glen below.

The View from Mt. Willard. Nearly N.E. is the high peak of Mt. Jefferson, rising rapidly to the r. from the insignificant and chaotic hills of the Mitten and Dartmouth Mts. On its r. are the uneven humps of Mt. Clay, from which the rugged slope of Mt. Washington ascends to the hamlet on the summit. Mt. Clinton's shaggy sides fill up much of the horizon in this direction, but are overlooked, on the l., by the curving crest of Pleasant. Farther to the r. are the formidable masses of Mts. Jackson and Webster, just across the Notch, cut into by ravines and jewelled with cascades, — the brilliant stripes on Webster's

W. front showing but in part. Beyond the r. flank of the latter are the wooded ridges below the Saco, Table Mt., and the W. spurs of Moat Mt.; and about S.S.W. the weird white crown of Chocorua peers over the dark ridge of Bear Mt. More to the r. is the long and gracefully outlined Mt. Nancy, rising from the Notch to a narrow plateau (over which Mt. Tremont is seen), and thence to a rounded crest. The mighty sweep of Mt. Willey then cuts off the view, rising to a great height, and trending to the r. in the line which includes also Mt. Field (nearly W.) and Mt. Tom (N.N.W.). The great gorge in which the Saco flows is, however, the chief feature of interest, filled, as it is, with dense woods, and traversed by the narrow and often-obscured bands of the turnpike and railroad.

"Much of this scenery, I say, is superior to the famed and classic lands of Europe. I know nothing, for instance, on the Rhine equal to the view from Mt. Willard, down the mountain pass called the Notch." (Anthony Trollope's *North America.*)

Mt. Willey (4,261 ft.)

is the S. peak of the Field-Willey Range. The views from its summit are broad and beautiful, and include one of the best general prospects over the Pemigewasset forest. The path leaves the railroad just above the Willey House Station, 4 M. below Crawford's. The upper part of the climb is one of the steepest in the mountains. *Distances:* From Maine Central Railroad to Brook Kedron, 1½ M.; to summit, 2½ M.

The View from Mt. Willey. Mt. Webster is nearly E., across the Crawford Notch, scarred by numerous long slides and made brilliant by contrasting bands of

red, yellow, and green. Its long thin crest droops toward the S., and is faced by bright-red rocks. From this point the Presidential Range trends to the N.E., including Jackson's gray summit, the meadow-like cap of Clinton, the symmetrical dome of Pleasant, the slide-striped slopes of Franklin, and the craggy top of Monroe. Over all is the alpine hamlet on Washington, with the level lines of Bigelow's Lawn and Boott's Spur running off to the r. On the l. is the railway station, in the valley of the Ammonoosuc; and portions of the track are also visible. On the l. of Washington are the zigzag crest-lines of Clay, the rocky pyramid of Adams, and the high peak of Jefferson, farthest to the l.

Nearly N.E., over the range beyond the Notch, is the Carter Dome, with a portion of the Moriah Range; on whose r. are the sky-meeting peaks of Baldface, capped with white ledges and flanked by a section of Royce. Eastman and Sable are seen next on the r., and then come the distant crests of Doublehead and Mt. Gemini, over the Montalban Ridge and below the horizon. Thorn Mt. also rises beyond this ridge, and far beyond are the highlands of Waterford and Sweden, scarcely rippling the level sky-line. Over the r. of Thorn is the lofty cone of Kearsarge (Pequawket), with the upper cliff of Stairs Mt. below, and Resolution close alongside the latter. On the S. of Kearsarge, the Green Hills of Conway are seen, over which rises Mt. Pleasant, near Sebago Lake. Nearly S.E., below the Green Hills, and across the Notch, within a few miles, are the massive ridges of Mts. Crawford, Resolution, and Stairs Mt., whose upper portions are flecked with brilliantly colored ledges of light-red rock.

Crawford is distinguishable by its sharply cut peak; Resolution is crowned by a broad plateau, 300 ft. higher; and the upper terraces of Stairs Mt. close the group on the N. Farther to the r. is a portion of the Notch, traversed by the white band of the railroad; and North Conway is seen on the widening plain beyond, with the bold peaks of Moat Mt. on the r. Over the section between Kearsarge and Moat extends a vast area of western Maine, diversified by low mountains, highland lakes, and white villages. Between Pleasant and Moat, about S.E., the city of Portland and the ocean beyond can be seen with a good glass. To the r. of Moat, and in the same range, S. of the Saco, are the flat tops of Table Mt., the undulating ridge of Bear Mt., the dark cone of Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack), and the whitish knobs of Tremont. Beyond these, to the S., is the white and storm-beaten ridge of Chocorua, with a singularly regular pyramid as its crowning point; over which, on the r., and far to the S., is a portion of the blue Ossipee Range, with Copple Crown and Moose Mt., below Lake Winnepesaukee.

The view now passes over the long plateau on the S. to Mt. Nancy, whence a continuous range runs to the S.W., including a nameless second peak and then the dark and pointed tops of Mts. Anderson and Lowell. Beyond these are the peaks of the Sandwich Range, Passaconaway being due S. and nearly over Mt. Anderson, with the white mound of Potash at its base. The double-crested Whiteface is just to the r., over the peak of Lowell; and Tripyramid is a triple-headed blue ridge still farther to the r.

The view now rests on the vast and imposing form

of Mt. Carrigain, about 8 M. distant, W. of S., rising directly from the wilderness, with step-like spurs on the N. and a sharp descent on the S. In front of the great ravine in its N.E. side is Vose's Spur, below which is the profound Carrigain Notch; and the Lowell-Anderson-Nancy Range extends thence to the l. to the White Mt. Notch. A portion of Sandwich Mt. is visible through the Carrigain Notch; and Osceola is farther to the r., through the gap between Carrigain and the wooded mass of Hancock. On the S.W. is the quiet and secluded sheet of Ethan's Pond, beyond which the valley of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset extends for many leagues. This desolate region is diversified by low ridges and is bounded irregularly by bold mountains. 8–10 M. distant across this wilderness is the Twin Range, whereof the S. Twin is due W. of Mt. Willey, with the N. Twin on the r and the high and massive ridges of Mts. Guyot and Bond on the l.

The stately blue ridge of Moosilauke appears over the l. flank of Mt. Bond, and on its r., over the Twins, are the sharp crests of Mts. Flume, Liberty, and Lincoln, terminating with the thin and lofty serrated ridge of Lafayette. The N. Twin is marked by a long white slide, and slopes down toward the Zealand Notch, through which a vista of the Ammonoosuc Valley is gained, with Mt. Hale and the Sugar Loaves closing in on the W. Nearly N.W. are the sharply notched mountains at Willoughby Lake, beyond the Victory Hills, in Vermont; while more to the r., and much nearer, is Cherry Mt., with the Owl's Head peak on its N. end. Between Cherry and Jefferson are the low and monotonous ranges of Mt. Deception, with

long dark slopes; Mt. Dartmouth, with three well-marked peaks; and Mt. Mitten, showing a knob-like summit. Above these are the Starr King and Pilot Ranges, with the village of Jefferson Hill; and the valley of the upper Connecticut opens above Lancaster, in which Cape Horn stands out conspicuously. In the remote distance, E. of N., are the Dixville and Magalloway Mts.; and beyond all (over Mt. Mitten) is the blue crest of Mt. Carmel, between the Connecticut and Parmachene Lakes, and within 7 M. of the Canadian frontier.

Mt. Avalon (3,432 ft.), a minor summit of Mt. Field, has a clear crest, which is reached by a good path, a continuation of the trail to Beecher and Pearl Cascades, which leaves the Crawford House footbridge over the railroad. Distance from Crawford's to the summit, 2 M.

This is a fine watch-tower from which to reconnoitre the main Mt. Willey Range, whereof Mt. Tom stands on the r., Mt. Field in front, and Mt. Willey on the l. On the other side, and far below, is the round and wooded summit of Mt. Willard, with the Crawford House clearing on the N. and the long gorge of Crawford Notch to the S. To the S.E. is the striped front of Mt. Webster, beyond which the peak of Mt. Crawford cuts the sky; and at the foot of the Notch are the Swift River peaks, terminated by the white gable of Chocorua. To the N.E. are the colossal stairs leading to Mt. Washington — woody Clinton, rounded Pleasant, and spire-like Monroe, and beyond the great peak is the massive bulwark of Jefferson. The N. view includes a section of the Ammonoosuc Valley, the Mt. Deception, Cherry Mt., and Starr King ranges, and a portion of the valley of Israel's River. Farther to the N.W. are the Essex County hills and the cloven mountains at Willoughby Lake.

Mt. Field (4,300 ft.) has little interest to climbers because its summit is wooded, but it is traversed by

a path from Mt. Avalon to Mt. Willey. The summit was formerly called *Mt. Lincoln*, but to avoid confusion with the Franconia peak the State Geologist renamed it in honor of Darby Field, who was first to ascend Mt. Washington, in 1642.

An old trail to Mt. Tom from the Crawford House exists, but has been much neglected.

Mt. Deception (3,700 ft.), of the Dartmouth Range, is ascended from the Mt. Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods; distance to summit, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. The legend has it that this mountain was named by some people who ascended it in the belief that it was Mt. Washington. The view from the summit is very fine, including the Presidential Range close at hand, and many other points of interest.

The other chief summits of the Dartmouth Range are **Mt. Dartmouth** (3,768 ft.), and **Mt. Mitten** (3,080 ft.), both of which are covered with woods.

The Rosebrook Range

Extending northward from the Field-Willey Range is the Rosebrook Range, the summits of which, S. to N., are *Mt. Echo* (3,020 ft.) and its spur, *Mt. Stickney* (2,570 ft.), *Mt. Rosebrook* (2,960 ft.), and *Mt. Oscar* (2,736 ft.).

Mt. Echo is reached by a bridle path starting at the Mt. Pleasant House. Paths lead to the other summits of the group.

The Twin Mountain Range

West of the Rosebrook Range is the Twin Mt. Range, a ponderous and extensive range between the

Ammonoosuc and the East Branch of the Pemigewasset, and at right angles to both streams, and drained by Little River on the N.E. and the Franconia Branch on the W. The range is 8–9 M. long.

In this group, N. and S., are *North Twin* (4,783 ft.), with the Nubble (2,700 ft.) on its north slope; *South Twin* (4,922 ft.); *Mt. Guyot* (4,589 ft.) and *Mt. Bond* (4,709 ft.). Running N.E. from Mt. Guyot is the ridge of the **Little River Mts.**, of which *Mt. Hale* (4,102 ft.) is the chief, this ridge being separated from the Twins by the Little River Valley. The cliffs of Bond (4,000 ft.) are a series of lofty ledges and crags on the S.W. of the mountain. North of Mt. Hale are the *Sugar Loaves* (Middle, 2,535 ft.; North, 2,317 ft.).

The A.M.C. maintains a trail over the Twin Range. The trail proper leaves a wood road about 5 M. from Twin Mt. Station, and passes over the four great summits, descending to the E. Branch of the Pemigewasset, a distance of 15½ M. from Twin Mt. Station. The path from South Twin Mt. continues on to the summit of Mt. Garfield and thence to Mt. Lafayette. *Distances:* Twin Mt. House to Camp 3, by rough road, 4½ M.; to North Twin, 7 M.; to South Twin, 8 M.; to Mt. Guyot, 10¼ M.; to Mt. Bond, 11¼ M.; to Mt. Garfield, 12 M.; to Mt. Lafayette, 15½ M.; to Profile House, 19¼ M. The A.M.C. maintains a camp E. of the col between Mts. Guyot and Bond, named *Camp Guyot* (4,000 ft.).

A good path leads from Twin Mountain Station to the first of the Sugar Loaves.

From the Twins, Mt. Willey is about E., across the wide New Zealand Valley, and the minor peaks of Field and Tom extend thence to the N. Over this ridge is the Presidential Range, high

and round-topped Pleasant, flattened Clinton, rugged Monroe, and supreme Washington, with Clay, Jefferson, and Madison on the N.; then Doublehead appears, more distant; and S. of Willey is the red-crested group of Crawford, Resolution, and Stairs Mt. To the r. of Crawford is the lofty cone of Kearsarge (Pequawket), with Langdon nearer and Moat on the r. Far out in this direction is Mt. Pleasant, near Sebago Lake. The Nancy Range is to the r., and nearer; and Chocorua is visible from N. Twin, through the Carrigain Notch. Mt. Carrigain lifts its immense bulk nearly S.E., with Hancock adjoining it on the W. These two shut out most of the Sandwich and Waterville peaks from the view; but Osceola and Tecumseh appear on the r. About S.W. is Mt. Flume, beyond which is the high plateau of Moosilauke; and the Franconia Range extends thence to the N.

A good path leads from Twin Mountain Station to the first of the Sugar Loaves.

Mt. Hale was formerly a beautifully wooded peak, but fire has converted its slope into a desolate wilderness.

THE FRANCONIA REGION

The Franconia Mountains

derive their name from the town of Franconia, in which their chief peaks are situated. They are about W.S.W. from the White Mts., from which they are separated by the Field-Willey and Twin Mountain Ranges. All the mountains around the Franconia Notch usually bear the name, though it is more correctly applied to the lofty range on the E. side of the Notch, and running N. from the East Branch to Gale River. The range is narrow and straight, and the peaks are sharp and lofty, though of less altitude than the White Mts. The scenery is more beautiful than that of the White Mts., but far less majestic and impressive.

E. of the Notch from N. to S. the summits are: *Mt. Lafayette* (5,269 ft.) and its north peak (5,075 ft.), *Mt. Lincoln* (5,098 ft.), *Mt. Liberty* (Little Haystack, 4,472 ft.), *Mt. Garfield* (4,519 ft.), *Mt. Flume* (4,340 ft.), *Big Coolidge* (2,600 ft.), *Little Coolidge* (2,300 ft.), *Osseo* or *Whaleback* (3,700 ft.). W. of the Notch are *Bald Mt.* (2,310 ft.), *Mt. Cannon* (4,107 ft.), and *Mt. Pemigewasset* (2,561 ft.).

Frederika Bremer preferred the Franconia Mts. to the famous Swedish districts of Dalecarlia and Norsland. "The scenery here is more picturesque, more playful and fantastic, has more cheerful diversity, and the affluence of wood and the beautiful foliage in the valleys is extraordinary: you walk or drive continually between the most lovely wild hedges of hazel, elm,

sumach, sugar-maple, yellow birch, fir trees, pines, and many other trees and shrubs; and on all sides is heard the singing and the roaring of the mountain-streams, clear as silver, through the passes of the hills."

The Franconia Notch

is a noble pass, 5–6 M. long, between the Franconia and Pemigewasset Ranges. It is a valley about ½ M. wide, for the most part filled with forests, and traversed by the marvellously clear waters of the upper Pemigewasset River. On either side of the narrow road rise lofty mountain-walls, clad with verdure, and assuming fine alpine shapes.

The Profile

The Profile (formerly called the *Old Man of the Mountain*), 1,200 ft. above Profile Lake, is a wonderful semblance of the human face, formed by the ledges on the upper cliffs of Mt. Cannon, finely relieved against the sky and amid picturesque surroundings. It is best seen from a point marked by a guide-board, on the road a short distance S. of the Profile House, and over Profile Lake. The face looks toward the S.E. This is the most remarkable phenomenon of the kind in the world, and has drawn the admiration of myriads of travellers. There is a tradition that it was worshipped by the Indians in ancient times, but this is doubtful. It was discovered in the year 1805, by Francis Whitcomb and Luke Brooks, who were working on the Notch road, and saw it while washing their hands in Profile Lake. They exclaimed, "That is Jefferson," he being then President. It was described

in the *American Journal of Science*, in 1828, by Gen. Martin Field, with a grotesque picture attached. Hawthorne's tale of *The Great Stone Face*, and a later book called *Christus Judex*, celebrate this marvellous outline. It is formed of three disconnected ledges of granite, in different vertical lines, their aggregate height being 36–40 ft. One rock forms the forehead, another the nose and upper lip, and the third the massive chin. Although the expression as seen from the road is melancholy and severe, there are points farther up the ridge where it becomes amiable and pleasant. The best time to make the visit is in the late afternoon, when the face is strongly relieved against the bright sky. With the morning light falling upon it, the cheeks appear haggard and sunken.

"The expression is severe and somewhat melancholy, and although there is a little feebleness about the mouth, on the whole, the face of the 'Old Man of the Mountain' is set, and his countenance fixed and firm. He neither blinks at the near flashes of the lightning beneath his nose, nor flinches from the driving snow and sleet of the Franconia winter, which makes the very mercury of the thermometer shrink into the bulb and congeal. . . . As you pass down the road to the left . . . the Old Man's countenance first changes to that of a toothless old woman in a mob cap, and soon the lower part of the face becomes so distorted that the profile is lost. In going to the right, the nose and face become flattened, and at last the forehead only is seen." (Oakes's *Scenery of the White Mountains*.)

"The most attractive advertisement of the Franconia Notch to the travelling public is the rumor of the 'Great Stone Face,' that hangs upon one of its highest cliffs. If its enclosing walls were less grand, and its water gems less lovely, travellers would be still, perhaps, as strongly attracted to the spot, that they might see a mountain which breaks into human expression, — a piece of sculpture older than the Sphynx, — an intimation of the human countenance, which is the crown of all beauty, that was pushed out from the coarse strata of New England thou-

sands of years before Adam. . . . The expression is really noble, with a suggestion partly of fatigue and melancholy. He seems to be waiting for some visitor or message. . . . Those who can see it with a thunder-cloud behind, and the slaty scud driving thin across it, will carry away the grandest impression which it ever makes on the beholder's mind. But when, after an August shower, late in the afternoon, the mists that rise from the forest below congregate around it, and, smitten with sunshine, break as they drift against its nervous outline, and hiding the mass of the mountain which it overhangs, isolate it with a thin halo, the countenance, awful but benignant, is as if a mighty angel were sitting among the hills, and enrobing himself in a cloud-vesture of gold and purple." (Starr King.)

Profile Lake is a few minutes' walk S. of the Profile House by the roadside. It is a beautiful mountain tarn, at the foot of Mt. Cannon, and nearly surrounded by primeval forests. It was formerly called *Ferrin's Pond*, and then the *Old Man's Washbowl.* The visitor should row out over the lake, in order to get the effect of the adjacent ridges and Eagle Cliff. The pond above Profile Lake is the source of the Pemigewasset River.

Echo Lake is about $\frac{2}{3}$ M. N. of the Profile House by the roadside, and is one of the reservoirs of the South Branch of the Ammonoosuc River. The lake is environed by Eagle Cliff, Bald Mt., and Mt. Cannon, and beautiful limited views may be obtained from its surface, especially towards Artist's Bluff, on the E. shore. The human voice is reëchoed with great distinctness here. The favorite hours to visit the lake are at early morning or towards evening, when the adjacent cliffs are richly colored by the failing light.

Eagle Cliff is a great spur of Mt. Lafayette running to the W. and N.W. and partly separated from the mountain by a tangled ravine. It is 3,466 ft. above

the sea and 1,555 ft. above the Profile House, which it closely approaches. The name was given many years ago after the discovery of an eagle's nest high up on the beetling crags; but the eagles have long since departed. The precipice has been scaled from near Echo Lake, and the path up Lafayette ascends on its S. side. The sunset colors on this mighty wall are magnificent, and the clouds play over its surface with fine effect.

Within ½ M. of the Profile House (1,911 ft.) are the cascades on Cannon Brook, which are reached by the Mt. Cannon Path. The brook falls over a succession of sloping granite ledges, and affords beautiful water-scenery after rainy weather. From this point fascinating views are obtained of Echo Lake, Eagle Cliff, and the broad valley to the N.E.

Lonesome Lake (2,750 ft.) is on Mt. Cannon, and is reached by an admirable bridle path (1¼ M. long) diverging to the r. from a clearing on the Flume House road, 2 M. S. of the Profile House. It is on the ridge and under one of the high bluffs of Mt. Cannon, surrounded with primitive forests. *Tamarack Pond* was the old name for this lonely tarn. One of the best views of the upper ridges of Mt. Lafayette is obtained from its waters, near the S.W. shore. The ragged gray crest-line appears above the adjacent forest, and an inexplicable idea of the deep gorge between is also gained.

Walker's Falls are 2½–3 M. S. of the Profile House, beyond the old Lafayette House clearing. The lower falls are over ½ M. from the road, and consist of a series of step-like plunges over sheets of granite. They are surrounded by the primitive forest, and are very beautiful in time of high water. The next fall above is

fully 50 ft. high, and is surrounded by ragged blocks of granite. The course of the stream should be ascended for about ½ M. farther to the splendid upper falls, where the water makes a clear leap of 60 ft., with granite ledges behind. One of the best viewpoints is the great boulder near the base. Just above, a tributary brook falls in from the r.; and the line of cascades and sliding waters may be followed far up into the White Cross Ravine.

Liberty Cascade, a fall of not more than 25 ft., but of singular grace and beauty, is reached by a path leading to the right just before the last descent to the Pool.

The **Great Elephant** of the Notch is formed by the whole mass of Eagle Cliff proper. It is first discerned in coming up the road from the Flume, on emerging from the woods about 2¼ M. S. of the Profile House, at the foot of the clearing across which the trail leads to Lonesome Lake. It is visible from the road all around this clearing. The animal lies looking to the S.E., his trunk thrown out in advance. He is recumbent, save that the off hind foot is on the ground, and that haunch is thrown up high in air. The outline of the figure is natural, and the likeness of the head startling. A white spot on the cliff forms the eye.

From the vicinity of the Flume House the fair valley of the Pemigewasset is seen for many leagues, extending away to Plymouth, and flooded with rich color every sunny afternoon. To the N. is the noble line of the Franconia Mts., breaking down to the deep pass on the N., and clothed with forests to their tops. These peaks form the profile called *Washington Lying in State,* with Mt. Liberty for his upturned face, the

highest ledge being the nose, and the ridges running to the N. forming the body and limbs.

The Flume is on Flume Brook, whose course is ascended by a footpath leading over clean sheets of granite, broad and slightly tilted, across which the water slips " in thin, wide, even sheets of crystal colorlessness," for several hundred feet. Farther up the ledges are more rugged, and the limpid brook lingers in rock-rimmed basins. The Flume is a marvellous fissure in the side of Mt. Flume, through which dashes a brilliant little brook. It is about 700 ft. long, and is flanked by mural precipices 60–70 ft. high, perpendicular and parallel, and from 10 to 20 ft. apart. A plank walk extends through the gorge, crossing the stream several times. A great boulder for centuries hung between the approaching cliffs in the upper part of the Flume, but was swept away in June, 1883, when a tremendous avalanche, caused by heavy storms on the peaks above, swept through the defile, scouring it out, and increasing its length. The lowlands below were covered with myriads of boulders and acres of rocky *débris*. After the wreck, two pretty waterfalls appeared in the Flume, almost compensating for the loss of the great suspended boulder. The morning is the best time to visit this locality.

The Pool is a gloomy and profound chasm in the forest, where the Pemigewasset River falls into a deep black basin surrounded by high cliffs. It is reached by a pleasant forest path $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, entering the woods near the Flume House. It is over 100 ft. in diameter, and the water is 40 ft. deep, entering by a cascade above and whirling down through a mass of rocky fragments. This Stygian pool is surrounded by cliffs

150 ft. high, whose deep shadows add to its weirdness and gloom.

The Basin is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Profile House and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Flume House, close by the roadside. It is a granite bowl, 60 ft. in circumference, filled with the cold and pellucid green water of the Pemigewasset to the depth of about 15 ft. On the upper side there is a beautiful white cascade, and on the lower side is a curious rock projecting into the water, and resembling a leg and foot. The Basin is a large pot-hole, formed by the attrition of stones whirled about by the current.

A few rods S. of the Basin a path diverges to the W. to the *Stone Flume*, a sunken channel which the Pemigewasset has worn in the ledges.

Cascade Brook (also called *Basin Brook*) enters the Pemigewasset from the N.W., just below the Basin. According to Mr. W. C. Prime, it is "the finest brook in America for scenery, as well as for small trout." It falls over 1,000 ft. in 3–4 M.; and in the lower part of its course slips downward for over 200 ft. over splendid sheets of granite, 100 ft. wide.

The **Tunnel Falls** are about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Basin, beyond the cascades over the ledges, and consist of a white and massive perpendicular plunge of about 30 ft., thrown out in strong relief by a curving background of black and ragged cliffs. Beneath is a broad pool of great depth, enwalled by lofty ledges.

The **Island Falls** about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above, consist of three plunges, of 8, 16, and 16 ft. respectively, and during high water they insulate two bold rocky knolls below. The upper falls are at right angles with each other. The stream should be crossed above, since the best

view is from the rugged knoll on the W. bank. It is about 1½ M. from the Island Falls to the confluence of the streams above, and about the same distance thence to Moran Lake up the brook to the r.

Mt. Lafayette (5,269 ft.)

the greatest of the Franconia Mts., is near the N. extremity of the range. Although it resembles Mt. Washington in that it has massive spurs and deep ravines, it shows a marked difference in the sharpness and decision of its lines, and the thin, keen profile of the summit ridge. From the N. and S. sides of the main peak extend singular ridges, very narrow and rock-bound. That to the N. is about ½ M. long, and terminates at a fine subordinate peak (5,075 ft.), surrounded with cliffs, and commanding an extensive view. To the S. there is a considerable descent to the ridge, which may be followed to the S. peak, a distance of ¾ M. The narrow crest-line slopes off sharply on either hand into dark gulfs below, and is traversed by a singular path-like trench, 1–2 ft. wide, which some people think has been made by countless generations of animals passing along the summit. Noble views of the White Cross Ravine are afforded on the r., with its deep and shadowy recesses far below towards the roots of the mountain. At one point there is a narrow belt of dwarf spruces, which can be passed only by strenuous labor.

The path to Mt. Lafayette, formerly a bridle path, enters the forest at the Profile House. It ascends rapidly along the gorge S. of Eagle Cliff, and enters the pass between the cliff and the main ridge. There

is a restful reach of easy grade on this section, beyond which another breathless ascent begins, leading to the plateau of the W. spur, which is covered with copses of dwarf trees, and affords an interesting off-look to the N. To the l. and below are the Eagle Lakes, to which the path soon descends. The main peak is now attacked, the path soon passing above the line of vegetation and traversing the bare rocks for 1½ M. Fine views of the curving ridges to the N. and S. are afforded, and fascinating retrospects. Near the top a spring of clear water is passed on the r., near a bold rock, around which the path turns sharply. On the crest are the remains of the old summit house. *Distances:* Profile House to Eagle Pass, 1 M.; to Lakes, 2¼ M.; to summit, 3¾ M.

The *Garfield Ridge Trail* of the A.M.C., traverses the distance from Lafayette to South Twin Mt., passing over Mt. Garfield. *Distance:* Lafayette to South Twin, 7½ M.

The View from Mt. Lafayette. About N.E., and 2–3 M. distant, is the bold and massive cone of Mt. Garfield, with a long line of cliffs on the S. side. More to the E. is the great Twin Range, the N. Twin being N. of E.; S. Twin is E., and the high crowns of Mts. Guyot and Bond are S. of E., with a sharp ridge running from the latter towards the East Branch. Over the Twin Range and several miles beyond is the Field-Willey Range, consisting of Mts. Tom, Field, and Willey, the last of which is marked by ledges near the top and by a sharp descent on the S. Above this chain is the main line of the Presidential Range, with a part of Webster over the S. flank of Willey, Clinton over the S. flank of N. Twin and over Field, the hemi-

sphere of Pleasant over the crest of S. Twin, the level heights of Franklin just to the l. of Pleasant, and above them the bold crags of Monroe. The crowning dome of Washington then appears over the nearer Twin Range, with its house visible and also the long curves of the railroad track on its mighty shoulders. To the l. of Washington are the rugged humps of Mt. Clay, leading to the tall and symmetrical summit of Jefferson, on whose l. is the majestic spire of Adams, its lower approaches being covered by the ridges on the S.W. The great Carter-Moriah Range and other ridges to the N.E. are for the most part concealed by the Mt. Washington system. Doublehead is seen far away and to the S. of Willey, with the Mt. Crawford group a little to the r. and nearer — the high Stairs Mt., the long terrace of Mt. Resolution, and the pinnacle of Mt. Crawford.

To the r. of Crawford, and nearly in line with Thorn, is the low broad top of Iron Mt. Nearly over Mt. Bond, and over the r. of Iron Mt., is the remarkably graceful upward sweep of Kearsarge (Pequawket), and to the r., still farther away, is the long ridge of Mt. Pleasant (in Maine).

To the S. of Mt. Willey, and at about the same distance, is the Nancy Range — the broad-headed Mt. Nancy on the l., Anderson next to the r., and the clear-cut pyramid of Lowell at the end. The N. peak of Moat Mt. is nearly over the notch on the r. of Mt. Lowell; and Tremont and Bear Mt. are on the l. of and beyond Carrigain. The imposing and massive form of Mt. Carrigain is next visible, about 10 M. S.E. across the trackless wilderness of Pemigewasset, nearly concealing Bear Mt. To the right is the many-

headed ridge of Mt. Hancock, which throws off great spurs into the woodland country; and Tremont is seen through the Carrigain Notch. About 25 M. distant, directly S.E., is the stately white peak of Chocorua, on whose r. is the low and crouching mass of Paugus. The blue ridge seen far beyond is a part of the Ossipee Range. Farther around to the r. is the Mad River Notch, in which the Greeley Ponds are situated, to the l. of which is Mt. Kancamagus, over whose l. flank is Passaconaway. Nearly down the notch is Tripyramid, its peaks foreshortened by being seen at a slight angle with the trend of the ridge. Whiteface is just beyond Tripyramid, but does not show the blanched crest which, as viewed from the lake country, has originated its name. Osceola is about 14 M. in an air-line to the S.S.E., and has a sharp fall to the E. and a minor peak towards the Notch, with a long sierra running N.W. to the mouth of the Hancock Branch. Over its r. flank is a part of the long dark ridge of Sandwich Mt. (Sandwich Dome), with Weetemo on its r. Near Osceola, and on its r., is the bold pinnacle of Tecumseh, from which the upheaval falls away to the S.W., broken by the projections of Green Mt. and Fisher Mt. Just to the r. of Tecumseh are the double peaks of Mt. Belknap, on the S. shore of Lake Winnepesaukee; and others of the Alton and Gilford hills are visible, with parts of the adjacent towns.

To the S. the long and sharp ridge of Lafayette is seen, trending away from the peak on which the observer stands to the S. peak. Farther out are the high and remarkable pyramids of Haystack, and Mt. Liberty, while below and nearer is the ridge which

was formerly known as Mt. William. At a greater distance and about S.S.E. is Owl's Head, in the Pemigewasset country; and Mt. Flume is seen on the S. Away down the Pemigewasset Valley is Mt. Prospect, near Plymouth, to the r. of which is Plymouth Mt.; and in this direction and far beyond is Mt. Kearsarge South, overtopping the Ragged Mts. Still more remote to the r. of Kearsarge, is the low blue crest of Monadnock, on the verge of the horizon; and to the r. of this line is the white granite peak of Mt. Cardigan.

Toward the S. are considerable portions of the fair Pemigewasset Valley, broken by low wooded ridges and thickly dotted with farms and clearings. The intervales of Thornton and Campton reveal their beauties, and here and there the river is seen, flashing in the sunlight or blue in the shadows. The upper flanks of Mt. Stinson are seen far down the valley, while somewhat nearer and more to the W. are the confused and dark-tinted ridges of Mt. Carr. The Blue Ridge and Mt. Cushman are still nearer, and also on the W. of the valley, blending in appearance with the Carr Range; and others of the so-called Pemigewasset Mts. run to the N. Nearly S.W. is the lofty plateau of Moosilauke, which is marked by a hotel — and just over its r. flank, beyond Ore Hill in Warren, is the symmetrical Mt. Cuba, in Orford. Nearly in line with Moosilauke, but much nearer, across the Franconia Notch, is Mt. Pemigewasset, which is in the vicinity of the Flume House. This view-line crosses the profound depths of the White Cross Ravine. From S.W. to W. the view is interrupted by Mt. Kinsman, a massive flat-topped range which lies on the farther side of the Notch and covers several miles

with its shapeless heads and outstretching buttresses. Far up on a shoulder of this range is seen the calm expanse of Moran Lake; and through a depression to the W.S.W. are the white peaks of Sugar Loaf and Black Mt. and the hills of Newbury, beyond the Connecticut. Just back of the white village of Newbury is the diminutive swell of Mt. Pulaski, standing before the great assembly of the hills of Orange County.

There is a question as to whether any of the Adirondacks are visible from Lafayette, the distance being over 100 M., with several lines of intervening ridges. Marcy and McIntyre, the chief Adirondack peaks, are exactly W. of Lafayette, Whiteface being a trifle farther N. They would therefore be seen over Mt. Cannon, which is opposite Lafayette, across the Notch, and is marked by many red ledges.

The Profile House and the narrower part of the Notch are hidden from view by Eagle Cliff, on whose r. is a part of Echo Lake, beautifully clear and calm, with Bald Mt. just beyond. The plateau on which the Eagle Lakes are situated is seen still nearer the mountain-top. Beyond the N. flanks of Mt. Cannon is Sugar Hill, famed for its noble view; over which are the hills of Lyman and Hunt's Mt., of the Gardner Range. Over the S. flank of that chain is the far-away peak of Camel's Hump in Vermont; and to the r. of Hunt's Mt., still more remote, is Mt. Mansfield, the chief of the Green Mts. The cultivated valleys of the Gale and Ammonoosuc Rivers are next seen, with a long stretch of the Littleton road, and part of Franconia village. The upper portion of Littleton is about N.W., apparently under Mann's Hills; and the surrounding township is dotted with other command-

ing heights. In this direction and low down on the horizon is the blue speck which has been recognized as Jay Peak in northern Vermont; N.E. of which is another remote peak (seen only in clearest weather), which some claim to be Owl's Head, on Lake Memphremagog, in Lower Canada. About N.N.W., over Mt. Niles in Concord, and beyond the mountains of Burke, are Mt. Hor and Mt. Annanance, forming the famous Willoughby Notch, with Willoughby Lake between. The view of the Willoughby Notch from this point is altogether the finest of the distant prospects of this remarkable piece of scenery, showing the sharp cleft between the mountains and their boldly precipitous sides. Several miles nearer, and to the r., are the handsome outlines of the Victory Hills, well into Vermont.

Across the Gale River Valley in a northerly direction are the high knolls of Mt. Agassiz and Round Hill, with the ridge which hides Bethlehem from sight. Over these are the dark Dalton Mt. and the Lunenburg Heights, Mt. Burnside, and a vast area of the hills of Essex County, and the open meadows of the Upper Connecticut Valley, with Maidstone Lake sparkling on the l. More to the r., beyond lake-strewn Whitefield, are the low and rounded summits of Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, near Lancaster, over which is the massive bluff of Cape Horn, rising from the plains of Northumberland. To the r. and beyond are the twin domes of the Percy Peaks (over the blue confusion of the Pilot Mts.), everywhere recognizable on account of their startling brilliancy of color and symmetry of form. Still farther N. and to the l. are the Bowback and Stratford Mts., and the pronounced

peak of Sugar Loaf; while more to the l. are the mountains of Odell and the Dixville peaks, overlooked, in the remotest distance, by Mt. Carmel, which rises near the uniting frontiers of New Hampshire, Maine, and Quebec.

Much nearer, and to the r. of Mt. Agassiz, is Beech Hill, in Bethlehem, which is also called the *Sleeping Giant;* beyond which is the bold and lofty ridge of Cherry Mt. Still farther to the N.N.E. is Mt. Starr King, with the summer village of Jefferson Hill at its foot and the great array of the Pilot Mts. to the N. and N.W. Bray Hill and Kimball Hill are also visible on the plains of Whitefield. The Randolph Mts. and Mt. Deception lie about N.E., and support the main line of the Presidential Range.

To the r. of Cherry Mt., and very far distant, are Mts. Dustan and Aziscoös, near the gleam of the waters of the Umbagog and Rangeley Lakes. Farther to the r. is Mt. Bigelow, deep in the wilderness of Western Maine; and about N.E., over Mt. Deception, are the mountains about the Grafton Notch. Goose-Eye is also seen, close to the flank of Jefferson, but far beyond, presenting a marked blue peak.

Between Lafayette and Garfield is *Haystack Lake* (3,787 ft.) below which are *Hawthorne Falls.*

Mt. Garfield is climbed by two paths, both well marked. That *via* Hawthorne Fall leaves the Profile House and Twin Mt. House highway at its junction with roads to Bethlehem Junction and Gale River Station, following a logging road to the Garfield Ridge Trail, which it joins 1 M. from the summit. *Distances:* to Hawthorne Fall 5 M.; to Summit 6¾ M.

The other trail, that of the U.S. Forest Service,

leaves the same highway near the iron bridge over the Gale River. Distance to summit 4½ M.

The Lower Franconia Peaks

The bold summits which run S. from Mt. Lafayette to the East Branch are usually visited by the A.M.C. Franconia Ridge Trail, which ascends from the E. Branch Valley over Osseo Peak and ends at Lafayette. From Camp 3 on the E. Branch logging railroad the path ascends Osseo Peak (3,700 ft.) and thence passes along the ridge to Flume Mt. (4,340 ft.), and on to the top of Mt. Liberty (4,472 ft.) and Mt. Lincoln (5,098 ft.), and thence to the peak of Lafayette. *Distances:* Lincoln to Camp 3, 2¾ M.; to Osseo Peak, 6 M.; to Flume Mt., 8½ M.; to Mt. Liberty, 10 M.; to junction with path from Flume House, 10½ M.; to Little Haystack, 12¾ M.; to Mt. Lincoln, 14¼ M.; to Mt. Lafayette, 15¼ M.; to Profile House, 19 M.

On this path the Mt. Liberty Camp of the A.M.C. is accessible, an open log shelter at the spring on the airline trail from Mt. Liberty to the Flume, at an elevation of 3,250 ft., and less than a mile from the summit.

Mount Lincoln (5,098 ft.) is between the main peak of Lafayette and its S. peak, and is bare of trees, like all the rest of this ridge. The views to the E., W., and S. are broad and beautiful; and on the N. is the bold crest of Lafayette, within ½ M. This rocky pile was named in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

Mt. Liberty (4,472 ft.) is S. of Mt. Lincoln, and the Haystack, and is ascended by an A.M.C. path which begins at the upper end of The Flume.

Mt. Flume (4,340 ft.) is in the form of a half-moon, with its horns to the N.E. and S.W., and its concavity to the N.W. The summit consists of a remarkable ridge, only 2–3 ft. wide, dotted here and there by low spruce trees, and falling away rapidly on either side. The views over the Franconia region, the Pemigewasset Forest, and the pleasant lowlands to the S. are very beautiful and extensive. The summit is reached by the way of the Mt. Liberty and Franconia Ridge A.M.C. Trails.

Mt. Cannon (4,107 ft.)

formerly called *Profile Mt.*, is the long and massive ridge which enwalls the Franconia Notch on the W., and is separated from Mt. Kinsman by a narrow and exceedingly rough valley. It is of granite, with great areas of exposed ledges. Some parts are very precipitous, especially toward the S.E. The path from the Profile House is to the lower, east peak (3,898 ft.), distance $1\frac{3}{4}$ M., from which the main summit may be reached by a rough tramp along the ridge.

The **Cannon Rock,** from which the mountain derives its name, is reached by clambering down the slope to the l. for a few rods from the Mt. Cannon Path. It is a ledge of granite so balanced as to present the appearance of a cannon when seen from below. Standing upon it, the visitor looks down upon the Profile House and the narrow glen beneath, and across to the mighty ridges of Lafayette.

The visitor can next examine the Profile by making a long and difficult descent, where there is no path. It is hard to know when the Profile ledges are reached, and great caution must be exercised in approaching them.

The View from Mt. Cannon is not easily set forth, since, because there is no marked peak, and woods cover the ridge, it is difficult to get all the features in at any one point. One of its chief objects is Mt. Lafayette, which is so near, across the Notch, that it is all visible, with its great spurs and the deep White Cross Ravine. This prospect is very noble and satisfactory, and is beautified by the purple lights on Eagle Cliff, below.

The alpine spires of Garfield, Liberty, and Flume are seen on the r., extending towards the S. and flanked by some of the dark mountains of Pemigewasset. On the S. is the broad and beautiful Pemigewasset Valley, sweeping away for many leagues to points below Plymouth, studded with farms and clearings, and hemmed in by bold mountain ridges. The curving course of the river can be traced through all this long plain and by the hamlets far down the valley. This view is the great attraction of Mt. Cannon, and is of remarkable beauty and variety.

Bald Mountain (2,310 ft.)

a high and rocky knoll N. of Echo Lake and over the Franconia Valley, is a favorable viewpoint for persons who dislike much climbing. The best time to make the visit is in the closing hours of the afternoon, when the northern valleys are filled with level sunshine and the shadows are creeping up the sides of the Notch. On the summit is a rustic shelter. The distance from the Profile House is about 1½ M.

The View from Bald Mt. includes on the S.E. the vast pile of Mt. Lafayette, with its tempest-torn

crest sweeping around the profound ravine of the N. slope, scarred with white landslides. On the r. is the bold spur which ends sharply in the precipitous walls of Eagle Cliff, nearly cut off by the ravine, and bristling with spiky trees. Over this ridge is the brown head of the S. peak of Lafayette. N. of the main summit are its long flanking buttresses, forest-covered and sloping away toward the foothills. Over this ridge is the sharp curving crest of Mt. Garfield, sloping to the N., precipitous to the S. Farther to the r., and below, is the blue and tranquil sheet of Echo Lake, with the Profile House beyond, in the deeply cut Notch. About S.W. is the vast green mass of Mt. Cannon, gashed by two deep ravines, and pushing its foot-hills far out over the plain. To the W. the view passes over the hills and glens of Landaff to Mt. Gardner's long ridge; and more to the r., over a bright stream and girded by fields, are the heights of Ore Hill and Sugar Hill. Nearly N.W. is the village of Franconia, over whose l. is Streeter Pond, backed by Blueberry Mt. Around all the W. and N.W. parts of the horizon sweep the distant blue peaks of Vermont, towards Lake Champlain. The view to the N. crosses the broad valley of the Gale River, where the light green of the cleared lands is contrasted with the darker hues of the great forests. Nearly N. is the curving top of Mt. Agassiz, with Round Hill on its r., and the long dark ridge of Dalton Mt. far beyond. Still farther away are the blue hills of Lunenburg and Victory; and the rounded highlands of Lancaster are to the r.,' with the white Percy Peaks beyond. Toward the N.E. is Mt. Starr King, back of which sweep the long blue lines of the Pilot

and Pliny Ranges. The dark mass of Cherry Mt. next appears, traversing the lowlands of Carroll; and then the view is cut off by the shapeless mountains of the Twin Range.

Artists' Bluff (2,315 ft.) is located similarly to Bald Mt., and has much the same view. It is easily ascended, the distance from the highway being about ½ M. There is a rough summer house on the summit.

Mt. Kinsman (4,377 ft.)

is a formidable peak, forming a part of a range with Mt. Cannon, and lying between it and Mt. Moosilauke, from which it is separated by Kinsman Notch. A magnificent view of the Franconia Range is obtained from the higher summits. The path is from the highway at the Bowles place in Easton, about 4½ M. from Franconia Village, and leads to the North Peak, which is partially open, and thence along the ridge and down through a col, and up to the main crest, from which the finest of prospects is to be had. *Distances:* Highway to Flume Brook, 2 M.; to head of logging road, 3 M.; to North Peak, 3½ M.; to South Peak, 4½ M.

The **Bridal Veil Falls** are on Copper Mine Brook, on the W. slope of Mt. Kinsman. Their height is 76 ft., and the brook above and below is filled with cascades and rapids.

Mt. Kinsman Flume on Flume Brook resembles that of the Franconia Notch, but is on a smaller scale.

Mt. Pemigewasset (2,561 ft.)

is near the Flume House, on the W., and is a high spur of Mt. Kinsman. It is ascended by a good path from the Flume House 1½ M. long, whose only difficulty is the steepness of its grade, leading steadily upward through the ancient forest. Where it emerges upon the summit is a line of ledges, from whose verge vast cliffs descend abruptly to the wilderness below.

The View to the N. and W. is confined to the great ridges of Mts. Cannon and Kinsman, — the former filling the N. with its rocky bulwarks and the latter running from N.W. to S.W. with long and monotonous wooded heights. The great basin between Pemigewasset and Kinsman is filled with dense forests, furrowed by the depression of Harvard Brook. Nearly N.E., across the centre of the Franconia Notch, is the imposing ridge of Lafayette and Lincoln, lifting its brightly colored ledges over the White Cross Ravine, and foreshortened by the line of vision. The S. peak is conspicuous at the nearer end, and falls off rapidly into the ravines above Walker's Falls. Below Lafayette are the lofty and symmetrical pyramids of Mts. Haystack and Liberty, cutting the skyline; and to the E. is the forest-covered ridge of Mt. Flume. To the S.E. are the Coolidge Mts. and other heights about the East Branch and towards the Pemigewasset Forest. Beyond the rugged hills in this direction the view rests on parts of the fine peaks of Waterville — probably Tecumseh and Osceola. To the S.S.W. are the high mountains on the W. of the valley, the Blue Ridge, Mt. Cushman, and the outer flanks of Mt. Carr.

The view down the Pemigewasset Valley is the chief feature from this point, and is full of grace and beauty. The hamlets and farm-lands to the S. are visible for many leagues, and it is claimed that even Plymouth may be seen on a clear day. Flashing belts of the river diversify the scene, and on either side are the high and rounded hills of Woodstock, Thornton, and Campton.

Sugar Hill

is a bold ridge in Lisbon, more than 1,500 ft. above the sea. It is usually associated with Franconia, rather than with Lisbon. Mt. Pisgah and Garnet Hill are famous viewpoints. Sugar Hill is an important summer resort, and commands a broad panoramic view of the Green Mts. of Vermont, which extend for many leagues along the horizon.

The View from Sugar Hill is superior to any other in the mountains, except from the high peaks. Nearly N.E., many miles away, is Mt. Starr King, with Bray Hill and the white village of Jefferson Hill at its foot and the long blue lines of the Pilot Range behind and on the W. Farther to the r. are the Pliny and Randolph Mts., with Mt. Agassiz in the foreground, within 6 M. About E.N.E. is the long black mass of Cherry Mt., over whose r. flank, up the valleys of the Gale and Ammonoosuc Rivers, are the noble crests of Mts. Adams and Jefferson, flanked by the sierra of Clay, which joins them to the supreme peak of Washington. The latter is clearly visible, and the trains can be seen winding up its sides. The crests of Monroe and Franklin are less easily distinguishable,

but the rounded head of Pleasant is plainly recognized, nearly due E. Somewhat nearer, and on the r. of Pleasant, is the curved top of Mt. Hale, whence the immense mass of the N. Twin Mt. extends for miles to the r., culminating in a long rolling ridge, nearly over Franconia. Farther to the r. is the pointed crest of Garfield, over a line of clearings in the foreground. The eye now rests on the vast and far-reaching mass of Lafayette, across the deep and narrow valley below, and so situated that its very roots are visible. The great ravines in its sides, the serrated crest-line, the plateau of the lakes, and the long spur of Eagle Cliff are all unfolded to view, forming the best possible picture of the chief Franconia mountain. From this point, in May and June, the snow in one of the Lafayette ravines presents the semblance of a vast white cross.

Far below the r. spur is the low hummock of Bald Mt., over and to the r. of which is the high curving ridge of Mt. Cannon, lying across the Franconia Notch. On its r. is the long, lofty, and formidable Mt. Kinsman, looming boldly over the glens of Easton; and beyond the gentle S. slope of Kinsman rises the majestic peak of Moosilauke, gaining its highest point by a series of gradually ascending terraces.

Toward the S.W. and W., when not interrupted by nearer hills, there is a broad and beautiful panorama of the distant Green Mts. of Vermont.

The finest view of Littleton, and probably the finest view of any New England village, can be had from *Parker's Cliff*.

Hunt's Mt. is one of the peaks of the Mt. Gardner

Range. The view to the N. is masked by the higher point of Bald Ledge, otherwise it is one of the grandest in the Connecticut Valley, including the Franconia, White, and Green Mts., the narrow valley on the W., and a broad area of eastern Vermont, studded with hamlets.

The Mt. Gardner Range traverses the E. part of Littleton, with one high pass; and the Landaff highlands close in on the E. Landaff Centre is a hamlet 3½ M. from Lisbon. Bald and Cobble Hills and Landaff Mt. are high eminences which separate the glens.

Morrison's Hill, Littleton, is well worth the effort to reach it, especially toward evening. From a clear spot near the summit you obtain a fine view of Mt. Lafayette, with Franconia Village in the foreground. To the south is Streeter's Pond, nestled in the evergreen forest.

Mt. Eustis, the beautifully wooded hill S. of the village, is another lovely spot, with a fine view down the Ammonoosuc Valley and off into the west over Blueberry Mt. and the far-away hills of Vermont.

Bethlehem

The town of Bethlehem looks to the N. and E. for many leagues, viewing the mountains of Lancaster, the Percy Peaks, the Pilot Mts., and the great Presidential Range, whose majestic summits are finely seen.

Mt. Agassiz (2,394 ft.)

is near and S.E. of Bethlehem, and affords a very favorable point of view over the White, Franconia,

and Green Mts. A carriage road leads to the summit, upon which is a lofty observatory.

The View from Mt. Agassiz. About 7 M. distant, across the densely wooded valley of Gale River, a little E. of S., is the thin and craggy crest of Mt. Lafayette, whose immense spurs and foot-hills run far out over the wilderness. On its r. flank is the rugged mass of Eagle Cliff, with the deep gorge of the Franconia Notch adjoining, and apparently blocked up by the low Bald Mt. Next comes the massive and round-topped ridge of Mt. Cannon, flanked by the sharp and rolling summit of Kinsman. Nearly S.S.W. up the long Landaff valley is the high top of Moosilauke; and on the r., much nearer, are Ore Hill and Sugar Hill. More to the W. is the long and monotonous range of Mt. Gardner, which occupies parts of four townships. Far beyond, along the horizon, is a line of blue peaks in Vermont, extending for scores of leagues down the Green Mt. Range. Among these Camel's Hump is seen, nearly W.N.W., and the high plateau of Mt. Mansfield is more to the r., with Mt. Elmore apparently adjoining it. In this direction, but close at hand below, are the hotels of Bethlehem, beyond and above which is the village of Littleton. The Scythe Factory Village runs to the E. from Littleton along the Ammonoosuc, and Mann's Hills are seen beyond, to the r., over which is a distant mountain which may be Jay Peak. About due N., across the Ammonoosuc Valley, is Dalton Mt., at whose foot is a bright lake shining among the forests. Portions of the great ranges toward Willoughby Lake are seen far beyond, with the mountains near the Connecticut River.

The view now passes over the plains of Whitefield, bordered on the N. by the Martin Meadow Hills and the round summits of Mts. Pleasant and Prospect. Over the saddle between the latter two runs the Lancaster highway; and Cape Horn is seen beyond. Nearer at hand is Kimball Hill, in Whitefield; and over the r. flank of Prospect are the two white domes of the Percy Peaks, backed by the long Stratford and Bowback Mts. The blue lines of the Pilot Mts. extend to the r.; and toward the N.E. is the white village of Jefferson Hill, at the foot of Mt. Starr King. The black mass of Cherry Mt. is more to the r. and much nearer, and fills a long section of the horizon. Then, nearly E.N.E., the view rests on the sharp and lofty pyramids of Mts. Jefferson and Adams, flanked by the rough ridge of Clay; and then the imposing crest of Washington appears, with portions of the railroad, and the Summit House. To the E., down the long Ammonoosuc Valley, is the Twin-Mountain House, while beyond rise the peaks which run from Mt. Washington to the Notch, Monroe, Franklin, Pleasant, and Clinton. Then come the huge and far-extending Twin Mts., 6–8 M. distant, and not far from S.E. Close to Agassiz is the wooded top of Round Hill, over which appears the boldly cut peak of Mt. Garfield, resting to the r. on Lafayette.

Crufts' Ledge is 2 M. from Bethlehem, and is reached by a path which enters the fields near the Maplewood House. It commands a noble view of the White, Twin, and Franconia Mts., the latter being seen across the primitive forests in the valley of Gale River. An impressive view of the Franconia Range may also be obtained by ascending the Franconia road for about 1 M., to the crest of the bridge.

Kimball Hill (1,735 ft.)

is in the town of Whitefield and can be reached by vehicle. Formerly there was an observatory on the summit, but the crest is open, so that a fine view is still obtainable.

The View from Kimball Hill. The ponderous mass of Cherry Mt. is comparatively near the observer, and extends over most of the horizon between E. and S.E. On its l. is the peak of Owl's Head, and over the long r. flank is the bare crest of Jefferson. The S. ridge of Cherry is prolonged for miles, and over it are seen the clear peak of Washington, the broken outlines of Monroe, the unrecognizable flat of Franklin, and the hemisphere of Pleasant, forming a continuous ridge. Beyond the end of the ridge of Cherry, on the r., a vista opens up the Ammonoosuc Valley, over the plains of Carroll, and terminated by the low sharp peak of Jackson, and the flattened top of Webster, which falls off sharply to the r. into the Crawford Notch. About S.S.E., and a few miles distant, is the wooded mass of Beech Hill, over which appears Mt. Hale, beyond the broad clearings near at hand. Over the r. flank of Beech is the well-marked peak of the N. Twin Mt., rising high over the horizon, with a part of the S. Twin beyond, over the farms and fields in the foreground. The bold mass of Haystack next appears, and extends on the r. to the high sharp peak of Lafayette, whose minor N. crags appear in front. The mountain sweeps away to the r. in graceful falling lines, broken by Eagle Cliff, on whose r. is the cleft of the Franconia Notch, with Mt. Cannon on the r. over the clearings towards the S. Still more to

the W. the sharp crest of Kinsman is seen, dropping away into the glens of Landaff. Farther to the W. are the hills of Bethlehem and Landaff, with Mt. Agassiz conspicuously shown, and the Benton Notch far beyond.

About W. is the clear sheet of Burns Lake (Long Pond), over which are the high hills of Littleton, with portions of the Green Mts. of Vermont beyond; and then Dalton Mt. rises on the N.W., across the narrow valley, with its long wooded flanks, beyond which, on the r., are Mts. Tug, Cow, and Burnside, in Lunenburg and Guildhall. Over the adjacent road are the rounded and connected hills of Mts. Orne, Pleasant, and Prospect, near Lancaster. A road runs toward Prospect, on whose r. are seen the crest of Cape Horn and the white Percy Peaks, flanked on the r. by Long Mt., in Odell. The great assemblage of the Pilot Mts. then comes into view, extending along the horizon for miles, with a massive line of dark peaks. Nearly N.E. is the hamlet of Jefferson Hill, over which rises Mt. Starr King. The space between this point and Cherry Mt. is filled with the dark ridges of the Pliny, Randolph, and Crescent Ranges, forming a great undulating forest amid which rise dull heights and characterless crests innumerable.

Dalton Mt. (2,169 ft.)

is a long ridge running across the town of Dalton, between Dalton Village and Whitefield. A highway passes at no great distance from the summit.

The View from Dalton Mt. A high wooded spur of Dalton Mt. shuts out the view to the N.E. On its r.

is seen the great group of the Pilot Mts., with their clustering blue peaks and desolate ravines, terminating, on the r., at Mt. Starr King, at whose base is the village of Jefferson Hill, nearly over Bray Hill, and beyond the valley of Israel's River. The Pliny and Randolph Ranges are next seen, over Cherry Pond; and the Randolph Notch is nearly due E. The long dark line of Cherry Mt. rises beyond the wooded plains of Whitefield, with Owl's Head Peak nearly over the village; and beyond, with their lower slopes concealed by Cherry, is the Presidential Range, with the rounded top of Madison on the N., flanked by the immense pyramids of Adams and Jefferson, and the stately cone of Washington, distinguished both by its altitude and by the house upon the crest. To the r. are the craggy peaks of Monroe, the level top of Franklin, the high curves of Pleasant, and the rounding swell of Clinton. Beyond the succeeding summits the range drops off into the Crawford Notch, which is nearly S.E., across the valley of Carroll. On the r. is a portion of the Field-Willey Range, with Mt. Hale on the r.; and then the massive Twin Mts. and Mts. Guyot and Bond are seen, beyond Beech Hill, filling a great area with their dark and monotonous crests. Next comes the sharp peak of Mt. Garfield, which is flanked on the W. by the lofty sierra of Lafayette, gray and rugged in the distance. The village of Bethlehem is nearly S., with Mt. Agassiz just over it, far back of which is the Franconia Notch. The lower plains and forests of Whitefield are in the foreground, lighted by the bright waters of Burns Lake and Round Pond. On the r. of the Franconia Notch is Mt. Cannon, flanked by the long ridge of Mt. Kinsman, which drops away

into the glens of Landaff. Far down in this direction, about S.S.W., is the high crest of Moosilauke, with the Benton Black Mt. on the r. The highlands of Littleton and Lisbon are nearer at hand, in the S.W.; and the long Mt. Gardner Range hides the Connecticut River, Bald Ledge being about W.S.W. The view between S.W. and N. includes a vast area of eastern Vermont, with bold lines of mountains rising all along the horizon, marked by stately blue peaks. The highlands just across the river, to the W., are in Concord and Waterford; and it is claimed that Jay Peak and Owl's Head are visible in the N.W.

THE NORTHERN VILLAGES AND FOOT-HILLS

Lancaster (861 ft.)

is in many respects the most beautiful of the villages near the White Mts. It is situated on Israel's River, not far from its confluence with the Connecticut, and occupies a level plain bordered by low hills. The view includes the imposing forms of the White Mts. on the S.E., 16–20 M. distant, yet plainly seen up the deep valley of Israel's River. A few miles to the S. are Mts. Prospect and Pleasant and the Martin Meadow Hills, with their graceful round tops, and then the view passes to the r. over the Lunenburg Heights and beyond the broad green meadows. All along the W. are the mountains of Vermont; and to the N. are Cape Horn, the weird white Percy Peaks, and Stratford Mt. Toward the E. is the long wall of the Pilot Mts., rising from the Lancaster Valley for leagues, and famous for its exquisite dolphin-like changing tints at sunset.

Broad views are afforded from *Bunker Hill* and others of the low eminences which surround Lancaster. A much-admired prospect is obtained near the bridge over the Connecticut, where a rich expanse of meadows extends toward the N., terminated by Cape Horn and the Percy Peaks and flanked on the r. by the Pilot Mts. This is a pleasant objective point for a short evening stroll.

Lunenburg Heights are beyond the Connecticut River, in one of the picturesque hill-towns of Vermont. Beautiful prospects of the mountains are obtained from points 650 ft. above the river, the best of which is from the Smith Farm, 8 M. from Lancaster. To the N.E. are the white Percy Peaks, towering over the Connecticut Valley, beyond which are the blue ranges of the upper townships. Somewhat nearer, and in the same direction, is Cape Horn, near Groveton, from which the imposing and unbroken line of the Pilot Mts. sweeps around to the E., overlapping the Starr King group. In the S.E. are the bold blue masses of the Presidential Range, strongly defined and lifted well N. of the long, dark ridge of Cherry Mt. Over the S. slope of the latter is the low crest of Mt. Willard, at the Crawford Notch, to the r. of which are Mt. Hale and the Twin Mt. group. Beyond the massive cone of Garfield, and nearly due S., is the pyramid of Mt. Lafayette. W. of S. are several very distant peaks, the chief of which is said to be Moosilauke, beyond Mt. Agassiz in Bethlehem. In the foreground of this vast semicircle of mountains are the valleys of the Connecticut, the Ammonoosuc, Israel's, and John's Rivers, with the villages of Lancaster and Whitefield. The rich intervales present a pleasing view, extending for leagues N.E. and S.W., and dotted with clumps of graceful trees.

Mt. Prospect (2,062 ft.)

is a round-topped summit S. of Lancaster, separated from Mt. Pleasant by the high pass which is traversed by the Whitefield road, and is easily ascended.

The summit is partly cleared, and commands a broad and noble mountain panorama.

The View from Mt. Prospect. Lancaster is plainly seen, on the N., on whose l. and beyond extends the broad Connecticut Valley, with the winding river, the fair intervales, and hundreds of farms. The massive bluff of Cape Horn appears, farther to the N., with the dark ridges of Bowback Mt. over it. The white crests of the Percy Peaks are about N.N.E., on whose l. and r. are the distant peaks of the upper townships. Across the valley of Israel's River, from N.E. to E., extends the long line of the Pilot Mts., within a few miles and nobly conspicuous. Mt. Starr King closes their ranks on the r. (E.), and the village of Jefferson Hill is seen at its foot, with the Pliny and Randolph Mts. beyond. About S.E., up the Israel's River Valley, is the lofty peak of Mt. Washington, with its hotel and railroad. On its l. are Mts. Clay, Jefferson, Adams, and Madison; and on the r. are Mts. Monroe, Franklin, Pleasant, and Clinton. This is one of the best possible panoramas of the Presidential Range, because the view-line from Mt. Prospect meets its line near the centre, at right angles. The great ravines which deeply indent the chief peaks on the W. are plainly seen, with the formidable cliffs at their heads. King Ravine is deeply sunken into the side of Mt. Adams, whose three peaks rise airily over its shadowy recesses. On its l. is the Madison Ravine, and the Ravine of the Castles is on the r. The massive ruins of the Castellated Ridge run out from the flank of Jefferson, hiding the deep gorges beyond. Mt. Prospect is one of the most advantageous points from which to reconnoitre the Presidential Range, notwithstand-

ing its distance. Between Prospect and the Presidential Range are the low wooded peaks of Mitten, Dartmouth, and Deception. The bold ridge of Cherry Mt. is S.S.E., hiding the Crawford Notch, and overlooking the plains of Whitefield; and the Twin Mts. are nearly S. Farther to the r. are the stately peaks of Garfield, Lafayette, Cannon, and others of the Franconia Mts.; with Mt. Agassiz and Bethlehem village nearer and more to the r. Still more distant, nearly over Bethlehem, are the blue heights of Moosilauke, looming up over the glens of Benton. The narrow basin of the Ammonoosuc Valley opens away to the S.W., with the hills of Littleton and Mt. Gardner enclosing its lower section, and the Vermont highlands beyond. Nearly S.E., across the wooded valley of John's River, is the long ridge of Dalton Mt., darkened by great forests. On the r. of this range is a section of the Connecticut Valley, with the heights of Concord and Waterford on its farther side. Several of the high crests of the Green Mts. are seen beyond.

To the W. is the wooded crest of Mt. Pleasant, beyond and adjoining which are the dull slopes of the Martin Meadow Hills, falling off on the W. to the Connecticut Valley. Across this broad depression are the farm-strewn terraces of the Lunenburg Heights, with the Victory Hills looking over them, and parts of still more distant peaks. The Westmore Haystack and several mountains toward Willoughby Lake are farther away, in the N.W., toward the dark and picturesque Lowell Mts. More to the r., and comparatively near, is the idyllic village of Lancaster, resting on the borders of rich and fruitful meadows. The highlands of Guildhall are over and beyond Lancaster.

The Pilot Range

formerly known as the *Kilkenny Mts.*, is located almost entirely in the township of Kilkenny. The important peaks are *Mt. Cabot* (3,860 ft.) and *Mt. Pilot* (3,640 ft.). In the same general mass is *Round Mt.* (3,890 ft.) and *Terrace Mt.* (3,670 ft.).

Mt. Cabot

named for Sebastian Cabot, is surmounted by an observation tower. The path begins at the White Farm 6 or 7 M. E. of the village of Lancaster, and is easy to follow. The real climb comes in the latter part of the journey. *Distances:* White Farm to crossing of North Branch, 2½ M.; to summit camp and tower, 4½ M.

The View from Mt. Cabot. About S.S.E. are the commanding forms of the Presidential Range, Madison on the l., the spire of Adams in the centre, and the massive bulwark of Jefferson on the r., over whose flank is the higher range and culminating peak of Washington. Farther around to the S.W. are portions of the line of peaks which sweep from the chief summit toward the Crawford Notch. A portion of the Field-Willey Range is also seen down the Notch, beyond which are certain of the remoter heights S.W. of Carrigain. In the foreground, E. and S., are the numerous wooded hills of the Pilot Range and the long highland forests of Randolph, with Mt. Starr King culminating on the S. Farther to the r. is Mt. Hale, beyond the Ammonoosuc Valley, with the shapeless masses of the Twin Mts. and Mts. Guyot and Bond on the W., filling a great area with their ponderous spurs. Nearer,

in the foreground, are the populous plains of Lancaster and Jefferson, apparently terminating at the blue wall of Cherry Mt. The valley is covered with fertile farms and hamlets, and is gemmed by bright lakelets. About S.S.W. are the Franconia Mts., with the sharp Garfield peak next to the Twins, and then the boldly defined and high-placed crags of Lafayette, back of which are portions of the more southerly peaks. To the r. of the deep-cut Franconia Notch is the ungainly form of Mt. Cannon, overtopped by Mt. Kinsman, beyond which a portion of Moosilauke is visible. Farther to the S.W. is a long vista of the rural towns of the Lower Ammonoosuc Valley; and the beautiful village of Lancaster is nearly S.W. Beyond Lancaster, on the S., are the round-topped hills which are known as Mt. Prospect, Mt. Pleasant, and the Martin Meadow Hills, over whose r. flank is the dark wooded ridge of Dalton Mt. The hills of Littleton and Bethlehem are partially revealed over the nearer Lancaster range.

A great extent of the Connecticut Valley is seen both below and above Lancaster, with occasional reaches of the broad blue river, strongly relieved in the midst of the level and verdant meadows, and numerous farms and houses. Beyond the valley are the highlands of Vermont, gradually rising from the foothills near the river to the tall crest of Mt. Mansfield, many leagues distant. Over Lancaster, on the r., are the far-viewing Lunenburg Heights; and Cow Mt. and Mt. Burnside, in Guildhall, are across the Connecticut Valley on the W., while between them are the Victory Hills and Umpire Mt., in Burke. Nearly N.W. are the East Haven hills, Haystack Mt. in Westmore, and the sharp-cut peaks about Willoughby Lake. To

the r. of the hills of Maidstone and Ferdinand are the cold highlands about Smuggler's Notch, in Brunswick, and the long and monotonous ridge of Bowback Mt., in Stratford. Nearly N. are the noble yellow domes of the Percy Peaks, with the shaggy sides of Stratford Mt. beyond, passing towards the Long Mt. of Odell. About N.E., over the lower portion of the Mill Brook Valley, is Mill Mt., near the village of Stark, beyond which are the hills of Dummer and Millsfield. The view to the E. is limited by the nearer summits of the Pilot Range, and gives but slight glimpses of the valleys of Milan and Berlin, and portions of the ridges in the vicinity of Gorham and Shelburne.

The other peaks of the range are sometimes ascended, but they have no paths.

The Percy Peaks

The Percy Peaks (North, 3,336; South, 3,149) are remarkable domes of rock in the S.E. corner of Stratford, near the Upper Ammonoosuc Valley. The summits are separated by a deep and tangled ravine. The peculiar whitish color of the peaks and their curving symmetry cause them to be prominent objects in the landscape, even when seen from a great distance. The round parts of the domes are of light granite partly disintegrated, and sometimes degenerating into beds of new-made gravel. The peaks were burned over many years ago, and so thorough was the destruction wrought by the fire that even the soil was consumed.

The **North Peak** is usually ascended from Percy village, the road leading close to the beautiful Chris-

tine Lake. A blazed path follows closely the telephone line, and approaches the summit by way of the saddle between the peaks. Careful inquiries should be made locally before attempting this ascent. The **South Peak** may be ascended by a somewhat blind trail.

Dwight said of the North Peak (in 1803): "The second is the most exact and beautiful cone which I ever beheld. It is not improbable that most, if not all of them, have been derived from volcanic explosions, which have long since ceased. This mountain is a noble object to the eye, and is seen on the road with the utmost advantage."

The View from the Percy Peaks. About S.E., beyond Potter's Pond and up the pleasant valley of the Ammonoosuc, are the low but abrupt eminences of Devil's Slide and Mill Mt., near Stark village. Back of and to the r. of these, and conspicuously seen from the Percies, is the great assembly of the Pilot Mts., culminating on the S. in Mt. Pilot and Mt. Starr King. Still farther away and nearly S. is the majestic Presidential Range — Washington in the centre, with Clay, Jefferson, Adams, and Madison on the l., and parts of the lower ranges on the r. Mt. Deception is seen on the r. of Pleasant, and to the r. of Mt. Starr King is Cherry Mt. Far beyond these are the dim blue crests of the Twin Mts., Mts. Guyot and Bond, and other remote and unvisited heights of the Pemigewasset region. To the r. of Cherry Mt., and much farther away, is Mt. Garfield, with the noble serrated crest of Lafayette just to the r. The Franconia Notch is seen to the W., cutting down deeply between Lafayette and Mt. Cannon, with the low knoll of Bald Mt. at its entrance. Somewhat nearer is Bethlehem, with Mt. Agassiz rising close behind it. Still farther S. are the massive

heights of Mt. Kinsman. A few miles distant, down the broad valley of the Connecticut, is the beautiful village of Lancaster, on fertile plains which extend far down the river and along the Vermont shores. Below Lancaster are Mts. Prospect and Pleasant and the Martin Meadow Hills, rising boldly from the meadows to symmetrical rounded summits. The fortress-like eminence of Cape Horn towers over the Northumberland meadows, 5–6 M. from Percy, and the hamlet of Groveton lies still nearer, in the S.W. Farther down the valley are Dalton Mt., Sugar Hill, and the high ridges of Landaff; while the Mt. Gardner Range is at a long distance, nearly over Groveton. Just to the r. of Mt. Kinsman and nearly over Mt. Bellamy and Cape Horn is the blue crest of Moosilauke, low down on the horizon. About S.W., and on the Vermont side of the Connecticut Valley, are the Lunenburg Heights (opposite Lancaster), and Niles, Burnside, and Cow Mts. Farther to the r. are the Victory Hills, N.W. of which are the bold mountains of Burke. The hill-ranges of Ferdinand and Brunswick are more to the r., and a considerable section of the Connecticut Valley is seen to the W. Toward the N.W. is the Bowback Mt. of Stratford, with Sugar Loaf toward the E. end; and several fine ridges are seen in the N. and N.E., including the chief mountains in Odell and Millsfield. The narrow valley of Nash's Stream is cloven through this rugged and desolate region, running down for leagues from the remote Trio Ponds in Odell. The character of the view in this direction is wild and primeval, the mountain forests being as yet unbroken by tilled clearings.

Jefferson Hill

is situated on a high spur of Mt. Starr King, over the valley of Israel's River. Its height above the sea is over 1,430 ft.

The View from Jefferson Hill. On the r. of the Randolph Notch begins the long slope of Mt. Madison, succeeded by the higher peak of Mt. Adams, with King Ravine opening in its l. side. Mt. Jefferson comes next, with a noble elevation, and a deep ravine indenting its flank; and then the stately peak of Washington is seen, with its hotel and railroad. Under its r. slope is the wilderness peak of Mt. Mitten, and to the r. is the double-cragged crest of Monroe. Mt. Dartmouth, in the same range with Mitten, reaches the sky, hiding Franklin; but the curving swell of Pleasant comes out on its r. Next to Dartmouth rises the long and wooded ridge of Deception, reaching the horizon, and flanked by the Field-Willey Range, which is nearly S. Then comes the great mass of Cherry Mt., near at hand and covering several miles, the peak of Owl's Head being N. of the highest point. Over the r. slope of Cherry appear three sharp peaks, Garfield, Lincoln, and Lafayette, with a long apparent plateau to the r., flanked by the low crest of Kinsman. The curved tops of Round Hill and Mt. Agassiz are seen, back of Bethlehem, beyond which the view passes over the Whitefield and Littleton hills to the highlands of Vermont. Dalton Mt. is the long wooded ridge about W.S.W., on whose r. and far beyond are the mountains of Essex and Caledonia Counties, in Vermont, sweeping around by Mt. Tug and Niles Mt. Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, below Lancaster,

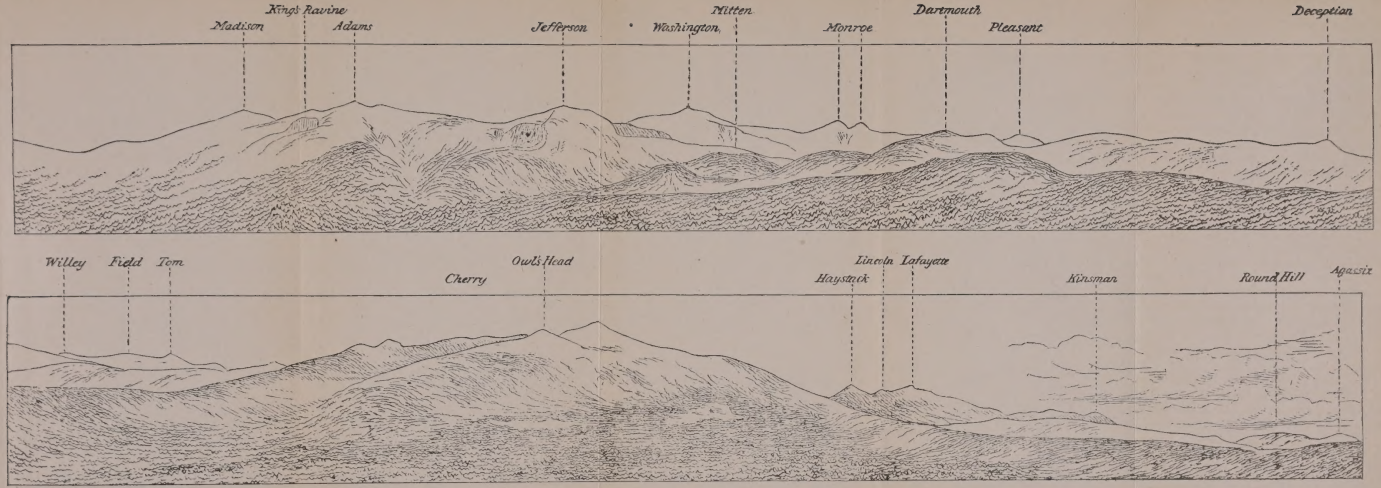
are about W.N.W., and their bases are girdled with clearings. The view is now cut off by Mt. Starr King, on whose slope the village stands.

Bray Hill is a low eminence, covered with pastures, about 6 M. S.W. of Jefferson Hill, on the road to Whitefield. It is easily ascended in a few minutes, and from its position with reference to the valley of Israel's River it commands one of the noblest possible views of the White and Franconia Mts. Says Starr King: "We would especially speak of the spectacle from Bray Hill, on the edge of Whitefield, around which Nature spreads, about five in the afternoon, as gorgeous a feast of color on the meadows and cultivated uplands that lie within the dark circle of larger mountain guards, as New Hampshire can supply."

Cherry Pond is in the W. part of the town, about 2 M. from the Meadow, and is on the John's River Railroad, by which great quantities of lumber are taken out from the surrounding forests. It is about 1 M. around, and from its lower shores the adjacent mountains are seen. Dr. Belknap (in 1784) spoke of it as a place "where ye Moose at this feaſon go to bathe to get clear of ye flies, & are sometimes shot in ye Water."

The town of Jefferson is traversed from S.E. to N.W. by Israel's River, which separates the Deception and Cherry ranges from the Pliny and Starr King groups.

Among the defiles to the S.E. at the head of Israel's River tradition locates the destruction of a detachment of Rogers's Rangers, under circumstances weirdly horrible. In October, 1765, Major Rogers led several hundred of his veteran rangers from New England to the St. Lawrence River by an arduous secret march, and made a dashing night-attack on the Indian



THE VIEW FROM JEFFERSON HILL

village of St. Francis. The savages were surprised while engaged in a martial feast in honor of their victorious forays on New England, and the village was plundered and destroyed after its people had been slain or scattered. The church-plate, candlesticks and a massive silver image were carried away by the conquerors. But large Indian forces rapidly gathered and hung on the line of their retreat by Lake Memphremagog, while heavy snows impeded the march. The rangers soon broke up into small parties, each of which made its independent way southward. Nine of them attempted to carry the silver image through the Notch, but were led astray by a perfidious Indian guide, who piloted them up Israel's River into the trackless gorges near its head, and then eluded them, after having poisoned one with a rattlesnake's fang. Bewildered among these dark ravines, they sank, one by one, under terrible deprivations, and but one reached the settlements, bearing a knapsack partly filled with human flesh. The golden candlesticks of the church of St. Francis were found near Lake Memphremagog in 1816, but the most earnest quest has not availed to discover the silver image.

Numerous legends have been developed on this romantic background, among which are those of the hunter and the fawn-skin parchment, the skeleton Indian in the speaking storm, the magic stone, the fortune-teller and the midnight quest, and the screeching of lost spirits. The most beautiful of these traditions is that of a lonely hunter, camping at night far up towards Mt. Adams, before whose astonished vision the mountain mist rolled back and showed "a great stone church, and within this was an altar, where from a sparkling censer rose a curling wreath of incense-smoke, and around its lights dispersed a mellow glow, by which in groups before the altar appeared a tribe of savages kneeling in profound silence. A change came in the wind; a song loud and long rose as a voice-offering to the Great Spirit, then glittering church-spire, church, and altar vanished, and down the steep rock trailed a long line of strange-looking men, in solemn silence. Before all, as borne by some airy sprite, sported a glittering image of silver, which in the deep shadows changed to fairy shape, and, with sparkling wings, disappeared in the rent rocks."

The Pliny Range

has two notable summits, **Mt. Starr King** (3,919 ft.), and **Mt. Waumbec** (4,020 ft.) The mass has been called a part of the Pilot Range, from which it is separated only by a deep ravine. Mt. Starr King is ascended by an excellent path from the Waumbec Hotel, Jefferson, the distance being 2½ M.

The View from Mt. Starr King. On the E.S.E., beyond the higher adjacent Pilot Mts., the long and distant ridges of Moriah, Imp, and Carter are seen over the Peabody Glen. Farther S. are the imposing peaks of the Presidential Range, Madison, Adams, Jefferson, the craggy wall of Clay, and the crest and long W. flanks of Washington, traversed by the railway. The profound chasm of King Ravine opens in the l. side of Adams, with its enwalling cliffs heading up near the fortress-like ridge towards Madison. Between Adams and Jefferson are the shadowy depths of the Ravine of the Castles, in which Israel's River rises. To the r. of Washington is Monroe, which assumes an unusually conspicuous appearance; Franklin is scarcely perceptible; Pleasant resembles a flattened dome; and Jackson lifts a low but marked peak against the sky line. The ravines in the sides of this range are well defined and clearly cut. In the foreground are the low and monotonous lines of Mts. Mitten, Dartmouth, and Deception, a dark and wooded ridge which runs from the foot of Mt. Jefferson nearly to Cherry Mt. Beyond, and over the middle of Mt. Deception, is Mt. Willey, with Mts. Field and Tom in a continuous line on the r.; and a group of lower summits runs N.W. toward the

White Mountain House. Over the r. of Mt. Deception is the high round top of Mt. Carrigain, just to the r. of which is Mt. Hancock. The Zealand Notch is over the middle of the gap between Mts. Deception and Cherry, and through it is seen the distant cone of Osceola, with a low peak on the l. In the foreground is the vast mass of Cherry Mt., often highly colored by the evening lights, and nowhere reaching the sky-line. Beyond Cherry are Mt. Hale, W. of the Zealand Notch; the formless flanks of the North Twin Mt.; and the conspicuous cone of Mt. Garfield.

About S.W. is the foreshortened crest of Lafayette, with the tent-shaped peaks of Lincoln and Liberty on the l. The bold outlines of the Franconia Notch are somewhat diminished by the intrusion of the insignificant Bald Mt. W. of the Notch is Mt. Cannon, beyond which is Mt. Kinsman; and part of Moosilauke is seen far down the Landaff Valley.

The pond-strewn plains of Whitefield are toward the S.W., above which Mt. Agassiz and Round Hill (at Bethlehem) are seen, nearly over the forest-environed Cherry Pond. More to the W. are Dalton Mt. and the bold hills S. of Lancaster — Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, and the Martin Meadow Hills. Lancaster is seen on its verdant meadows, nearly N.W.; and a great arc of the western landscape is occupied by the fertile valley of the Connecticut, beyond which rise the Green Mts., in number sufficient to defy arrangement. Camel's Hump and Mansfield are seen, far away; and nearer, below and beyond Lancaster, are the Lunenburg Heights, the Victory Hills, and the well-defined mountains of Burke, N. of which are the peaks toward Willoughby Lake. Be-

yond Lancaster, and on the edge of the Connecticut Valley, are Cow Mt. and Mt. Burnside, in Guildhall, and farther to the N. is Cape Horn, looming up boldly from the Northumberland plains.

The remaining section of the prospect is chiefly occupied by the shaggy knolls of the Pilot Range, though several interesting vistas may be gained between them. Nearly due N. is the summit of Mt. Pilot, beyond which are the light-hued Percy Peaks.

Mt. Waumbec is reached from *Mt. Starr King*, but the trail is not plain.

Cherry Mt. (3,600 ft.)

is a long and massive ridge which runs nearly N. for several miles in the town of Carroll. Most of its area is covered with dense woods, giving to it a peculiar dark appearance when seen from distant points. The summit is covered with forest, but *Owl's Head* (3,270 ft.), a northerly spur, offers a magnificent prospect. The path begins at the Gravel farm, $1\frac{1}{8}$ M. from Cherry Mt. Station, and is well marked. *Distance:* from Gravel farm to summit of Owl's Head, $1\frac{7}{8}$ M.

The View from Owl's Head. The Presidential Range begins a little S. of E. with the far-reaching flanks of Madison, to which succeeds the dark spire of Adams, with the castellated head of King Ravine below. Beyond the shadowy depths of the Adams Ravine is Mt. Jefferson, then the low walls of Mt. Clay, and then Mt. Washington, with the railway curving up its side. The range continues to the r. with the ragged crest of Monroe, the level plateau of Franklin, the

bulging hemisphere of Pleasant, and the long apparent ridge in which are blent Clinton, Jackson, and Webster, the latter falling off sharply into the Crawford Notch. Between Cherry Mt. and the Presidential Range is a long, low, secondary ridge, of which Mt. Mitten is under Jefferson, Mt. Dartmouth is under Washington, and the highest part of Mt. Deception is to the r. of Pleasant. Under the pitch-off of Webster, and nearer, is the low rounded top of Mt. Willard, on whose l. is the Crawford House clearing, with the Elephant's Head and the Gate of the Notch beyond. Far down the Notch, over Willard, is the sharp peak of Chocorua, with the lower and nearer summits of Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) and Tremont, the one on the l., the other on the r.

To the r. of Willard is Mt. Willey, cutting the skyline with its bold head, on whose r. is Mt. Field, in an apparently continuous ridge, with the rocky knoll of Avalon near its flank. Farther to the r. is the round top of Mt. Tom. The long ridge of Cherry Mt., which has occupied the foreground, now heaves up towards the main peak, which lies nearly due S. and shuts out the view of the Twin and Franconia Ranges. Over the woods on the W. flank of Cherry Mt. is seen the village of Bethlehem, with Mt. Agassiz in the rear. Still farther S.W. are Landaff Hill and Sugar Hill, in Lisbon; and the village of Littleton appears among the surrounding highlands, with Mt. Gardner far beyond. N. of W. is the great forest of the John's River region, and Whitefield village appears in line with the more distant Dalton Mt. To the l. is Kimball Hill, above wide farm-lands. Over the clearing at the foot of Owl's Head, and many miles away, are the Lunenburg

Heights and Mt. Niles, beyond which are the Victory Hills of Vermont and the Burke mountains. Among the extensive forests which run N.W. from Cherry Mt. Cherry Pond is seen, to the l. of and beyond which are the triple hills S. of Lancaster — Mt. Prospect, Mt. Pleasant, and the Martin Meadow Ridge. Still farther to the N.W. is Cow Mt., between Pleasant and Prospect, and Mt. Burnside (in Guildhall), to the r. of Mt. Prospect. Lancaster is nearly hidden by an elevation on the E., but more to the N. are Cape Horn and the Bowback Mt. of Stratford, with the ridges about Smuggler's Notch (in Brunswick) to the l. Toward the N. is the general assembly of the Pilot Mts., Mt. Pilot being marked by a white ledge on its side. Across Israel's River is Jefferson.

The Stanley Slide occurred July 10, 1885, when an avalanche of earth, rocks, and trees descended the Owl's Head Peak of Cherry Mountain, making a two-mile track of devastation, wrecking Oscar Stanley's house at the base, killing several cattle, and mortally wounding one of the farm-hands. The vast scar of this slide is plainly visible from Jefferson.

Shelburne

The town of Shelburne (723 ft.) is divided by the waters of the Androscoggin River, and contains *Mts. Ingalls* and *Bald Cap* and the N. peaks of the Carter-Moriah Range.

Bald Cap has several summits, the most important of which are *Bald Cap Peak* (2,780 ft.) and *Bald Cap Dome* (3,100 ft.). Nearest the valley is *Mt. Joe* (1,670 ft.) and *Middle Mt.* (2,000 ft.) is just beyond. The

path starts from Gates Cottage, 1¾ M. from the Shelburne railroad station, and ascends first through a pasture and then along a line of blazes. Between the Peak and the Dome is *Dream Lake* (2,596 ft.) to which a path leads from the Peak, the distance being ½ M. From the N.E. shores of the lake a lovely view of Washington, Adams, and Madison is given. *Distances:* Gates Cottage to Middle Mt., 1¾ M.; to Peak, 2½ M. Bald Cap Peak is naked, the result of fire.

The View from Bald Cap is in some respects superior to that from Mt. Hayes. Mt. Ingalls is a little N. of E., and is flanked by the more distant hills of Gilead and Bethel, prominent among which is Tumble Down Dick. The beautiful Androscoggin is seen in this direction for many leagues, winding gracefully through the rich meadows and under the shadow of lofty heights. To the S. of Bethel is Mt. Calabo, a long ridge with a little peak on the N.; and on its r. is Mt. Royce, round-topped and massive. Over the bend of the river below Shelburne is the N. extension of Baldface, about which are the dark highlands of the Wild River Forest. Mt. Winthrop is the low eminence E. of S. across the valley, with pastures on its sides. Near its base is the hamlet of Shelburne, with the bare ledge of Moses Rock on the r., over which and on the r. are the many peaks and lofty ridges of Mt. Moriah, indented by the ravines of Rattle River and Pea Brook, and bearing Mt. Surprise on its r. flank. The crest of Mt. Carter is farther to the r.

The view now rests on Mt. Washington, on whose l. is Boott's Spur, with the wall of Tuckerman Ravine and the crags of the Lion's Head. The Half-Way House and portions of the carriage road are seen,

leading up to the gray hotel on the last summit. The next view-line is up the entire length of the Great Gulf to Mt. Clay, whose uneven rolling crests are seen at its head. Somewhat nearer, and to the r., are the long stony ridges of Madison, surmounted by a pyramidal peak, behind which is the higher crest of Adams, of graceful shape and imposing height. In this direction, but nearer, is the low and leonine shape of Pine Mt.; and the rich intervales of the Androscoggin fill the foreground, traversed by the bright sinuous band of the river.

Over the N. flank of Madison is the distant blue ridge of Cherry Mt., on whose r. and nearer are the Randolph and Crescent Mts., the Pliny Range, and the Pilot Mts., all mingled in a wide wilderness of wavy crests and wooded slopes. A picturesque and irregular ridge runs W. from Bald Cap, dotted with low sharp cliffs and bristling knobs.

The **Giant Falls** are on the outlet from Dream Lake, and are very noble during high water. They are 1½–2 M. from the road, by a path from the Peabody farm. On the E. of Bald Cap, 5 M. from the highway (by obscure logging-roads), is the remarkable bit of rock architecture known as *Lary's Flume;* and on this slope also are the *Dryad Falls,* where a brook glides for a great distance over highly inclined ledges; and the *Moss* and *Gentian Ponds,* whose waters fall thread-like from the mosses downward toward Mill Brook, and are called the *Dripping Wells.*

The Bowls and Pitchers are on Mill Brook, 1 M. from the highway, and show a series of curious falls and pot-holes in the solid granite rock. *The Crag* and *Crow's Nest* are easily ascended and far-viewing spurs,

1,300–1,500 ft. above the sea, and 600–800 ft. above the valley.

Mt. Ingalls (3,570 ft.) is ascended from La Britton's farm. The journey is a long one, and the path is intricate. It is described in detail in the A.M.C. *Guide to Paths in the White Mountains. Distances:* railroad station to La Britton's, $2\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to West Branch, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to summit, 10–12 M.

Moses Rock is a ledge near the road W. of Shelburne Village, which is 60 × 90 ft. in area, and inclined at an angle of 50°. During the early surveys, the best lot in the town was offered to whoever would climb it, whereupon Moses Ingalls, removing his shoes, ran up its face and won the reward. It is said that a hound once pursued a moose over this cliff, and both fell to the bottom dead.

Granny Stalbird's Ledge is near this point, and once supported an enormous boulder (since blasted for railway work), under which Granny Stalbird, the ancient doctress of this region, remained all night, during a tremendous mountain-storm, standing and holding her horse.

The Shelburne Basins are a series of not very remarkable pot-holes, occurring in the upper glens of Pea Brook, over 1 M. from the road, on an old logging-track.

Mt. Winthrop (1,575 ft.) is in the town of Shelburne, and occupies a favorable position for overlooking the Androscoggin Valley.

The View from the top includes a long sweep of the valley, whose verdant meadows are banded by the gracefully winding Androscoggin River. Nearly N., across the valley, is Bald Cap, beyond which are the

high ridges towards Mt. Ingalls. More distant, and farther to the r., are the many mountains of Newry and other ranges of western Maine, sweeping down by the glens of Gilead to the broadening plains of Bethel.

The best view of the White Mts. is gained from a point below the woods on the farther slope of the summit. The great ranges of Mts. Moriah and Carter are near at hand, across a dark wooded valley; and the N.E. crest of Moriah towers on the r. Beyond these are seen the northern Presidential peaks, massively outlined and boldly advanced.

Hark Hill is in the E. part of Shelburne, overlooking the glens of Gilead, and was so named because the inhabitants of the town took refuge on its summit during the Indian foray of 1781, and heard thence the whoopings of the enemy throughout the night. It was a war-party of Canadian Indians who had made an attack on Bethel, and, on their return-march, sacked several houses in Shelburne, and killed one man and captured another. The next morning Hark Hill was evacuated, and the people fled through the wilderness to Fryeburg, 59 M. distant.

Near the point where the Lead-Mine Bridge road diverges from the Shelburne road is a small hill whence is obtained the noble view described by Starr King: "Mt. Madison sits on a plateau over the Androscoggin meadows. No intervening ridges hide his pyramid, or break the keen lines of his sides. He towers clear, symmetrical, and proud against the vivid blue of the western sky. And as if the bright foreground of the meadows, golden in the afternoon light, and the velvety softness of the vague blue shadows that dim the desolation of the mountain, and the hues that flame on the peaks of its lower ridges, and the vigor of its sweep upwards to a sharp crest, are not enough to perfect the artistic finish of the picture, a *frame* is gracefully carved out of two nearer hills, to seclude it from any neighboring roughness around the Peabody valley, and to narrow into the most shapely proportions the plateau from which it soars."

The Lead-Mine Bridge is about 3 M. from Gorham, and 3 M. from Shelburne Village. From its centre a

noble view is obtained of Mt. Madison, with Adams over it and Washington to the l., the river forming a beautiful foreground.

"The best time to make the visit is between five and seven of the afternoon. Then the lights are softest, and the shadows richest on the foliage of the islands of the river, and on the lower mountain sides. And then the gigantic gray pyramid of Madison with its pointed apex, back of which peers the ragged crest of Adams, shows to the best advantage."

The lead-mine was about 2 M. from the bridge, on the N. side of the river, in a deep mica-slate ravine, where are found veins of zinc, copper, and silver-bearing lead-ore, sometimes in heavy masses of fine quality. Three pounds of silver were derived from a ton of lead-ore. The mine has long been abandoned.

Crescent Mt. (3,280 ft.), in the town of Randolph, named for the shape of its summit, is reached from the Randolph Hill Highway, the path beginning $\frac{1}{4}$ M. W. of the Mt. Crescent House; the distance from highway to summit being $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. A superb view is obtained of the Presidential Range, especially of Mt. Adams and King Ravine, and, in its broad horizon, of Goose-Eye.

Boy (Bois) Mt. (2,240 ft.), in Jefferson, is a spur of the Crescent Range, easily ascended from the Mt. Adams House. It commands an admirable view of the valley and the vast mountain wall beyond.

The *Cold Stream Falls* are on Cold Brook.

Lookout Ledge (2,250 ft.) commands a peculiarly noble view of the Presidential Range, the floor of King Ravine, the Androscoggin Valley, Goose-Eye, etc. (path through beech woods from Ravine House). In this picturesque town of Randolph are many pretty falls, Triple, Randolph, Chandler, etc.

The **Pond of Safety**, 2,200 ft., is in the wilderness back of Mt. Pliny, and is reached by leaving the Jef-

ferson road at Stag Hollow and crossing the slope of Pliny for 2 M. N.E. There is also a foot-path from the Ravine House.

"Three Continental soldiers had enlisted for a term of years or 'during the war.' The term expiring, the men claimed that their service was over, which the government refused to allow. Deserting the service, they fled to the wilderness of Randolph and camped by this lake, where they remained until out of danger of arrest; and to commemorate their adventure gave the lake the name it now bears, the Pond of Safety."

Fay's Rock, 30 rods W. of the Mt. Crescent House (named for Prof. Chas. E. Fay), commands an admirable and celebrated view of Mt. Adams and Mt. Madison, with King Ravine.

Green's Ledge (2,708 ft.) is 2½ M. from W. Milan, and is reached by following the road to Higgins's Mill, 1½ M. from the village, whence a logging-road ascends almost to the summit. It is lined on the S. by remarkable cliffs, at whose foot are piles of boulders, one of which is 70 ft. long and 50 ft. high. The view includes the Presidential Range, which is nearly S., to the r. of which are the Crescent Mts. and Mt. Forist. S.W. and W. are the long lines of the Pilot Range, with their many wooded crests; and about N.W. are the white domes of the Percy Peaks. Mill Mt., near Stark, and certain of the Stratford Mts. are next seen on the r. The Ragged Mts. in Odell are about N.N.W., beyond which are the ranges in Millsfield, with many of the chief peaks of western Maine, including Goose-Eye.

Farther around toward the White Mt. range are the wooded lines of Mt. Hayes, near Gorham, beyond which are the broken ridges of Mt. Moriah and the Carter Range.

Gorham (791 ft.)

in the Androscoggin Valley, is the nearest village to the great peaks N. of Mt. Washington, and though

they are hidden from the streets by the low-lying mass of Pine Mt., some of the best possible views are obtained from points near by. The close proximity of the great peaks of Madison, Jefferson, and Adams gives rare grandeur to the views from the environs; and this is said to be one of the proper focal points for the view of Mt. Washington. On the S. the Peabody Glen opens away into the highlands, flanked on the E. by the lofty crests of Mts. Moriah and Carter; and on the N.W. are the long serrated lines of the Pilot Mts., the scene of brilliant displays of color towards evening. The rugged hills N. of the Androscoggin River tower closely on the N. of the village, throwing out their rocky cliffs to the verge of the stream.

Soldier's Hill is a small eminence in the village, on the r. of the street which runs to the suspension-bridge. It commands a beautiful view of the valley, extending on r. and l. for miles, and affords a good observatory from which to reconnoitre the adjacent mountains.

The best view from Gorham is obtained from the vicinity of Lary's about 1 M. from the station, and the best time to enjoy it is at late afternoon, towards sunset. Its chief features are the noble prospects of Mts. Moriah, Madison, and Adams.

Mt. Adams, as seen from a point on the road about 1½ M. above Gorham, is "the highest elevation which we can look at in New England from any point within a few miles of the base. Indeed, it is the highest point of land overlooking a station near the base, that can be seen E. of the Mississippi." The peak of Adams (5,805 ft. high) is about 7 M. from the point before mentioned (868 ft. high), above which it towers to the height of 4,937 ft., while Mt. Washington rises but

4,713 ft. above Fabyan's and 4,661 ft. above the Glen House.

The **Alpine Cascades** are 3½ M. from Gorham and 1½ M. from Berlin Falls, and are interesting during seasons of full water, though at other times they are rather weak. Visitors cross the Androscoggin by two light suspension-bridges, suitable only for pedestrians. Just above the main bridge is a cataract in the river. which is preferred by many to the cascades. A good path of about ¼ M. long leads thence to the foot of the Alpine Cascades, whose course may be followed for a few rods by means of stairways and ropes on the ledges. The precipitous ledges and sharp crags in the bed of the brook afford every facility for a picturesque fall, when enough water is supplied by heavy rains.

Mt. Forist (2,050 ft.) is over the village of Berlin Falls, and may be ascended by following a path which runs from opposite the railway station to the foot of the ledges, and then clambering up over the rocks. The mountain is covered with trees on top, the sides being surrounded with high bare cliffs of imposing dimensions.

Pine Mountain, or *Camel's Hump* (2,440 ft.), is the most northerly of the Presidential Range and lies S.W. of Gorham, occupying the area which is bounded by the Moose, Androscoggin, and Peabody Rivers, and the old Pinkham Notch road (which separates it from Mt. Madison). It is a low and broad-based mountain, on whose ridge are three distinct crests partially covered with woods.

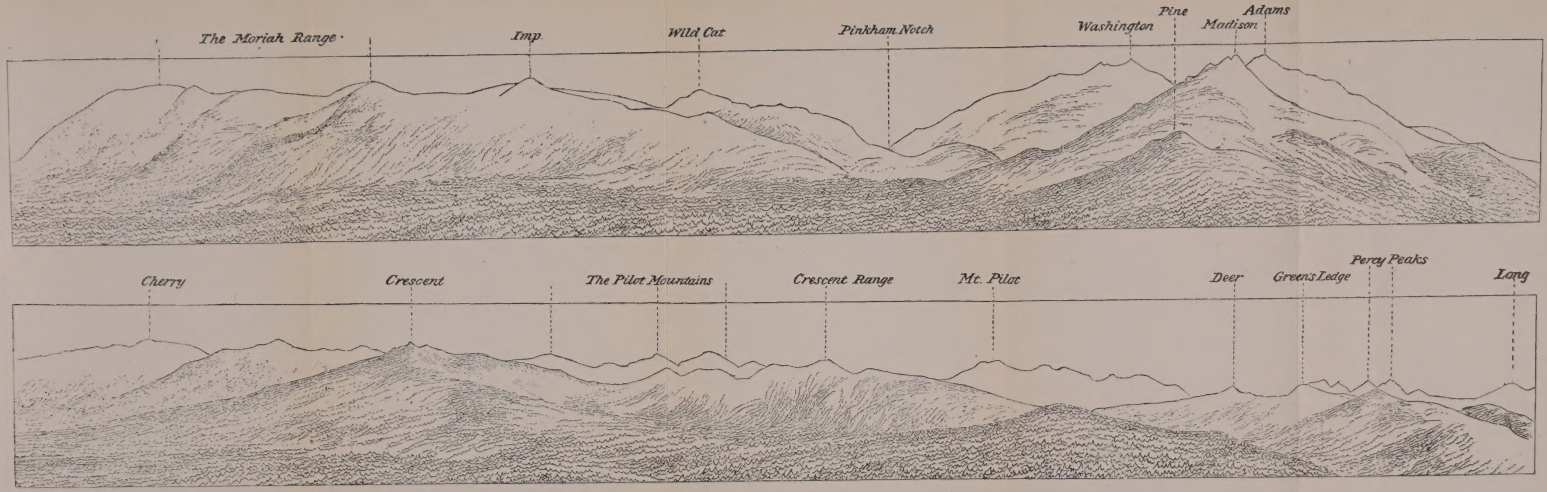
Mt. Hayes (2,600 ft.)

The easiest, and in some respects the most profitable mountain excursion to be made from Gorham is the ascent of this eminence, from which is obtained one of the grandest views of the White Mts. The mountain here approaches the river, and is faced with rocky ledges and cliffs. The summit is a little over 2 M. from the village, and the path is entered from the N. end of the suspension-bridge. For many years Mt. Hayes has been celebrated for "bears, blueberries, and views."

The distance from the bridge to the site of the house on the ridge is nearly 1½ M., and the summit is about ½ M. beyond. The path is easy and well defined, leading through a forest of second-growth birches; and has plenty of water in its vicinity. On account of its easy grade this mountain is much visited by tourists. The most favorable time is in the morning, when the Presidential Range is lit up from the E., and the ravines show distinctly. The summit is a broad plateau, covered with outcropping ledges of granitic gneiss, and its highest part is overgrown with trees. The best view of the Androscoggin Valley is gained from the ledges near the house; but the peaks to the W. are best seen from a high rock farther up on the plateau.

The View from Mt. Hayes. Toward the S. is the great and massive ridge of Mt. Moriah, falling away on the r. toward the lower peak of Imp, which rises sharply over the Peabody Glen. Farther to the r. is the symmetrical and lofty cone of Mt. Carter, partly concealing Carter Dome and its formidable southern

outworks; and adjoined by the lower and more distant Mt. Wildcat, which falls off on the l. into the Carter Notch, and on the r. toward the Pinkham Notch. Over the foot of the Imp's long slope is the Glen House clearing; and at the end of the valley the Rocky Branch Ridge trends up on the r. to the rugged crags on the end of Boott's Spur. The S. wall of Tuckerman Ravine is on the side of the Spur, and then the high crest of Washington is seen, with its gray hotel. In the foreground, on this line of vision, is the low and heavily wooded Pine Mt. On the r. of Washington are the long and broken rocky ridges of Madison, ascending on the r. to the shattered peak on whose r. are the fine crests of Adams, concealing Jefferson from view. The Moose River Valley opens away on the N., by Randolph Hill, and at its end is the long blue Cherry Mt., with the Owl's Head Peak on the N. end. Thence to the r. extend the long and monotonous hill-ranges of Randolph, Crescent, and Pliny, culminating in Mt. Starr King. Toward the N.W. are the higher and more picturesque Pilot Mountains, showing fine outlines and covering a great area, with the twin white mamelons of the Percy Peaks far away on the r., seen over a nearer wooded hill. On the l. of the line to the Percies are the crags of Green's Ledge, falling off sharply to the S.; Deer Mt., with a knob in the centre; and the more distant heights of Sugar Loaf and Stratford Mt. More to the r., and nearly over Mt. Forist, is Long Mt., in Odell.



VIEW FROM MOUNT HAYES, GORHAM

THE CARTER-MORIAH RANGE AND THE GLEN

The Carter-Moriah Range

lies across the Pinkham Notch from Mt. Washington and the N. peaks of the Presidential Range. It covers a vast territory, largely unexplored, and contains a number of high and impressive peaks, which extend from N.E. to S.W.

To consider them from N. to S., the first is the *Shelburne Moriah* (3,750 ft.), with *Middle Moriah* (3,475 ft.) a little S. of W. Then come *Mt. Moriah* (4,065 ft.) and its spur *Mt. Surprise* (2,230 ft.); *Imp Mt.* (3,735 ft.) and *Imp Profile* (3,235 ft.), *North Carter* (4,565 ft.), *Mt. Lethe* (4,500 ft.), *South Carter* (4,645 ft.), *Middle Carter* (4,475 ft.), *Mt. Hight* (4,710 ft.), and *Carter Dome* (4,860 ft.). Here the range is broken by *Carter Notch* (3,400 ft.), S. of which is *Mt. Wildcat* (4,415 ft.), with its W. spur, *Little Wildcat* (3,280 ft.), which summit is less than two miles from the Glen House.

These summits can be reached by path, with the exception of Shelburne Moriah, Middle Moriah, and Imp Profile. Mt. Moriah is climbed from Gorham *via* Mt. Surprise, and a trail extends along the ridge including Mts. Imp, North Carter, Lethe, South Carter, Middle Carter, Mt. Hight, and Carter Dome, and terminates at the A.M.C. camp in Carter Notch, which is close to one of the two little lakes. *Distances*

from Gorham: to Mt. Surprise, 2½ M.; to Mt. Moriah, 5½ M.; to Imp Camp, A.M.C., 7¼ M.; to North Carter, 8½ M.; to South Carter, 9½ M.; to Middle Carter, 11 M.; to Mt. Hight, 12¾ M.; to Carter Dome, 14 M.; to Carter Notch Camp, 15½ M.

Two direct paths lead to Carter Notch — from the Gorham and Glen House highway, and from Jackson. The former, known as the *Nineteen Mile Brook Path*, leaves the highway 7 M. from Gorham, from which point the distance to the Notch is about 4 M. A branch of this path leads from the Glen House. The Jackson Path leaves the Prospect Farm road 5 M. above Jackson Village. *Distance:* highway to Notch, 4½ M. At the S. entrance of Carter Notch is a lofty line of immense boulders, piled on one another in inextricable confusion, and affording some of the most remarkable rock-scenery in the mountains. They are rugged and deeply pitted, like the rocks on the cone of Mt. Washington, and probably remained for ages on the crests of the adjacent peaks. One or two of these boulders are over 70 ft. long each. The best point from which to view the ravine is the top of the highest of these boulders, but the route thither is very difficult to find, leading sometimes under arches of huge rocks and sometimes through narrow gates between high walls. From this point the Notch opens on the N., with the cliffs and crags of Mt. Wildcat and Carter Dome on the l. and r.; and on the S. is a portion of the valley towards Jackson, with its enwalling mountains. The confused piling together of these huge black boulders forms a weird and singular scene, and is the chief object of interest in the Notch.

Mt. Wildcat is ascended from the Carter Notch.

Mt. Wildcat

The View from Mt. Wildcat. On the W., over the Pinkham Woods, are the heights which hem in and hide the New River Ravine, N. of which is the vast outer circle of Tuckerman Ravine, with nearly all its S. wall strewn with slides, and a small portion of the heading cliffs. The ravine itself is seen opening into the heart of the mountain, its floor forming an apparent terrace above the hollow in which lies Hermit Lake. Above the S. wall are the imposing crags on Boott's Spur; and above the N. wall are the frowning rocks of the Lion's Head. On the r. of the latter is the sharp white fall of Raymond's Cataract, glistening down the cliff-side for hundreds of feet, beyond which are the lofty gray precipices of Huntington Ravine, whose depth is partly hidden by an intervening ridge. Above these points is the high terrace of the Alpine Garden, with the Chandler Ridge still higher on the r., and the summit hotel over all. On the r. flank of the mountain are seen various sections of the carriage road, with the Half Way House; over which is the massive peak of Mt. Jefferson, beyond the Great Gulf. Then the splendid pyramid of Adams is seen, with long slides on its sides and craggy peaks on N. and S. Looking up the deep ravine between Adams and Madison, one views the low saddle in which Star Lake lies, on whose r. is Mt. Madison, a lofty and stately peak over the Glen House site, flanked by the long and stony ridges which run down to Copp's and the height-of-land.

On the r. of Madison, and beyond, is the Crescent Range, over which are the more distant forms of the

Pilot Mts. and Green's Ledge, in Berlin. Due N., down the Peabody Glen, is the low and broad-based Pine Mt., on whose r. is the ledgy mass of Mt. Forist, at Berlin Falls, with Mt. Hayes much nearer, on the r. Between Pine and Hayes the long Androscoggin Valley is seen, trending away to the N. through Berlin and Milan, with the high farms on Berlin Heights on the l. of Berlin Falls village. The view is then closed by Mt. Imp, close at hand down the Glen.

Mts. Moriah and Surprise

The path to **Mt. Moriah** leaves Gorham at the Huggermugger footbridge across the Peabody River, and proceeds up through a pasture to a corner conspicuous for its birches, where the trail may easily be found which leads up to the ledge constituting the summit of Mt. Surprise. Thence on to Mt. Moriah the way is well marked, and passes over several picturesque ledges. During the last 1½ M. the pedestrian is disposed to think that each of the rocky knolls which he is forced to ascend is the final peak. When the latter is reached the visitor stands on the summit of a bare ledge, which overlooks a vast area of country in a wide and unbroken prospect. "The forest path itself — unequalled as far as we know in the whole mountain tour — is lovely enough to tempt the visitor, independently of the prospect from the crown."

The View from Mt. Moriah. Toward the S.W. is Mt. Washington, looming up in the centre of a line of vast mountains, and flanked on the l. by the long and lofty terrace of Boott's Spur, which ends in a pile of

crags. Below the Spur are the striped walls of Tuckerman Ravine, with the gorge of Raymond's Cataract and the upper part of Huntington Ravine on the r. On the r. of the Summit House, and below, is the Half-Way House, over which are the rugged humps of Mt. Clay, at the head of the Great Gulf. More to the r. is the well-marked and smoothly lined crest of Jefferson, succeeded by the stately pyramid of Adams. Just across the Peabody Glen, on the r. of Adams, is the graceful summit of Madison, whose N. flank flows off into the Moose River Valley. Pine Mt. is on the r. of Madison, and far below it. Beyond, over the flank of Madison, is the Randolph Range, with the Crescent Mts. more to the E. Mt. Starr King is over the Randolph Mts.; and the clustered peaks of the Pilot Mts. are over the Crescents. Over the r. slope of Pine is the long Deer Mt., with the white Percy Peaks beyond, and the Bowback and Stratford Mts. in the background, far to the N.W. Green's Ledge is nearer and more to the r., with Long Mt., in Odell, behind it.

Gorham is seen below the mountain, its white houses strongly contrasted with the rich green of the Androscoggin meadows and the dark hues of the rearward heights. A little W. of N. are seen the pleasant levels of the valley, as it passes through Berlin and Milan, flanked on the l. by Mt. Forist, the Berlin Heights, and the Milan Hills. The Dixville and Crystal Mts. are far beyond, low down on the horizon.

Across the Androscoggin Valley is the bold rocky ridge of Mt. Hayes, with ledges on the S. of its plateau summit. The ridge stretches away to the r. to Mt. Bald Cap, a round-topped and ledgy peak over the bright glens of Shelburne. Mt. Carmel is 8° to 10° to

the l. of Bald Cap, having a very steep drop-off on the r. and a long high ridge on the l. A few degrees to the l. is Magalloway Mt., of similar shape. Just to the l. of Bald Cap, and much nearer than Mt. Carmel, Mt. Dustan can be recognized from its cone-shaped and insulated peak. Almost directly over Bald Cap, and 10 M. beyond Dustan, can be seen Mt. Aziscoös, a long ridge running N.W. and S.E., near the north shore of Lake Umbagog.

The N. peaks of Moriah are now seen, covered with white rocks, and rising nobly beyond a deep ravine. In this direction are seen the high peak of Mt. Ingalls and the two peaks of Goose-Eye, which from this direction resemble the teeth of a circular saw; and between their crests are the mountains toward the Grafton Notch, Speckled Mt., the Bear River White Cap, and the Sunday River White Cap. Then comes a third N. peak of Moriah, reaching a great height and surrounded with steep gray cliffs. A cluster of the chief peaks of Maine is now seen toward the N.E., the distant Mt. Bigelow being over the Grafton Notch, with Saddleback on the r., and Mt. Abraham nearly in a line over the Sunday River White Cap. Nearer Moriah are the fair glens of the Androscoggin, stretching through Gilead and Bethel, with the shaggy ledges of Tumble Down Dick in their midst, and on the r. Mt. Calabo, a double ridge with a bare top. Over this valley, and nearly in line with Puzzle Mt., is the graceful cone of Mt. Blue, in Avon.

On the E. is the great Wild River Forest, stretching down the long valley, across which, S. of E., is the heavy double-headed ridge of Mt. Royce, about 5 M. distant, and on the Maine border. Over Royce is the

rounded top of Speckled Mt., and through the gap on the r. is a part of Upper Kezar Pond, beyond which are Bear and Hawk Mts., in Waterford. More to the S. are Upper Moose Pond, Highland Lake, and part of Long Pond; and then Mt. Pleasant comes into view, showing a long ridge rising from apparent levels. The ocean is seen in this direction for a long distance, but can hardly be separated from the sky, except at early morning, when the sun is reflected from it. With a powerful glass, on a clear day, the city of Portland is visible to the l. of Mt. Pleasant. Over a bare spot on the first ridge S. of and close to Moriah are the two sharp peaks of Baldface, covered with white rocks, 5–6 M. distant across an untrodden wilderness. Beyond and on the r. of Baldface are Mts. Eastman and Sable, rising from the heart of the Wild River Forest; and farther to the r., nearly over Sable, is the symmetrical cone of Kearsarge (Pequawket), flanked on the r. by Mt. Bartlett. Due S. over the highlands about the Perkins Notch is Doublehead, the South Peak nearly eclipsed by that on the N., over which the rich Saco Valley is seen, stretching away to the remote distance. Walker's Pond and other localities in Conway are discernible. On the r. of Doublehead is Thorn Mt., with the clear-cut ridges of Moat Mt. over its r. flank. There is a large boulder on Moriah which is worthy of notice. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the top, and 20 rods from the path, by a path diverging on the r. (ascending). It was evidently removed from some remote place. The boulder is 25 ft. high, and 15–20 ft. square, resting only on a few square feet of rock, and weighs 500–600 tons. It bears the name of *Quimby's Pillow*, in honor of Prof. E. T. Quimby.

Mount Surprise is a ledgy knoll rising boldly from the long flank of Moriah, and commanding a very noble view. On the S.S.E. is the main peak of Moriah, over a green wooded spur, with the Imp on the r. Then comes Mt. Washington, flanked by Boott's Spur on the l., and by the high humps of Mt. Clay on the r. The noble peaks of Jefferson, Adams, and Madison are next seen, with Pine Mt. below, on the r. Farther away are the Crescent and Randolph Ranges, Mt. Starr King, and the broken lines of the Pilot Mts., over which are the white domes of the Percy Peaks. The Stratford, Bowback, and Deer Mts. are in the distant N.W. Close at hand on the N. is the Androscoggin Valley, with the rocky ridges of Mts. Hayes and Bald Cap over it, and Gorham's white houses below. Farther away towards the N.N.E. are the mountains about the Grafton Notch, and the pointed peak of Goose-Eye; and more to the r. is the long and beautiful valley of Shelburne.

The Glen

From the Glen House location (1,632 ft.), on the terrace above the Peabody River, extending along the lower slope of the Carter Range, one looks directly on the five highest mountains in New England, which are 3–4 M. distant, and are not masked by any intervening objects. They form a crescent-shaped line, with the concavity toward the Glen. Mt. Madison (5,380 ft.) is on the r., and on its l. is the sharp and symmetrical pyramid of Mt. Adams (5,805 ft.); then the massive crest of Jefferson (5,725 ft.), the low humps of Clay (5,530 ft.), and the hotel-crowned peak

of Washington (6,293 ft.), peering over spurs and secondary peaks. The high crags of the Lion's Head (5,016 ft.) are seen on the l., near the opening of Tuckerman Ravine. The deep gorge of the Great Gulf opens into the range towards Mts. Adams and Jefferson, containing the dense forests of the West Branch. On the E. is the high and massive Carter Dome (4,860 ft.) and Mt. Wildcat (4,415 ft.). The Glen House is 841 ft. above Gorham at the N. and 1,121 ft. above North Conway at the S.

The forest scenery about the Glen is wild and luxuriant, the Pinkham Woods sweeping down on the S., and the Carter Range being draped with long reaches of heavy forests. In early June large patches of snow are visible, striping the sides of the mountains and embanked in their ravines. In October the forests assume their gorgeous autumnal coloring, and form a most brilliant scene, often contrasted richly with the early snows on the higher peaks. The varying and weird effects of clouds and mist along the mountains, alternately closing and breaking away, afford one of the most remarkable spectacles from the Glen.

"Mt. Adams looks the highest, at all times, from the Glen House; and, in fact, although it is nearly 500 ft. lower than Mt. Washington, a greater elevation, on one steady slope, is seen in looking at it than Mt. Washington reveals. The summit of Mt. Washington lies back of the shoulder seen from the Glen, so that the effect of a thousand feet of height is really lost. And yet, after the first surprise has passed, there is no comparison between the two mountains for grandeur, as they tower above the hotel. Washington is more massive. The lines that run off to the S.E. from the summit, and especially those that sweep around the Great Gulf and Tuckerman Ravine, are far more grand and fascinating, to the eye of an artist, than the symmetry of the slim pyramid of Adams. One can never tire of

looking at their sharp, curving edges, into whose steely hardness the torrents and rock-slides have torn deep dikes, that in the afternoon are delicate engravings of graceful shadow. And seen through a southerly air, or a light shower, that shows, much more plainly than clear air does, the number and the graceful flow as well as vigor of these lines, we learn that the great privilege of the Glen is the opportunity it gives for studying from below the granite braces of the cone of Mt. Washington." (Starr King.)

The **Glen Ellis Falls** are about 4 M. S. of the Glen House, near the North Conway road, and are approached by a walk $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, diverging to the l. from the road at a guide-board. They are on the Ellis River, and at the base of Mt. Wildcat, whose formidable ridges tower above to a great height. They were formerly known as the *Pitcher Falls*, in allusion to their shape, but received the present and less significant name in 1852. The stream slides down about 20 ft. over inclined ledges, and then springs downward for 70 ft. through a deep groove which it has worn in the rocky cliff, being twisted to the l. by a bulge in the ledges, and making almost a complete turn. After viewing the fall from the edge of the rocks above, the visitor should descend the long stairways on the r. to the spray-moistened ledges below, where he can form a better idea of the power of the fall by looking up along its line, across the deep green pool into which it heavily plunges. A variety of rich views may be obtained from points near the bottom of the ravine; and beautiful combinations of the white column of water, with the bearded woods on either side, are gained thence. This fall is probably the finest in the White Mts.

The **Garnet Pools** are less than 1 M. N. of the Glen House, and are reached by a path running to the l. from

the Gorham road, at the foot of a low hill. They are a series of basins in the bed of the Peabody River, carved out and polished by the action of the water and the rolling stones on the ledges.

The Imp is "a grotesque colossal sphinx" which appears on one of the peaks of the Carter Range, the profile being formed by the upper crags of Mt. Imp, and having a weird resemblance to a distorted human face. This appearance is best observed at late afternoon, and from Copp's farm, 1½–2 M. N. of the Glen House, on the old road to Randolph, W. of the Peabody River.

Thompson's Falls are about 2 M. from the Glen House, and are reached by taking the North Conway road to the S. and diverging for ¼ M. to the l., at the guide-board. They are on a small tributary of the Peabody River, and form a chain of cascades ½ M. long, sweeping down through pretty forest scenery, and furnishing rich ground for pleasant rambles. The view of Mt. Washington and its E. ravines, from the head of the main fall, is one of the best in the mountains.

The **Emerald Pool** is a quiet basin in the Peabody River, where the water rests for a brief space in its rapid downward career. It is just N. of Thompson's Falls, and on the other side of the road.

Osgood's Cascades are about 1¼ M. from the Glen House, by ascending the mountain road for a little over 1 M., and diverging to the l. on the new path. The main fall is 20 ft. high, over reddish-gray cliffs; and the water is of a rich and sombre brown, changing to warmer tints, and due, perhaps, to the presence of iron. The cascades bear the name of the famous Glen House guide, who made the path which leads to them.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. N. of the Glen Ellis Fall, on the W. side of the road, is a lofty cliff over which falls a small rivulet, making a long, white, vertical plunge which is a very beautiful object in seasons of full water. It is near the road, and the silvery gleam of the fall is visible through and above the trees. It is said that this cascade is on the tiny stream which occupies the old bed of the New River, whose new course is crossed a few rods farther N., nearer the Crystal River.

The **Crystal Cascade** is on the Crystal, Cutler's, or Ellis River, below the outlet of Tuckerman Ravine, and on the W. side of the Pinkham Notch. It is reached by following the North Conway road for about 3 M. from the Glen House, and diverging to the r. at a guide-board, whence a good path leads in about $\frac{3}{8}$ M. to the cascade. The best viewpoint is on the opposite side, on a little cliff which fronts the water. The vista includes about 80 ft. of fall, over successive step-like terraces of slaty rocks, crossed by igneous dikes. In high water it affords a brilliant sight, but at other seasons the stream dwindles away.

The Triple Falls are on Town Line Brook just above its crossing of the Pinkham Road, and are reached by a good path, $\frac{1}{8}$ M. in length. They are very beautiful, especially soon after a rain.

THE JACKSON-CONWAY REGION

Jackson

The township of Jackson has a vast territory, by far the greater portion of which is still in its primitive state, and includes Tin, Doublehead, Sable, Black, Eagle, Wildcat, Iron, and Carter Dome Mts., and their spurs. The **Jackson Falls** are in the village, and are visible from the highway bridge over Wildcat Brook. The stream is precipitated over a dark ledge in white and glistening bands, and falls into quiet pools below. The village is charmingly embosomed in high hills, and there are numerous points of interest. One of the most noteworthy of many charming paths leads near the picturesque little Mirror Lake.

The **Eagle Mts.** are the low range which runs N.N.W. from Jackson between the Ellis River and Wildcat Brook, forming a spur of Mt. Wildcat. The summit of the range is *Spruce Mt.* (2,250 ft.).

Black Mt. is the name given the ridge N.E. of Jackson between Wildcat River and the East Branch of the Saco. The Perkins Notch separates it from Carter Dome. Of the summits the most northerly is the highest (3,312 ft.). The most southerly summit, the *Knoll* (2,010 ft.), is the only open summit of the ridge. A very fine view is obtained from this point.

The *Davis Memorial Observatory*, erected in 1913 by friends of Walter Rockwood Davis, occupies one of the middle peaks (2,735 ft.), and affords a grand outlook. The path is from Walter Fernald's place on the

Black Mt. road, $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Jackson, whence it is $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the observatory.

The **Winniweta Falls** are on Miles Brook 3 M. N.W. of Jackson, and are reached by a rugged path $\frac{3}{4}$ M. through the woods. The brook falls 25 ft. over broken ledges. A mile farther up the stream is a long rapid.

The **Goodrich Falls** are $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Jackson. The great ledges are worthy of notice, that on the S. being 80 ft. high. In seasons of high water the falls present a fine appearance, being among the heaviest in the mountains. The best view of the rocks and the deep basin below is obtained by descending the steep bank on the N. side, and passing around the shore. One of the noblest prospects of the White Mts. is enjoyed from the road between the fall and Jackson.

Thorn and Tin Mts.

Thorn Mt. (2,265 ft.) is a high and forest-lined rocky knoll rising at the south end of the ridge on which the lower eminence of Tin Mt. (2,025 ft.) is founded. There are few mountains in this region where the labor of ascent is so slight and the view thus gained so beautiful. The shortest way from Jackson is by the Thorn Hill road to Mrs. Bedelle's house, whence the path is easily followed to the summit. *Distances:* Jackson to foot of path, $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to summit, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. The mountain may also be ascended by way of Thorn Mt. Park.

Tin Mt. has no path. The summit is wooded so that the ascent is seldom made.

Thorn Hill (1,440 ft.) lies S.W. of Thorn Mt.

The View from Thorn Mt. The S.W. peaks of the Presidential Range are seen over the long dark crest-line of the Montalban Ridge, beginning with Mt. Webster, which falls off to the l. on the r. of and beyond Stairs Mt. Next to the r. is the sharp little peak of Jackson, and the bubble-like crest of Mt. Pleasant is seen over Jackson Village, and up the valley of Miles Brook. The ridge sweeps up to the r., by Franklin, to the bulging crags of Monroe. In the foreground is the pretty alpine hamlet of Jackson, near the edge of verdant meadows; and more to the r. are the long, low ridges of the Eagle Mts., dotted with the lighter green of pastures. Above and beyond the latter are the narrow banded slides that stripe the head of a deep ravine which falls from the frowning and craggy Boott's Spur above. Farther to the r. are the thin, straight lips of Tuckerman Ravine, over which towers the crest of Mt. Washington. Still farther to the r., the white gleam of Raymond's Cataract is seen, flashing down the high slopes of Washington at a sharp angle, with the tremendous cliffs of Huntington Ravine on the r. Through the Pinkham Notch is seen the sharply cut pyramid of Adams, falling to the r. on the Wildcat Range, which looks across the profound chasm of the Carter Notch upon the Carter Dome. Extending toward Wildcat is the long, low, and many-headed ridge of Black Mt. A part of Mt. Madison is over Wildcat.

Doublehead is next seen, about 3 M. distant, N. by E., its nearer summit being a narrow level plateau, the farther one more pointed. Over the l. of this dual eminence is the high and monotonous ridge of Mt. Moriah, toward the Androscoggin Valley; and more

to the r. are the summits of Slope, Sable, and Eastman. Nearer and more conspicuous is the lofty pyramid of Kearsarge (Pequawket), whence Mt. Bartlett runs out to the r. and the double peak of Mt. Gemini extends to the N.N.E., hiding the mountains of Maine. On the S. is a broad and beautiful section of the Saco Valley, extending as far as Gline Mt. in Eaton and the Green Mt. in Effingham, with verdant meadows traversed by the blue and yellow band of the river and flanked by white hamlets. On the l., and below Kearsarge, are the broken ridges of the Green Hills of Conway; and on the r. is Moat Mt., with its long and ledgy ridges and low white peaks.

Toward the S.W. the foreground is occupied by a part of the Lower Bartlett Glen, whose dark woods and light-green intervales make a pretty mosaic, across which the railroad stretches. The range S. of the Saco runs W. from Moat, and includes the long, black, and rolling plateau of Bear Mt., next to which is the graceful cone of Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack), and on the r. is the dark and hummocky ridge of Tremont, with burnt ground on top. Over the S.E. end of Bear Mt. is the high rounded crest of Passaconaway, hiding Whiteface; and the saw-like ridge of Tripyramid is over the r. flank of Bear Mt. On the l. of Tremont, at the end of the Sawyer's River Valley, are the upper lines of Osceola.

The view-line now falls on the range between the Saco and the Rocky Branch, with Mts. Stanton and Pickering in the foreground, surrounded with ledges, and Langdon beyond, ascending to a graceful lowly crest. Through the notch between Langdon and Iron Mt. appears the mighty peak of Carrigain, whence

step-like terraces fall away to the S., while over its l. flank parts of Hancock are seen. The high point of Mt. Parker is next seen, with the gently curving plateau of Resolution on its r., and with the tree-dotted ledges of Iron Mt. below, and not more than 4 M. distant, across the Ellis Valley. Over Parker is Mt. Lowell, upon which the r. flank of Carrigain falls, and on whose r. are Mts. Anderson and Nancy. On the r. of Resolution are the two sharply cut upper steps of the Giant's Stairs, from which the ponderous Montalban Ridge runs to the r. up to Mt. Washington. Over the r. falling flank of Stairs Mt. appears the crest of Mt. Willey, cut off sharply on the l. and adjoined on the r. by Mt. Field.

Mt. Doublehead

Mt. Doublehead (North Peak, 3,056 ft.; South Peak, 2,935 ft.) is a picturesque mountain in the E. part of Jackson. The North Peak is now overgrown, so that the outlook is largely obscured. The path leaves the Dundee road $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Jackson, and divides high up on the mountain, to reach the two peaks. *Distances:* Jackson to Junction of trails, $3\frac{1}{3}$ M.; to South Peak, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M.

The View from Doublehead. The entire ridge of Moat Mt. is seen in the S.W., 8–10 M. distant, its three peaks being well marked and distinct, with the white spire of Chocorua just to the l. of the N. peak, and a dim blue segment of the Ossipee Range on the l. of the middle peak. Thorn Mt. is between Doublehead and Moat, with Tin Mt. on its N. ridge. To the r. of Moat Mt. and apparently continuous with it are

the Table and Bear Mts., S. of the Bartlett Valley; over which appear the low crest of Paugus, the ridgy mass of Whiteface, and the rounded swell of Passaconaway, — the latter being nearly S.W. Much nearer, across the Ellis and Rocky Branch Valleys, are the craggy steeps of Mts. Stanton and Pickering, with Tripyramid cutting the sky over them with its line of serrated summits. To the r. of all these, and below, is the graceful cone of Tremont, with Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) adjoining and nearly equidistant. The view now rests on the multiplied ledges of Iron Mt., broad-based and massive, about 5 M. distant across the Ellis Valley. Over its l. flank is Mt. Langdon, with Osceola far beyond, and over the r. is the vast pile of Mt. Carrigain, reaching far into the sky. Close to the latter is the pointed top of Mt. Lowell, with a section of Mt. Hancock through the gap on the l., and Mts. Anderson and Nancy on the r. The second ridge below Carrigain culminates in Mt. Parker, and rises on the r. to the high plateau of Mt. Resolution, on the r. of Nancy, with the peak of Crawford peeping over its l. shoulder. Far away in this direction is the lofty plateau of Moosilauke. The well-defined upper terraces of Stairs Mt. are just to the r. of Resolution, and over them is a remote Mt. Flume toward the W., while Mt. Bond rises to the r. far in the Pemigewasset Forest. On the r. of the latter is the serrated summit of Lafayette, cutting the skyline; and on its r., continuous with Bond, are the ponderous heights of the S. and N. Twin Mts.

The long and undiversified rising slope of the Montalban Ridge stretches to the r. from Stairs Mt., thickly clad with woods, and reaching the upper swell

of Mt. Washington. Over this, and to the r. of the Twins, is the alpine peak of Mt. Willey, descending sharply on the S., and marked by slides and broad bare ledges. Then, in the same ridge, appear the crests of Mts. Field and Tom, under which are Mts. Webster and Jackson. Farther to the r. appear the well-marked peaks of Clinton, Pleasant, Franklin, and Monroe, sweeping to the N.N.E. to the base of the cone of Mt. Washington.

About N.W. is the stately peak of Mt. Washington, 10–12 M. distant, yet so favorably situated with relation to Doublehead that nearly all the great eastern ravines are visible. The apparent peak which breaks up before the l. flank of the mountain is Boott's Spur, in which is the broad chasm of the Gulf of the Slides, whose walls are striped with light-colored bands. To the r. are the steep inner slopes of the N. wall of Tuckerman Ravine, curving around at the head toward Bigelow's Lawn. The shallow oval depression next adjoining contains the falling waters of Raymond's Cataract, and is separated by a narrow ridge from the dark depths, surrounded by majestic cliffs, of Huntington Ravine. To the r. of Mt. Washington is the peak of Mt. Adams, and over the r. slope of Wildcat, which rises on the E. of the Pinkham Notch, is the rounded summit of Mt. Madison. The deep cleft of the Carter Notch is on the r. of Mt. Wildcat, and is walled on the E. by the lofty and imposing Carter Dome. Farther to the r. are the embattled ridges of Carter and Moriah, stretching their firm lines across the sky. Nearly N. up the East Branch Valley are the wilderness peaks of the Wild River Forest, — Mt. Sable, with its unmarked crest;

Baldface, whose upper slopes are white and brilliant; Royce, a double-knolled mountain on the Maine border; and Eastman, nearer and round-topped. To the l. of the N. Peak of Baldface and far away is Goose-Eye, or some other of the mountains near the Grafton Notch, and another cluster of Maine peaks is seen between Baldface and Royce, including those in Newry and Andover. N. of E., about 3 M. distant, is the secluded basin of Mountain Pond, with Mt. Slope about 1½ M. beyond. To the r., and more distant, is the long sheet of Upper Kezar Pond, with the highlands of Waterford and Albany beyond. Farther to the S., and in a line over each other, are the Kezar and Upper Moose Ponds, and Highland Lake, with the long sierra of Mt. Pleasant farther to the r. Nearer is the heavy ridge which runs W. from Kearsarge (Pequawket), upon which are the graceful and similar peaks of Mt. Gemini. To the S.E., over the dark mound of Mt. Tom, in the plains of Fryeburg, is the distant glimmer of Sebago Lake. Since Doublehead is visible from Portland, in this direction, conversely, Portland should be seen from Doublehead, on a clear day and with a strong glass — and beyond Portland is the sea. Farther to the r., over Lovewell's Pond, are the two peaks of Saddleback Mt., in Baldwin. The view in this direction is now limited by the high pyramid of Mt. Kearsarge.

In the view from the N. Peak, the S. Peak of Doublehead, with its triple head, comes in on the r. of Kearsarge and intercepts the view of the Saco Valley, though Walker's Pond, Ossipee Lake, and the Green Mt. in Effingham are seen over this ridge. The view

from the S. Peak, otherwise inferior to that from the N. Peak, surpasses it in the beautiful prospect over the Saco Valley and the Moat Range; and this alone is sufficient to repay for the labor of climbing up its easy slope.

Iron Mountain (2,725 ft.)

is in the towns of Jackson and Bartlett, between the Rocky Branch and the Ellis River. It is a massive, low, and broad-based eminence, with extensive ledges on its sides, and is famous for its vast deposits of iron ore. The position of the mountain with reference to the Presidential Range makes it an interesting view-point. Blueberries and raspberries are plentiful along the upper slopes. The true peak is near the S. end of the crest-line, and is covered with low bushes. Until the opening of the mines this mountain was called *Baldface.* A ledgy ridge extending eastward from the mass terminates in a conspicuous cliff, called *Iron Bluff*, or *Duck's Head* (1,305 ft.).

Iron Mt. is ascended from the Oscar Hayes Farm, nearly 3 M. from Jackson. The path through the pastures is marked by cairns, and after being found among the scrub at the beginning of the woods it is easy to follow. *Distance:* Hayes Farm to summit, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.

The View from Iron Mt. A little W. of N., over the great wilderness between the Rocky Branch and the Ellis River, the high crags of Boott's Spur are seen, with the Gulf of the Slides. Over these is the crest of Mt. Washington, with massive outworks on the E., above which, and through the Pinkham Notch, Mt. Madison is visible, with a rounded summit and a long

slope to the r. Then comes the double peak of Mt. Wildcat, on whose r. is the Carter Dome, with a line of lofty cliffs fronting in on the Carter Notch. The Eagle Mts. extend their low and partially cleared flanks to the N. from Jackson. About N. E. is the lower end of Black Mt., inconspicuous in the valley; and farther to the r. are Mts. Sable and Eastman, the white caps of Baldface, and Mt. Slope. Over the village of Jackson are the peaks of Doublehead, with Tin Mt. nearly in line and nearer, and Thorn Mt. on the same ridge to the r., while farther back, on the sky-line, are the twin peaks of Mt. Gemini. The cone of Kearsarge (Pequawket) is next seen, 6 M. distant, with the subordinate Mt. Bartlett on the r., a bold ripple on the descending flank. Then come the Green Hills of Conway, falling away to the S. in graceful undulations, beyond the plain of Lower Bartlett. North Conway is in the S.E., and the lovely valley of the Saco stretches away beyond the borders of Maine, past Conway Corner and Walker's Pond, and enclosed on the r. by the highlands of Eaton, Brownfield, and Cornish, on the l. by the Denmark and Baldwin hills.

To the S., close at hand across the Rocky Branch Glen, is Mt. Stanton, over which is the N. Peak of Moat Mt., whose S. Peak is seen more to the l. Farther W., and on a line with Moat, is Table Mt., over which is the superb peak of Chocorua. The long and massive Bear Mt. adjoins Table, on the W., and its r. flank is overlooked by the dome of Passaconaway, with Whiteface on its r. flank. Near the base of Passaconaway is the round white crest of Potash; and Mt. Pickering is in the nearer foreground. Mt. Langdon is 2–3 M. distant, across the Rocky Branch,

beyond which are the crests of Tremont and Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack); and farther to the S.W. is the sierra of Tripyramid. Still more distant is the entire ridge of Osceola, with a segment of Tecumseh on its flank, and Kancamagus under it. The stately peaks of Carrigain next appear, over the long and sloping pyramid of Parker; and over their l. flank peers the round head of Hancock. Lowell lies against Carrigain, and on its r. are Anderson and Nancy. Then there appears the remote cluster of the Franconia Mts., on whose r. Mt. Resolution runs up to the immense steps of the Stairs Mt., which are seen in their best estate from this point. Farther N., over the wooded Montalban Ridge, appear the crests of Webster and Jackson, with the flat top of Clinton, and, farther still, up the length of the Rocky Branch Glen, is the round curve of Mt. Pleasant. Then comes the almost indistinguishable plateau of Franklin, flanked by the beetling rocks of Monroe.

Mountain Pond in Chatham is a picturesque little lake, ¾ M. long, shaped as a crescent. Above it rise Mt. Shaw to the S. and spurs of the Baldface range on the N. From a boat a fine view is obtained of Doublehead and the peaks of Baldface. The distance by path from Jackson is about 9 M.

North Conway (521 ft.)

The village of North Conway is on a long terrace about 30 ft. above the intervales of the Saco and ¾ M. from the river. The Green Hills guard it on the E., forming a double line of low shaggy summits near the street; and on the W., across the Saco Valley, is the

long and massive Moat Mt., noble and imposing in its colors and outlines, and the most conspicuous object seen from the village. A little E. of N., and about 4 M. distant, is the crest of the graceful pyramid of Mt. Kearsarge (Pequawket) whose long slopes approach within 2 M. of the street. To the N.N.W., about 16 M. distant, is the peak of Mt. Washington, about which several of the other main mountains are clustered. In an opposite direction the valley of the Saco opens to the S., over long stretches of fertile lowlands, banded by the groves that enclose the river. In the township of Conway are several villages famous for the beauty of their landscapes. Two miles N.W. of North Conway is Intervale (544 ft.), and 1½ M. N. is Kearsarge Village. Conway (466 ft.) is 5 M. S. of North Conway. Mr. Sweetser's description of the scenery about North Conway may be applied for the most part to the other villages.

The most beautiful features of the scenery of North Conway are the broad intervales of the Saco River, which spread a level floor of the richest verdure from the foot of the village terrace nearly to the base of Moat Mt., over 1 M. distant, and extend for several miles to the N. and S. This scene imparts an Arcadian air to the quiet village. Rich views may be enjoyed from the upper parts of the village, and closer views of the meadows may be obtained by descending the Artist's Brook, or by the road to the Ledges. It is said that the intervales were originally covered with forests of white pine and maple, except in the vicinity of the Indian villages. "Game was nowhere so plenty; fish and fowl and animals were almost as thick as in the jungles of Africa." The earlier settlers built

their rude houses on the meadows, but these constructions were swept off in the flood of 1800, and after that the people lived on the terraces above.

Diana's Baths

are a little over 3 M. from North Conway, on the W. side of the Saco, reached by a well-travelled side-road. A small and limpid stream which flows out from the Hopper, under the N. Peak of Moat Mt. and S. of Mt. Attitash, here glides over a nearly level floor of granite, and makes a plunge of 10 ft. into a deep and rounded basin, which is filled to the brim with crystalline water. Along the stream, in this vicinity, are numerous pot-holes, some of which are 10 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. deep, still containing the rounded stones which have cut them out.

The White Horse and Cathedral Ledges

The base of Moat Mt. is surrounded with singular semi-detached bluffs, ending in bold rocky faces, and covered with trees. On the S., near the Swift River, are the Eagle Ledge and the Haystack, but the most notable are the White Horse and Cathedral Ledges, W. of N. Conway, and Humphrey's Ledge on the N.

James Bryce (later, Viscount Bryce), when British Ambassador to the United States, replaced the old paths from Diana's Baths to Cathedral Ledge and from Echo Lake to White Horse Ledge, which had been ruined by lumbering. The Bryce Path extends from the Lucy Farm, and forks to reach the two ledges. *Distance:* Lucy Farm to summits, 1½ M.

The **White Horse Ledge** is 1,455 ft. in height, and derives its name from a fancied resemblance of a light-colored spot on its front to a white horse dashing off the cliff.

The **Cathedral Ledge** is just N. of White Horse Ledge and has an altitude of 1,145 ft. The name comes from the great arch beneath the black overhanging cliffs, called the *Cathedral*. At the foot of the ledge is a small cavern among the boulders known as the *Devil's Den*.

Echo Lake is directly under White Horse Ledge, and reflects it as in a mirror, showing its buff, purple, and gray tints in rich duplication. The lake covers but a few acres and has a bright sandy shore. The most favorable time to visit the spot is toward sunset.

Thompson's Falls are behind the great bluff of the White Horse Ledge, on a tributary of the Saco. The falls are graceful rather than otherwise notable, and are surrounded by great masses of broken rock.

Humphrey's Ledge is a bold and rocky bluff, connected with Mt. Attitash by a long spur. It may be climbed without difficulty; and the view is beautiful, including a wide area of intervales.

Dolloff Bluff is a naked cliff on the lower part of the spur S.W. of and higher than Humphrey's Ledge. It is reached by a path which leaves the Dolloff Farm. *Distance:* highway to Bluff, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Pitman's Arch is beyond Cathedral Ledge, and 200 ft. above the road, whence it is reached by a short, steep path. It is a lofty cavern, with a noble view over the meadows.

Mt. Kearsarge (Mt. Pequawket)

Mt. Kearsarge North, or Mt. Pequawket (3,260 ft.), lifts its symmetrical dome into the blue sky over North Conway, and is the most alpine of the heights about the village. The mountain always preserves the same sharp outline, whether seen from Sebago Lake or Portland, the high peaks of Osceola and Moosilauke or Mt. Washington. The weatherbeaten old hotel on the summit, built in 1845, was blown down in 1883, and the next year a smaller structure was erected on the crest, to be succeeded by the building now standing, though deserted, which, together with 10 acres of land, is the property of the Appalachian Mountain Club. Telephone wires run to the hut of the fire warden at the summit.

This mountain mass includes also Mt. Bartlett (2,630 ft.) and the range extending N.E., which has several peaks, including Mt. Shaw (2,575 ft.) and Gemini (2,490 ft., 2,524 ft.). To the S. stretch the Green Hills.

Though Kearsarge is but little more than half as high as Mt. Washington, it commands a view which is but little inferior, while in the commingled charm of mountain, meadow, and village scenery, it has scarcely a rival. The early morning is the best time for the visit, for though the light is garish and white, the great ravines of the Presidential Range are then best seen. In the late afternoon the ocean is clearly visible, and the level light falls brightly on the sails of the shipping.

The *Bridle Path*, also called *Kearsarge Village Path*, is plain and well marked. It starts from East-

man's, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from North Conway and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Kearsarge Village. After the fields behind the house are crossed the ascent of the S.W. shoulder is soon entered upon, and is continued up to Prospect Ledge, the view from which includes the Green Hills, Mt. Pleasant, the village of Conway, and a broad rich area of the Saco Valley, extending far away into Maine. At the foot of Moat Mt. are the White Horse and Cathedral Ledges, and to the right is Mt. Tremont with a part of Carrigain.

The path ascends through the forest to the spring, which is on the r. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on the woods are left behind, and the path comes out on broad ledges, which are followed round toward the East Branch, with Mt. Bartlett close at hand. Beautiful views are afforded to the W. and N. The path finally takes a turn directly up the mountain, soon reaching the summit. *Distances:* To Prospect Ledge, 1 M.; to Spring, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to the Bartlett Path, now in bad condition, $2\frac{3}{8}$ M.; to summit, 3 M.

The Intervale path to Mt. Kearsarge passes through the Cathedral Woods from Intervale railroad station, and the ascent is up the slope of Mt. Bartlett, around the E. shoulder, and thence along the S. side of the saddle between Mts. Bartlett and Kearsarge. It joins the Bridle Path about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the summit. *Distances:* Railroad station to first ledge on Bartlett, 1 M.; to summit, $3\frac{5}{8}$ M.

The View from Mt. Kearsarge. The broad Saco Valley opens toward the W., banded horizontally by a narrow belt of clearings, along which stretches the sinuous river, blue at morning and silvery at evening, ruled off by the straight white line of the M. C. Rail-

road track. On the r. the Rocky Branch Valley enters the Saco obliquely from the N.W., broadening out near the point of confluence. At the apparent head of the Saco Valley, and through the directly continuing depression of the tributary Sawyer's River, is the long blue ridge of Moosilauke, nearly 50 M. distant, with its crowning hotel visible by aid of the telescope. Nearer at hand, in the great angle between the Saco and the Rocky Branch, are the comparatively low and rocky summits of Mts. Stanton and Pickering, Willoughby Ledge and Hart's Ledge. Above, and to the r. of Moosilauke, is Mt. Hancock, on whose r. is the immense mass of Mt. Carrigain, rising from the S. The pyramid of Mt. Lowell is against the side of Carrigain, in poor relief. At the apparent head of the Rocky Branch Glen is Mt. Langdon, above which is Mt. Anderson (r. of Carrigain and Lowell), with the slide-striped Mt. Flume to the l., far away, and Mt. Liberty (of the Franconias) directly above. The chain of Lowell and Anderson is terminated on the r. by Mt. Nancy, over whose r. falling flank is Mt. Lincoln, continuous with which is the thin serrated crest of Lafayette, about 30 M. distant. To the r. of the Rocky Branch Glen is the well-defined mass of Iron Mt., banded with yellow ledges and cut by a broad, shallow ravine, and presenting a pointless summit. Over Iron, to the l., are Mt. Parker and the knob-like crest of Mt. Crawford; and over the highest part of Iron is the broad and high-lifted plateau of Mt. Resolution, with its fringe of red granite ledges. To the r., and falling on the r. end of Resolution, are the upper terraces of Stairs Mt. Above Iron Mt. and again above the Crawford Range is the Twin Range,

with Mt. Bond to the l. of Crawford and r. of Lafayette, partly rounded on the top. The South Twin Mt. is directly over the plateau of Resolution, and the North Twin, marked by a long white slide, is over Stairs Mt. From the uppermost of the sharply cut steps of Stairs Mt., Mt. Willey rises precipitously to the r., on whose r. and in a continuous line are Mts. Field and Tom, beyond the Crawford House. Under the latter is the descending l. flank of Mt. Webster, with Jackson (on the r.) cutting the sky-line with its small sharp peak.

Returning to the near foreground, Thorn Mt. is next seen, within 3 M. across the East Branch Valley, its sides and crest covered with trees. Over its highest point is the flat top of Mt. Clinton, in the Presidential Range; and over its right flank, up the glen of Miles Brook, is the hemispherical top of Mt. Pleasant. Over Tin Mt., the low knoll r. of and on the same ridge with Thorn, are the wooded lines of the Eagle Mts., above Jackson village. Farther toward the horizon is the flat terrace of Mt. Franklin, r. of Pleasant, to the r. of which are the two sharp and craggy humps of Mt. Monroe. The eye next rests on the vast cone of Mt. Washington, and if the day is clear the chief features of its nobly formed E. and S. flanks may easily be discerned. L. of and below the cone is the long embattled projection of Boott's Spur, on whose S.E. flank are unexplored ravines. Over the r. flank of the Spur is a portion of the upper reach of Tuckerman Ravine. More to the r. are the Lion's Head crags, the gorge in which Raymond's Cataract is situated, the broad, stony plain of the Alpine Garden, and the jutting rocks of the Nelson Crag, which rises at the head of the tremendous cliffs of Huntington Ravine.

Entering the foreground again to the r. of Thorn Mt., the eye follows the pleasant Dundee Valley up to the pastured sides of the lowly Black Mt., over which is a heavy spur of the Wildcat Range. Above and beyond the latter is the stately pinnacle of Mt. Adams, with the crag on the r. which looks down into King Ravine. E. of Adams, and beyond the lake-enfolding ridge between, is the blue, rounded summit of Mt. Madison. Close at hand, within 4 M. of Kearsarge (Pequawket), are the nobly defined and singular twin peaks of Doublehead, apparently wooded, the S. Peak cutting off the W. slope of the N. Peak. Directly over Doublehead and Black Mt. is the sharp gorge of the Carter Notch, with Mt. Wildcat on the l., and the ponderous ridges of the Carter Dome on the r. To the r. of Doublehead is the low and shapeless Mt. Sable, above whose crest, and r. of Carter, is the high head of Mt. Moriah, nearly due N. On the r. of Sable succeed the dull, rounding slopes of Mt. Eastman and the remarkable white crests of Baldface, extending in a long ridge to the S. Immediately to the r. of Baldface are the rock-ribbed round summits of Mt. Royce, between which runs the boundary of the State of Maine. Royce is remarkably picturesque toward evening, when its ravines are filled with black and opaque shadows, and its ledges are thrown out in vivid contrasting colors. Through the notch between Baldface and Royce is the remote blue peak of Goose-Eye with other summits near the boundary; and above and between the peaks of Royce is the Bear River White Cap, which is in the vicinity of the Grafton Notch, toward Lake Umbagog. To the r. of Royce, and separated from it by the Brickett Notch,

is Speckled Mt., a vast and shapeless mass, over which are the shapely crests of Puzzle Mt., in Newry.

Mt. Slope is nearly in line with Royce, about 6 M. distant; and still nearer, a long and broken ridge runs N.N.E. from Kearsarge, bearing the twin peaks which are known as Mt. Gemini. Back of the line of Speckled Mt. are the lower ridges of Red Rock Mt. and Mt. Calabo. About N.E. is the fine pyramid of Mt. Blue, in Avon, on either side of which, on a very clear day, may be seen still more remote peaks of the great Maine wilderness. The most important of these are Bigelow (over the r. of Speckled Mt.), Abraham (on the l. of Mt. Blue), and Spruce and Averill (on the r.).

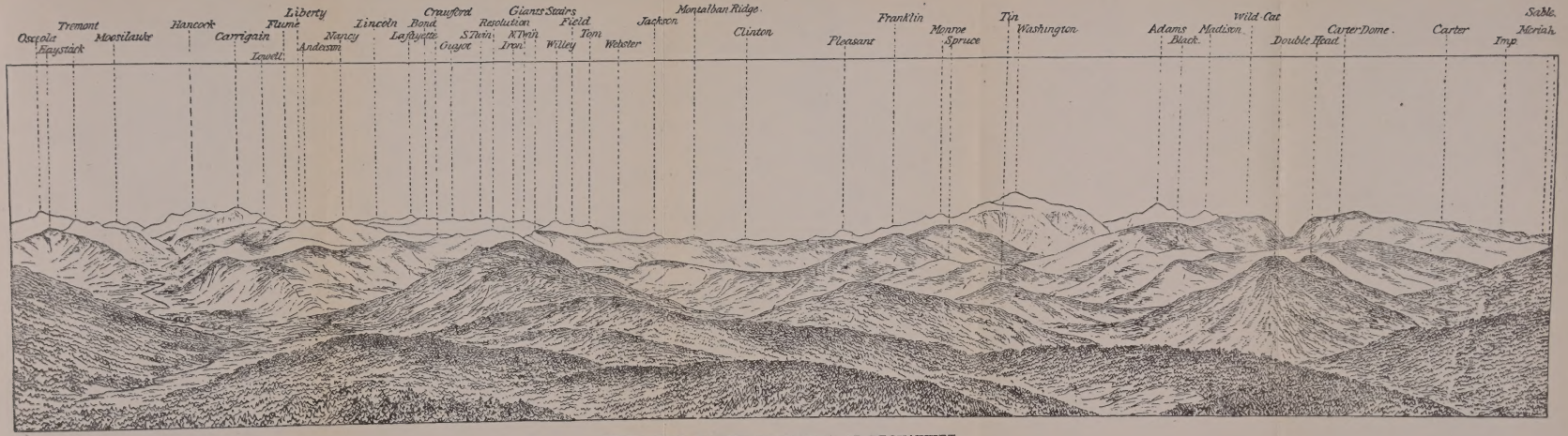
The adjacent ponds to the E. next attract the attention, the first one on the l. being the long-drawn-out Upper Kezar Pond (8–10 M. in length), of which several detached sections are seen. Far out over the head of the pond are the bold hills of Albany and Woodstock; and near the central section is the hamlet of Lovell Centre, backed by the low and abrupt Mt. Sabattos. Nearer, and a little to the l., is the Charles Pond, r. of which is the hamlet of N. Fryeburg, with the larger Lovell Village over it. Still nearer are the Kimball Ponds, separated by a belt of woods, and situated on the State line; while the dark and forest-environed Mirror Lake (or Shingle Pond) is seen below, almost on the flank of the mountain. Over the l. Kimball Pond is Kezar Pond, on the confines of Fryeburg and Bridgton.

Mt. Pleasant is seen toward the E., lifting its long ridge out of the apparent plains of Maine. To the l. of Pleasant is Upper Moose Pond, over which is a portion of Long Pond, with Bridgton village on the

W., and Bear and Hawk Mts. (in Waterford) on the N. Over Pleasant, and on the extreme horizon, the ocean may be seen, extending to the r. for many leagues, with Portland to the r. of Pleasant. This portion of the view is best seen at early morning, when the sun is reflected from the water, or about an hour before sunset, when the light falls nearly level on the sails of the shipping: 400 vessels have been seen off this shore at one time. The low but well-marked summit of Mt. Tom is seen under the r. flank of Pleasant, and just r. of the foot of Pleasant is Pleasant Pond, with a part of Moose Pond. To the r., and nearer, is the square Lovewell's Pond, bearing a single island, near which is the gray ledge of Jockey Cap. Nearer the beholder is the white village of Fryeburg, peeping out from its luxuriant groves on the exquisite intervales below. The Saco River is seen for many miles, winding through a well-cultivated and populous farming country, studded with small hamlets. To the r. of Mt. Pleasant, and over Pleasant Pond, is the beautiful expanse of Sebago Lake, broken by Raymond Cape and several islands. On the nearer side of the lake are the heights of Saddleback Mt. (in Baldwin) and Peaked Mt. (in Sebago). The village of Denmark is to the l. of and beyond Lovewell's Pond. To the S. of Kearsarge, and close by, are the Green Hills of Conway, the chief of which (on the E.) is Black Cap; and Peaked Mt. and Middle Mt. are farther S. A little S. of S.E., and more distant is a chain of hills in Maine, bounding the Saco Valley, of which the chief are Frost and Burnt Meadow Mts. in Brownfield, Mt. Cutler and Tear Cap near Hiram Bridge, Bill Merrill Hill in central Hiram, and Traf-

ton Mt. and its connected heights in Cornish. Over the Green Hills is the island-studded Walker's Pond, near Conway Corner, over which is a part of Ossipee Lake. In the foreground are Silver Lake (in Madison), Knowles Pond, and Pequawket Pond, with the long plains of Madison and Eaton. The Gline Mt. in Eaton lies nearly S., over which is the low and broad-based ridge of Green Mt. in Effingham.

The view next includes the blue crest-line of the Ossipee Range, on whose r. summit the Melvin Peak is conspicuous. Far down the plain, to the r. of this range, a semicircular dot on the southern sky, is the summit of Monadnock, 100 M. distant, near the Massachusetts line. A short distance to the r., and resting on the l. flank of Chocorua, is the sharp peak of Kearsarge South, nearly 60 M. distant. The field of vision now includes North Conway, close at hand below, with the outspread intervales of the Saco on the W., over which towers the imposing ridge of Moat Mt., all its peaks being visible. On the farther edge of the intervale are the White Horse and Cathedral Ledges, with Echo Lake below the former. The main peaks of Chocorua are uplifted with powerful effect over the S. end of Moat, cutting the sky-line with their sharp serrated and craggy edges. Over the middle of Moat is Paugus, and over the N. Peak is the swelling dome of Passaconaway, with Whiteface on the l., while on the r. are the bristling points of Tripyramid, over Bear Mt. Looking more to the W., over that high spur of Kearsarge North which is called Mt. Bartlett, Humphrey's Ledge is seen making out from Mt. Attitash, with Table Mt. scarcely distinguishable over it, and the bold but formless pile of Bear Mt. still higher up.



VIEW FROM MOUNT KEARSARGE, OR PEQUAWKET

Over the r. shoulder of the latter is Tecumseh, with a curious knob on its r. Up the Saco Valley, on the l., is Tremont, with its symmetrically rounded peaks, below and against which is the conical Haystack, Mt. Silver Spring. To the l., and more distant, is the long apparent ridge near the Greeley Ponds; and over the S. Peak of Tremont is the stair-like ridge of Osceola.

Moat Mountain

is the fine ridge which borders the Saco River on the W., opposite North Conway. It has been burnt over several times, and even the soil has been destroyed, so that it presents a remarkably bare and rugged appearance. The mountain has a number of peaks: *North Moat* (3,195 ft.), *Middle Moat* (Red Ridge) (2,760 ft.), and *South Moat* (2,760 ft.).

The W. spur of Moat, known as *Big Attitash*, is an H-shaped group of summits, between North Moat and Table Mt., the highest three being 2,980 ft., 2,882 ft., and 2,884 ft. Mt. Attitash (2,445 ft.) is the N. spur of Moat. The walk along the noble ridge of Moat is one of the most fascinating among the mountains, and gives views of scores of famous peaks, with the villages and fair meadows of Conway on the E.

"Less interesting in shape than many of the other ranges of hills in this neighborhood, Moat Mt. has remarkable beauty and variety of color, when the great masses of rock that largely compose it expose their red and yellow and purple surfaces over great areas, made desolate by the burning of the woods along its sides. Here are seen the last red clouds of sunset, and above its ragged summit lingers the last glow of the evening sky. . . . Frequently by day the farms and orchards that cover its base are bathed in bright sunshine, while the upper regions of the

mountain are hidden by dense and dark thunder-clouds, which roll about in round masses dun as smoke."

There is a local legend that the Indian name for Moat was *Atie-omp-ske-a-ooe-di,* meaning a "sleeping or lodging place of animals among standing or upright rocks."

North Moat is reached by a well-marked path from Diana's Baths.

The View from North Moat. The long village of North Conway is looked down into from across the rich and variegated meadows of the Saco, and its great hotels are seen in all their external details. Over the ledge at the foot of the mountain is Kearsarge Village, and the Intervale hamlet is farther up the valley, toward the pyramidal peak of Kearsarge. Back of North Conway are the Green Hills, with Peaked and Middle Mts. laid in against the higher hills on the E. The Green Hills do not reach the sky-line, and over them is seen a vast area of western Maine, in which North Fryeburg, Lovell, and other hamlets appear, with Mt. Sabattos, and the highlands of Waterford and Norway. Over the r. slope of the Green Hills is the long bulwark of Mt. Pleasant, below which are Pleasant Pond and Lovewell's Pond, the rocky mound of Jockey Cap, and the white village of Fryeburg. The long sweep of the Saco Valley, from Lower Bartlett to Fryeburg, is the most fascinating element in the picture, and the serpentine river winds widely through its rich meadows, by clusters of graceful elms and before sequestered farmhouses. To the r. of Mt. Pleasant is the silvery gleam of Sebago Lake, with Saddleback Mt. plainly in sight, and the Frost and Burnt Meadow Mts. of Brownfield nearer at hand. About S.E., over the

Burnt Meadow Mts., is the city of Portland, on the edge of the horizon, with Casco Bay beyond. The high hills of Hiram, Mt. Cutler, and Tear Cap are in this direction. Conway Centre shows its white houses farther to the S., near the long sheet of Walker's Pond, with the highlands of Cornish and Limington far away beyond. Then come the nearer ranges of Eaton and Freedom — Cragged and Bickford Mts., on the State line, and Gline and Lyman Mts. on the W., with Mt. Prospect farther S. Conway Corner is then seen in the foreground, near the S. Peak of Moat, which appears at the end of the long rocky ridge. On its r. the Green Mt. in Effingham cuts the sky-line, on whose r., and nearer, are the broad, bright sheets of Ossipee Lake and Silver Lake, with Whitton Pond still nearer, over which is W. Ossipee. The Ossipee Range next meets the horizon with its long blue line; and between Eagle Ledge and the massive buttresses of Chocorua the valley of the Swift River enters, running to the W. for many miles, across which are the vast ridges and blanched peaks of Chocorua, cut into by the profound ravine of the Champney Falls. To this succeeds the Sandwich Range — the low and craggy Paugus, the pointed crest of Whiteface, and the dark swell of Passaconaway, with the white mound of Potash at its foot, over which is the sierra of Tripyramid. A little S. of W., and to the r. of Tripyramid, is the distant ridge of Tecumseh.

Table Mt. is about 2 M. distant, and is marked by a white spot, over which rises the long and uneven crest-line of Bear Mt., with the lofty peaks of Moosilauke and Osceola beyond. Farther to the N. is the bold prominence of Green's Cliff, flanked by the well-

marked white knobs of Tremont, with Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) nearer and less lofty. Then Hancock comes into view, with the formidable notched summit of Carrigain on its r., and the peaks of Lowell, Anderson, and Nancy extending toward the E. Farther away, just over the r. flank of Carrigain, is a portion of Mt. Lafayette. Mt. Bond is over the r. of Anderson; and the Twin Mts. appear over Mt. Nancy, under which is Hart's Ledge. Farther to the r. is the lofty double crest of Mt. Willey, and the red overhanging peak of Mt. Crawford is directly in the Crawford Notch, with the rounded disk of Mt. Willard on the r. Adjoining Crawford is the flat top of Mt. Resolution with the Stairs Mt. beyond, its characteristic shape not discernible. Somewhat nearer appear the cone of Parker and the ledgy sides of Langdon, over which is the Montalban Ridge, hiding all but the peaks of Webster, Jackson, Clinton, Pleasant, Franklin, and Monroe. Washington then appears, W. of N., with the lofty plain of Boott's Spur wheeling out from its S. flank, indented by the Gulf of the Slides. Close at hand, across the Saco Valley, are the crags of Mts. Stanton and Pickering, over whose r. are the reddish ledges of Iron Mt., far beyond which, and over the high cliffs of Huntington Ravine, on the r. of Mt. Washington, are the noble peaks of Adams and Madison. The view now passes over the Jackson glen, with its little hamlet, and the partially cleared sides of the low Eagle and Black Mts., to Mt. Wildcat, on the r. of the Pinkham Notch, which is separated from the Carter Dome, on the r., by the wedge-shaped Carter Notch. Farther to the r. is the massive ridge of Moriah, over Black Mt., with Mt.

Ingalls beyond, in upper Shelburne; and Goose-Eye is still more distant.

Nearly N.N.E., across the Saco Valley, is Thorn Hill, back of which is Thorn Mt., and Doublehead appears beyond, over which, and r. of Mt. Sable, are the white peaks of Baldface. Nearly over the indented summit of Eastman is the rounded swell of Mt. Royce, on whose r. is the long, bold ridge of Speckled Mt. As the view extends over Humphrey's Ledge and up the E. Branch Valley, l. of Kearsarge, several conspicuous peaks are seen in western Maine. The thin ridge which runs to the N. from Moat, around the head of the Diana's Bath Ravine, heads into the lower summit of Mt. Attitash, which is practically a spur of Moat Mt.

South Moat (2,760 ft.)

is reached by a path from Alfred Hammond's on the Albany road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Conway. The distance to the summit is $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. The peak is surmounted by high bare ledges.

The View from South Moat. Toward the N.E. is the village of North Conway, so near that most of its buildings can be distinguished readily; and Kearsarge Village is a little to the l. In the foreground, and extending for several miles to the N., are the lovely intervales of the Saco, whose predominant color is a rich green, alternated occasionally with the lighter colors of grain-fields or the deep browns of ploughed ground. Through this fair plain the Saco River runs in a series of graceful meanderings; while picturesque groves are scattered here and there along its sinuous

banks. Near the foot of the mountain Echo Lake is seen, over which is Intervale; and the stately pyramid of Mt. Kearsarge (Pequawket) is still farther to the N.E. To the l. of the lake is the White Horse Ledge, beyond which the valley is seen, running N. into the mountains, above the houses of Lower Bartlett. Over North Conway are the graceful rolling lines of the Green Hills, through whose N. depression is a part of Upper Kezar Pond, in Maine. The Peaked and Middle Mts. are near the lower part of the Green Hills.

Nearly due E. is the long ridge of Mt. Pleasant, and farther to the r. is Lovewell's Pond, near the village of Fryeburg and the rock of Jockey Cap. In this direction the view extends for leagues down the Saco Valley, passing over Conway Centre. To the r. of Mt. Pleasant a portion of Sebago Lake is seen, flanked on the r. by Saddleback Mt., in Baldwin. Over Walker's Pond, which is nearly S.E., and 7 M. distant, the Burnt Meadow Mts. of Brownfield appear; far beyond which the city of Portland and the waters of Casco Bay may be seen, if the day is clear. The hamlet of Conway Corner is 5 M. S.E., beyond which are Cragged, Legion, and other mountains near the State line, with the Cornish hills still farther away, over the lower part of Walker's Pond. The yellow and sinuous band of the Swift River runs from Conway Corner toward Moat, and is bordered by occasional clearings. Farther to the r., and more distant, are Gline and Lyman Mts., in Madison, over which is Mt. Prospect, in Freedom; and still farther to the r. is the broad-based bulk of the Green Mt. in Effingham. To the r. of the latter is the blue mirror of Ossipee Lake, flanked

by the nearer sheets of Silver Lake and Whitton Pond.

The Ossipee Range is due S., many leagues distant, and runs to the r. until it meets Chocorua. The E. peak of Chocorua is first seen, next to which stands the majestic higher crest, about 6 M. distant, across the Swift River Valley. To the r. of the W. peak of Chocorua is the lower top of Mt. Paugus; and then comes Whiteface, towering over the long ridge of Passaconaway, whose peak lies to the r., and is marked by a slide. At its foot is the white and skull-shaped Potash, over which appears the high three-headed ridge of Tripyramid. The course of the Swift River Valley is then followed to the W., ending at the white crest of Tecumseh, over the r. flank of Tripyramid, and near the Pemigewasset Valley; on whose right is the tall and remote peak of Osceola. Still farther to the W. is the dim blue ridge of Moosilauke.

In the nearer foreground are Bear Mt., with white spots on its side, and the flat-topped Table Mt.; over which are the white caps of Tremont and the pointed cone of Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack). On the l. of and nearly over Tremont is the lofty Mt. Hancock, falling away rapidly on the l.; and the still higher peak of Carrigain is on the r., over Silver Spring. The sharp, black spire of Mt. Lowell appears on the r., with Mts. Anderson and Nancy farther to the E. Through the gaps between these the blue ridges of the Twin Mts. are visible, over the W. spurs of Moat; and farther to the right is the high crest of Mt. Willey.

The view next rests on the N. Peak of Moat, to which a long and nearly straight ridge leads up. On

its r., and far away, is the high hemisphere of Mt. Pleasant, with the plateau of Franklin beyond, on the r., and the crags of Monroe still higher. More to the N.E. is the crest of Washington, towering over and behind the yellow ledges of Iron Mt., with the alpine plain of Boott's Spur extending to the r. Nearly N., through the Pinkham Notch, the clear-cut pyramid of Adams is seen, flanked by the lower crest of Madison. On the E. of the Notch is Mt. Wildcat, which is separated from the Carter Dome by the profound ravine of the Carter Notch. The pleasant glen of Jackson is below and toward Mt. Carter, and contains the pasture-dotted hill ranges of the Eagle and Black Mts. Thorn Mt. is on the r. of the valley and l. of Kearsarge, and beyond it are the mamelons of Doublehead, the high pallid crests of Baldface, the wooded summits of Eastman and Slope, and the rounded ledges of Royce.

The Ridge Path leads S. from North Moat to the summit of Middle Moat, where it is joined by the path to Red Ridge. Middle Moat, and the lofty barren spur, Red Ledge, named for its ledges of reddish granite, are ascended directly by two paths, each marked "Red Ridge," one from Diana's Baths, the other from the Echo Lake schoolhouse, the distances to the top of Moat being the same, 4 M. The paths join two miles from the starting-points, thus forming a 4 M. circuit.

Mt. Attitash (2,445 ft.)

which name was bestowed by Mr. Sweetser, is the lofty north spur of Moat Mt., whence Humphrey's Ledge projects into the Saco Valley. It is joined to the

N. Moat by a long, bending ridge which forms the head of the ravine of Cedar Brook. Attitash is climbed by a path leaving the Glen-Bartlett highway at the schoolhouse 2 M. from Bartlett. *Distance:* highway to summit, 2½ M.

The View from Mt. Attitash. W. of N., 2 M. distant across the Saco Valley, is the ledgy rampart of Mt. Stanton, over which, about 2 M. farther, are the reddish-yellow rocks on Iron Mt., culminating in a rounded crest. Over the l. flank of Iron is the noble peak of Washington, with its houses in cloudland. Over its long r. flank peers a tiny part of the crest of Adams; and farther to the r. is the curving head of Madison, over the r. flank of Iron, falling away into the Pinkham Notch. On the E. of the Notch is the long and monotonous ridge of Mt. Wildcat, descending rapidly on the r. into the Carter Notch, on whose r. is the fine peak of the Carter Dome. Nearer at hand on this line are the partially cleared Eagle Mts., above Jackson. To the r. of and beyond Carter are parts of the Moriah Range; and the two white crests of Baldface are next seen shining from dark rounded tops, nearly over Sable. On the r. of Baldface are the peaks of Doublehead, the nearer one having a flat top and the farther one being more pointed. Tin and Thorn Mts. are nearer, and in a line toward Doublehead, and Thorn Hill is still nearer. Then come the twin crests of Mt. Gemini, running to the r. into Kearsarge, whose noble cone rises above the nearer spur of Mt. Bartlett. Farther to the r. are the clustering Green Hills of Conway, over and to the r. of which the view passes far into western Maine. Beautiful vistas are there given over the Saco Valley, with its many sum-

mer homes. Then the high near N. Peak of Moat Mt. closes in on the S., filling the horizon in that direction.

Most of the view to the S. and S.W. is shut out by the near ridges of Moat, which ascend to a great height. About W.S.W. parts of Tripyramid and Sandwich Mt. are visible, with Tecumseh beyond. The view then passes over the adjacent Bear Mt., with its forest-clad double ridges, on whose l. is the low mound of Green's Cliff, with the uneven crest-line of Osceola over it. On the r. of Bear Mt. is the high summit of Tremont, with Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) near it. The shapeless top of Hancock is then seen, crossed on the r. by the high mass of Carrigain, on whose r. and adjoining are the peaks of Mt. Lowell and the Nancy Range. Far away over the r. of Carrigain are Mts. Lincoln and Lafayette, of the Franconia Range; and parts of the Twin Mts. and Mts. Bond and Guyot appear over the Nancy Range.

Looking more to the N., across the Saco Valley, the noble alpine peak of Willey is seen, falling off sharply on the l., and with the clear-cut but lowly head of Crawford below. Next to the r. is the cone of Mt. Parker, flanked by the rounded top of Resolution, between which is the peak of Webster. Over the r. of Resolution is the crest of Stairs Mt., whence the dark Montalban Ridge runs N. to Mt. Washington, with parts of the Presidential Range beyond.

The **Green Hills** constitute a cluster of highlands lying E. of North Conway and covering an area of about 16 sq. M. There are eight well-defined summits in a double line, facing to the E. on the plains of Fryeburg. They include *Mt. Hurricane* (2,110 ft.), *Black Cap* (2,370 ft.), *Peaked Mt.* (1,730 ft.), *Middle*

Mt. (1,850 ft.), and *Rattlesnake Mt.* (1,550 ft.) These peaks can be traversed without paths. Hurricane and Blackcap are reached from the height-of-land traversed by the Kearsarge Village and South Chatham road. A wood road leads N. to Hurricane, and a marked path, across a pasture, to Black Cap. Middle Mt. is ascended by a path from Champney's studio. Middle Mt. affords the most desirable outlook among the Green Hills.

The View from Middle Mt. The most conspicuous object to the W. is the long frowning ridge of Moat Mt., with its definite craggy crests boldly outlined against the sky. The S. peak rises from the Swift River Valley by a long even slope, and is succeeded on the N. by rugged central ledges, which are separated by a strongly marked ravine from the high N. peak. Projecting from the base of Moat are the White Horse and Cathedral Ledges, with their black-and-white fronts, below which is the village of North Conway, on the edge of the broad and delightful Saco intervales. Over the r. flank of Moat, and to the l. of the line of vision extending to the White Horse Ledge, is the lofty and slightly notched summit of Mt. Carrigain, its r. flank cutting the N. buttress of Moat over the White Horse Ledge. The distant peaks to the r., above the Cathedral Ledge, are Mts. Anderson and Nancy, on whose l. is the crest of Lowell, just peering over the foothill of Moat, above White Horse. To the r. of Moat and over the r. of the Cathedral Ledge is the red peak of Mt. Crawford, with the tableland of Mt. Resolution on the r. and Stairs Mt. still farther to the r. Above these are the crests of the Field-Willey Range, and Mt. Bond is seen far away,

to the l. of Crawford. The long sloping ridge which terminates at Humphrey's Ledge runs out from Mt. Attitash, at the r. of Moat Mt., and over it in the N.E. is the ledgy and unpointed Iron Mt. in Jackson. In the gap between Moat and Iron Mt. the crest of Lafayette is visible. Mt. Washington is visible, with Monroe, Franklin, and Pleasant on its l. and Adams on the r. Clinton is over the l. of Iron, and Pleasant over the r. of Iron. Over the l. of Mt. Bartlett is the sharp gorge of the Carter Notch, with Mt. Wildcat on the l. and the Carter Dome on the r. The narrow clearings of Jackson extend up toward the wooded Eagle Mts.

Nearer at hand is the rounded Thorn Hill, on whose r. rises Mt. Bartlett, prolonged into the higher crest of Kearsarge. A large area of western Maine is shut out by Black Cap, one of the tall and wooded Green Hills which extend for a long distance to the N.E. Over its r. foot rises Mt. Pleasant, and Upper Moose Pond is seen on the l. Nearer, and in line with Pleasant, is Mt. Tom, a bold rounded knoll, with Pleasant Pond on the r. Under the latter is Lovewell's Pond, with its island, near which is Fryeburg village, on the green intervales and near the yellow coils of the sinuous Saco beaches. Still to the r. and farther away is Sebago Lake, which is nearly hidden by the Saddleback and Peaked Mts. The view now dwells on the fertile Saco meadows in the foreground, with the lower hamlets of Conway and the island-strewn surface of Walker's Pond, which is nearly due S., over the lowermost of the Green Hills. Several miles away, over Conway Corner, is a part of Silver Lake, with the Green Mt. of Effingham beyond. To the l. of this line are the hills

along the Maine border — Frost Mt. and the Burnt Meadow Mts. in Brownfield, Mt. Cutler and Tear Cap in Hiram, and Trafton Mt. in Cornish. Farther to the r. is a part of the Ossipee Range, and then, with its r. flank resting on Moat Mt., comes the superb crest of Chocorua, its red rocks rising sharply into the N. and S. peaks and its long S. flank running out to hide Chocorua Lake. Below, in the plain, is the round knob which is called the Haystack. On the r. of Chocorua is Mt. Paugus, beyond which rises the round-crested Passaconaway. The narrow space between the latter and Moat Mt. is cut by the cone of Tripyramid.

Artist's Ledge, on Peaked Mt., may be reached by a woodland path which crosses Artist's Brook near the falls and leads to the foot, whence the ascent is easily made over the smooth rocks. *The view* from the Ledge includes Chocorua on the l., with a broad sweep of the Saco Valley to the N., bounded by the rugged ridge of Moat Mt. North Conway is outspread on the terrace below, and over it are the White Horse Ledge, the Cathedral Ledge, and Humphrey's Ledge. Farther to the r. are the bare rocks of Iron Mt., and Thorn Hill is at the head of the valley, flanked on the r. by Thorn Mt., and nearly over Kearsarge Village. Farther to the r. is Kearsarge (Pequawket), rising proudly over the Green Hills. Mt. Washington and the adjacent peaks are about N.N.W., nearly over Thorn Hill.

Peaked Mt. is easily ascended from Artist's Ledge, which is not far from the summit. The crest consists of a thin rocky ridge, with a few small trees upon it; and looks across a shallow but steep-sided ravine to

Middle Mt., on the S. *The View* is not unlike those from Artist's Ledge and Middle Mt.

Black Cap is the highest of the Green Hills, and lies in the E. line, though it is visible from North Conway. It is covered with trees, and is not valuable as a viewpoint. S. of this, and partially connected with Peaked Mt. by a low ridge, is the long crest of **Green Mt.** **Rattlesnake Mt.** is S. of and lower than Middle Mt., and has no good views. Another long ridge is N. of Peaked Mt., running nearly to Kearsarge, and covered with ledges and low, dense thickets. The first peak N. of Peaked Mt. is called *Lookout Point* and the higher point to the N.E. is *Hurricane Mt.*

Sunset Hill, a clear-topped spur of Hurricane, 815 ft. high, views Moat, Kearsarge, Washington, Ossipee, etc.

THE BARTLETT AND SAWYER'S RIVER REGION

Mt. Langdon (2,410 ft.)

is nearly N. of and 2 M. distant from Upper Bartlett. It is the centre of a range of rocky summits and has ledgy sides draped with forests. The summit is of a sandy character. The ascent is easy, from the Yates Farm to the woods, where it is well marked. The summit is wooded and the view partly obstructed. The distance from Yates Farm to the summit is $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.

The View from Mt. Langdon. Nearly due W. is the lofty and imposing Mt. Carrigain, with Vose's Spur and the long ridges running to the S., and the sharp points of Mts. Lowell and Anderson on the r., nearly eclipsed by the nearer Mt. Nancy. Over and to the r. of this range are Mts. Bond and Guyot and the Twin Mts., forming a long and massive line of heights in the distance. Toward the N.W., within 2 M., is the well-marked peak of Mt. Parker, beyond which Crawford is seen on the l. and Resolution on the r. From the N. of Resolution the dark Montalban Ridge runs off toward Mt. Washington, and over it is seen the round swell of Mt. Pleasant, with Franklin and Monroe above on the r. Almost due N. is the wild valley of the Rocky Branch, filled with dense and tangled forests, and beyond its solitary leagues rises the noble cone of Mt. Washington, with the alpine hamlet on its summit and the lofty terrace of Boott's Spur on the

r. Farther away through the Pinkham Notch is Pine Mt., near Gorham; and on the r. is Mt. Wildcat, overtopped by the higher peak of the Carter Dome, with a portion of the Moriah Range beyond.

Iron Mt. lifts its white and ledgy sides across the glen of the Rocky Branch, 3–4 M. away, beyond which is the dark Mt. Sable, standing nearly in front of the high crest of Baldface. The singular peaks of Doublehead are about W.N.W., in front of which are the densely wooded crests of Mts. Eastman and Slope. Farther to the r., and nearer, is Thorn Mt., back of which are the resembling spires of Mt. Gemini. Down the Rocky Branch Glen, and almost over Lower Bartlett, is the summit of Kearsarge, flanked on the r. by the Green Hills of Conway. The elongated sierra of Mt. Pleasant, in Maine, is next seen, over the Green Hills.

The view now rests on Mt. Attitash and the ponderous braces and foothills of Moat Mt., whose white and beautiful N. peak is about S.E. To the r. of the chaotic ridges of Moat is the flat-topped Table Mt., over which is the gable-like sharp peak of Chocorua, flanked by thin white ridges. On the r. of Table is Bear Mt., across the Saco Valley, forming a heavy rounded mass, which is covered with dark forests and flanked by a desolate defile. Passaconaway and Whiteface are far away over this mountain, and on their r. is the three-pointed mass of Tripyramid. To the r., across the Saco Valley, is Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack), showing a sharp dark peak, with the tawny crest of Tremont beyond. The bold cliffs of Hart's Ledge are still nearer, at the great angle of the Saco River; and over them appear the distant but stately crests of

Tecumseh and Osceola, of which the latter is the higher and nearer. Farther to the r. are the nameless mountains of the inner Pemigewasset Forest; and Mt. Hancock is visible up the valley of Sawyer's River, closing the circuit and falling behind the noble Carrigain.

Mt. Tremont (3,365 ft.)

is ascended by following the logging railroad S.W. from Livermore for 1½ M. to a logging road, and thence 1¾ M. to Sawyer's Pond, just before reaching which another logging road is taken, from the end of which the path ascends to the main ridge and on to the summit. *Distance:* Livermore to summit, 5½ M. The upper peaks are of a light-colored stone, presenting the appearance of colossal white knobs when seen from a distance. In many respects the view is one of a high degree of grandeur, and especially is this true in the direction of the lower Presidential peaks and towards Carrigain.

The View from Mt. Tremont. Nearly N.W., and about 5 M. distant, is the immense mass of Mt. Carrigain with the long S. ridge sweeping up from Sawyer's River to its rounded peak, below which, on the r., is the dome-like Vose's Spur, enclosing the great ravine of the W. Fork. On the r. is the profound gorge of the Carrigain Notch, through which are seen portions of Mts. Bond and Guyot, with the S. Twin to the N. Over the ledgy sides of the adjacent Camel's Hump is the symmetrical cone of Mt. Lowell, with Anderson over it, on the r., and the N. Twin Mt. far beyond. Mt. Nancy is next seen, close at hand, continuing the Lowell-Anderson Range to the N.E., and

running off in long terraces to the Saco Valley. Over its r. shoulder is the sharp peak of Willey, with Mt. Field behind it on the l.; and a portion of the round disk of Willard appears over a lower terrace, with the Deception Range beyond. Then comes the steep side of Webster, striped with brilliant hues, and with a portion of the Frankenstein Cliff below its r. flank, girded by the M. C. Railroad. The view now runs up the narrow and winding Saco Valley, whence the great gorge of the Mt. Washington River is seen diverging to the r., near the Frankenstein Cliff.

On the r. of Webster, and apparently at the head of the Saco Valley, is Mt. Jackson, showing a low point against the sky; and farther to the r. is the higher and flatter top of Clinton. The prominent rounded crest of Pleasant is next seen, followed by the level plateau of Franklin and the high crags of Monroe, over which peers the summit of Jefferson. Then Mt. Washington comes into view, preëminent above all the others, bearing houses on its summit, and overlooking the deep chasm of Oakes Gulf. On the r. Boott's Spur projects to the S.S.E., whence the shaggy Montalban Ridge descends directly toward Tremont, well foreshortened, to the nearer Crawford group, whose highly colored ledges are plainly visible. Mt. Crawford is on the l.; over it are the two upper rock-faced terraces of Stairs Mt.; and to the r. is the high and unmarked swell of Mt. Resolution. Mt. Hope is nearer, rising over Hart's Ledge toward Mt. Crawford; and Mt. Parker is on the r., just S. of Resolution. On the r. of and far beyond Resolution, the sky-line sinks down into the Pinkham Notch, on whose r. are the remote blue ridges of Wildcat and the Carter Dome, with a

small upper section of Moriah. Portions of the Eagle and Black Mts. of Jackson are seen, about N.E., nearly over Mt. Langdon; and then the ledgy flanks of Iron Mt. appear, 7 M. distant, over which rise the distant white peaks of Baldface, cutting the horizon. Farther away is a part of Speckled Mt.

The next conspicuous points are the similar peaks of Doublehead, finely relieved against the sky, with Sable behind them on the l., and Slope on the r. The view then passes over the low ledges of Mts. Pickering and Stanton, at the confluence of the Saco and the Rocky Branch, to the long-flanked crest of Thorn Mt., the second connected swell on the l. of which is Tin Mt. A line of remote blue mountains in Maine meets the horizon above Thorn. The Saco Valley now opens to the E., and is visible for 8–10 M., with the winding river on the l. and the straight band of the railroad on the r. At the end of this beautiful vista is the tall and graceful pyramid of Kearsarge (Pequawket), with the sister peaks of Mt. Gemini on the l., and Humphrey's Ledge below. On the r. of Kearsarge are the Green Hills of Conway, much lower, and laid in wavy lines against the blue background of the Waterford Mts. and the highlands of Norway and Sweden. Farther to the r., and over the high dark ridge of Bear Mt., are the white peaks of Moat Mt., over whose l. flank is Mt. Pleasant, near Sebago Lake. Farther to the r., and but 3 M. distant, is the flat top of Table Mt. The Freedom hills and the Green Mt. in Effingham are seen beyond and very distant. Nearly S.S.W. is the stately white crest of Chocorua, supported by lofty piles of rocky ledges, and flanked on the r. by the lowly curved top of Paugus, over which a part of the

Ossipee Range is seen. Nearly S. is the white mound of the Potash, beyond which looms the black dome of Passaconaway, with the peaks of Whiteface still farther away. The sierra of Tripyramid is nearer and more to the r., and a portion of the Mad River country opens beyond, with the high peaks of Tecumseh and Osceola on the r. The abrupt heights of Green's Cliff are about 3 M. distant, on the S.W.; and farther to the r., a little S. of W., is the high blue ridge of Moosilauke. The view now passes over the lower part of the Pemigewasset Forest, and rests on the confused ridges and tall peaks of Mt. Hancock, back of Carrigain. Farther away, between Hancock and Carrigain, is a portion of the thin serrated crest-line of Lafayette.

Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack)

Mt. Silver Spring, formerly called *Bartlett Haystack* (2,995 ft.), is the fine conical peak E. of Mt. Tremont. The mountain has no path, but is sometimes ascended from the height-of-land in Bear Mt. Notch (1,760 ft.). *Distance:* Bear Mt. Notch to summit, 1½ M.

The View from Mt. Silver Spring. To the N. is the Saco Valley, bending around Hart's Ledge in its great curve from W. to N., and visible in either direction for several miles. On its l. side, above Hart's Ledge, is the Frankenstein Cliff, pushing out from the vicinity of the Arethusa Falls and approaching the sinuous river. The long defile of the Crawford Notch extends far up to the N., and near its farther end are Mts. Willey and Webster, respectively on the l. and r. sides. Nearly N., across the valley, are the high and ledge-crowned Mts. Crawford and Resolution, the sharp peak of the

former contrasting with the even plateau of the latter. Below Crawford is Mt. Hope and below Resolution is Mt. Parker, with Stairs Mt. rising behind and above. Over the flanks of Crawford are Mts. Jackson, Clinton, and Pleasant, with the rugged crown of Monroe on the r.; and the cone of Washington is over Resolution. Portions of Jefferson and Adams are seen on either side of Washington, nearly eclipsed by the central peak; and the upper heights of Mt. Wildcat and the Carter Dome are to the r. Across the valley and rising from the narrow intervales of Upper Bartlett are Hart's Ledge (on the l.), Willoughby Ledge, Mt. Langdon, Mt. Pickering, and Mt. Stanton. The yellow ledges of Iron Mt. are about N.E., beyond which are Black Mt. in Jackson, and Baldface, with its white crest. More to the r. and nearly as far are the twin mamelons of Doublehead and the wooded swell of Thorn Mt. Below the similar cones of Mt. Gemini is the sharp and symmetrical crest of Kearsarge (Pequawket), buttressed by Mt. Bartlett on the W.

Nearly E. is the great Bear Mt., exhibiting several heads and overlooked by the brightly colored N. peak of Moat Mt. Chocorua shows its white spire, a little E. of S., and a part of the blue Ossipee Range is seen far beyond. Farther to the r. is the dark dome of Passaconaway, nearly concealing the high slopes of Whiteface. Still to the r. is the thin sierra of Tripyramid, with Sandwich Mt. in the background; and either Osceola or Tecumseh appears to the W. Nearly W. is the straight-sided plateau of Green's Cliff, and close at hand in the N.W. is Tremont, whose bare white ridge shuts out the view in that direction over a considerable arc of the circle of vision.

Bear Mt. is an immense line of ridges, extending through considerable portions of Bartlett and Albany, between the Saco and Swift Rivers. Its crests are wooded, and dense forests cover all its long flanks, which are cut into by deep ravines. The height is estimated at 3,000 ft.

Table Mt. (2,663 ft.) is E. of Bear Mt., and is a flat-topped and forest-covered ridge, deriving its name naturally from its level upper plateau. It is separated from Moat Mt. by the approaching ravines of two brooks. It is nearer the Swift River road than the Saco, and may be visited more easily on that side.

The **Willoughby Ledge** is about a half-hour's walk from Upper Bartlett, across the Saco, and beyond a succession of sheep-pastures. In some places its dark cliffs overhang so as to form ample shelters, where the sheep take refuge during stormy weather. From the summit a beautiful view of the Saco Valley is afforded, with the dark mountains on the S.

Sawyer's Rock is a dark ledge on the l. of the road, about 2 M. W. of Upper Bartlett, which derives its name from the old hunter who helped the discoverer of the Notch to get the first horse through. During the laborious transit the refreshing bottle was often called into requisition, so that when he reached this point it was quite empty, and was dashed against the ledge.

The group of summits between the Crawford Glen and Carrigain Notch are all wooded and devoid of paths. They include *Mt. Lowell* (3,730 ft.), *Mt. Anderson* (3,729 ft.), *Mt. Nancy* (3,810 ft.), and *Mt. Bemis* (3,708 ft.).

Mt. Carrigain (4,647 ft.)

with its lofty spurs, *Vose Spur* (3,855 ft.) on the E. and *Signal Ridge* (4,400 ft.) on the S., is in the Pemigewasset forest between Sawyer's River and the East Branch, and overlooks many leagues of wilderness and many stately mountains. In fact, its central isolated position commands one of the finest views in the White Mountain region.

Carrigain is climbed from Livermore, a lumber village about 2 M. from the Sawyer's River Station of the Maine Central Railroad. Just beyond a red schoolhouse the path signs begin to appear. After following Whiteface Brook for a time, about 2¼ M. from Livermore the North Fork Trail through Carrigain Notch leaves on the r. The way is steep until the crest of Signal Ridge is gained, clear of trees and affording commanding views. Entering the woods again, the trail proceeds to the main summit, passing the cabin of the State Fire-Warden. The peak is covered with low growth, but a tripod permits of an outlook. *Distances:* Sawyer's River Station to Livermore, 1¾ M.; to North Fork Trail, 4¼ M.; to Camp 5, 4½ M.; to Signal Ridge, 6 M.; to summit, 6½ M.

The View from Mt. Carrigain. The valley of the Saco is a little S. of E. from Mt. Carrigain, and the yellow sands of the river-bed form a wide band through the green plains. The clearings of Upper Bartlett open down the valley, and Hart's Ledge crops up on the l. Well down the opening is the high gable of Kearsarge (Pequawket), and the saddle-like summit of Tremont is nearer at hand. Over it is the ragged sky-line of Moat Mt., with Table Mt. and Bear Mt. to the r. over

Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack), and the Green Hills over the N. slope. The high, long crest of Chocorua looms up on the S.E. over the farms in the Albany Intervale. S.S.E. about 5 M. is the plateau of Green's Cliff, over which is Mt. Paugus. To the r. of Paugus successively follow Passaconaway (with the Ossipee Range beyond), Whiteface, and the saw-edged Tripyramid, next to which is the tall blue ridge of Sandwich Mt. To the r. of the deep Mad River Notch, in which the Greeley Ponds are hidden, are the peaks of Osceola and Tecumseh, running out to the S.W. into Green Mt. and Mt. Fisher. Close at hand in the W. are the heavy and characterless mounds of Hancock, near which in the field of vision, but really far beyond, is Moosilauke. Then come the Coolidge and Potash Mts., near the confluence of the Pemigewasset and the East Branch, with the formidable line of peaks called Mts. Flume, Liberty, and Lincoln. Between Flume and Lincoln is the more distant crest of Mt. Kinsman; and the serrated crags of Lafayette are seen over Owl's Head, which is between the Franconia and Lincoln Branches. In the foreground, and extending for many leagues in every direction, is the broad wilderness of the Pemigewasset Forest, including the valleys of the E. Branch and its tributaries.

Beyond, and to the r. of Lafayette, is the well-proportioned Garfield, and then come Mts. Bond and Guyot and the Twin Mt. group, with Mt. Hale on their r. down the Zealand Notch. Farther down the Notch is the blue swell of Cherry Mt., and then come Mts. Tom, Field, and Willey, the latter bearing steep ledges on its S. slope. A section of the striped flank of Mt. Webster is seen W. of Willey, over which is Mt.

Jefferson, with Pleasant at the l. slope. W. of Jefferson, up the Crawford Notch and Ammonoosuc Valley are Mts. Mitten and Dartmouth, lowly in comparison. Mt. Washington looms up preëminently in the N.E., and is succeeded by the blue crown of Carter. Farther S. and nearer are the reddish-yellow ledges on Mt. Resolution and Stairs Mt., over which are Mts. Eastman and Baldface. Below is the slide-scarred slope of Mt. Lowell, walling on the E. the profound chasm of the Carrigain Notch. A little N. of E., above the Saco Valley, are the yellowish ledges on Iron Mt., with the sister-knobs of Doublehead beyond. Still nearer is Mt. Langdon, over Upper Bartlett, with white ledges near the top, and then the eye follows again down the shaggy valley of Sawyer's River to the fairer plains of the Saco.

The **Carrigain Notch** is a deep pass between Mts. Carrigain and Lowell, 2,465 ft. above the sea, offering the best route for a road from the Saco Valley to the Pemigewasset Forest. In some respects this is the finest pass in the White Mts., the peaks on either side being lofty and well marked, while the falling lines of Carrigain are full of grace and beauty. Prof. Vose says: "The slopes of these two mountains in Carrigain Notch are more imposing, both on account of their exceeding steepness and of their great height, than any others yet described in the White Mts." Unfortunately, the gorge is filled with tall and sturdy trees, which obscure the view of the adjacent ranges; so that it is better comprehended from the bare ledges above. A fine distant view is enjoyed from Mt. Chocorua; and Mt. Tremont also commands a good prospect into this wild pass.

The Carrigain Notch is visited by following up the main stream of the Carrigain Brook, which rises in the upper part of the great hollow and flows S.E. into Sawyer's River. It is not more than 3 M. from the railroad.

Mt. Hancock (4,430 ft.)

is close to Carrigain, to which it is joined by a high ridge. The mountain is sometimes climbed, the best point of attack being by the slide on the S.W. slope.

MOOSILAUKE AND WESTERN PEAKS

Mt. Moosilauke (4,811 ft.)

is the highest elevation in New Hampshire W. of Mt. Lafayette. Its name was given by the Indians from *moosi*, bald, and *auke*, place, with the letter *l* inserted for euphony. On Belknap's Map of 1791 it was called *Mooshelock*, which has been corrupted locally into *Moosehillock*. The mountain's most conspicuous neighbor is Mt. Kinsman to the N.E., from which it is separated by Kinsman's Notch, through which a State highway has been built in recent years.

On account of the isolation of Moosilauke, and also because clouds or fogs rarely settle here, the mountain is one of the best possible viewpoints in the State, giving a noble grouping of the Franconia Mts. and the Presidential Range, and overlooking the rich Connecticut Valley for leagues.

Moosilauke is composed of a pointed S. peak (4,568 ft.); the high broad main crest on the N. (4,811 ft.), upon which is a hotel; a blue dome, Mt. Blue (4,530 ft.) still farther N.; and the E. summit, Mt. Jim (4,312 ft.). Stretching away S. from Mt. Jim is the Blue Ridge, the N. peak of which is Mt. Waternomee (3,763 ft.), the four others being respectively 3,707 ft., 3,684 ft., 3,350 ft. and 3,266 ft.

On the N.W. of the main peak is Mt. Clough (3,570 ft.), separated from it by a low pass, *Tunnel Gorge*. In the meadow between the summit and Mt. Blue is

Deer Lake, a little sheet of water "about as large as a man's hand," from which flows *Baker's River*. The N. and S. peaks are connected by a long narrow ridge that "curves up to heaven" and affords grand views. The summit is grassy, through littered with loose stones, and has but little slope.

On the E. side of the mountain is the deep *Jobildunk Ravine*, in the upper part of which is *Jobildunk Cascade*.

The carriage road commences at *Breezy Point*, (1,700 ft.) and leads up near *Gorge Ravine*, in which are the woodland beauties of the *Seven Cascades*, and emerges from the woods some distance before reaching the S. peak, whence it traverses the ridge to the main summit. *Distances:* From Breezy Point to Half-Way Spring, 2 M.; to Cold Spring, Kiosaumole, 3 M.; to summit, 5 M.

The *Benton Path* ascends from L. B. Parker's in Benton. *Distances:* To spring, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to summit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The *Glencliffe Path* of the Dartmouth Outing Club commences $1\frac{1}{8}$ M. from Glencliffe station, passes the D.O.C.'S Great Bear camp, and ascends through the National Forest, joining the carriage road at the scrub line (4,500 ft.). *Distance:* Glencliffe Station to summit, 5 M.

The *Beaver Brook Trail* leaves Kinsman's Notch Highway at Beaver Meadows $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Lost River. It is poorly marked in the beginning. The ascent is made by Beaver Brook, passing the beautiful Beaver Brook Cascades, and the summit is reached after skirting Jobildunk Ravine. *Distances:* Kinsman's Notch Highway to Beaver Brook, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Cool

Spring, 1½ M.; to second spring, 3⅛ M.; to path to Jobildunk Ravine, 3½ M.; to summit, 4 M.

On the W. slope of Moosilauke, about ½ M. from Breezy Point, is the head of a great slide about 2,000 ft. long, at an angle of about 40°, and with a width of 15–20 ft.

There is a tradition that once the Sagamore Waternomee, with a party of his men, followed the Asquamchumauke (Baker's River) to its source, and "camped beside a beaver pond, where the beaver, Tummunk, had built houses. These they did not molest, but set out, just as the sun rose, to go over Moosilauke to the Quonnecticut valley. Not often did the Indians climb the mountain, and they only did it now to save time and distance. It was a hard ascent for their moccasined feet, over the stones and through the hackmatacks, as they called the dwarf firs and spruces; but upon the bald mountain crest the way was easier, and the little birds, Psukses, were whistling and singing among the lichens and rocks. When they reached the summit, the heaven, Kesuk, was cloudless, and the view unobscured. It was a sight, the like of which they had never seen before. Great mountains, Wadchu, were piled and scattered in the wildest confusion in all the land; and silver lakes, Sipes, were sparkling; and bright rivers, Sepoes, were gleaming from the forest. As they sat upon that topmost peak, the wind was still, and they could hear the moose bellowing in the gorges below; could hear the wolf, Muquoshim, howling; and now and then the great war-eagle, Keneu, screamed and hurtled through the air. A feeling of superstitious reverence took possession of these Indians as they drank in the strange sights and wild sounds, for they believed that the peak was the home of Gitche Manito, their Great Spirit. Does the unlettered Catholic have reverence at the altar? — much more was the untutored savage filled with awe as he stood in the very dwelling-place of his God, afraid that the deity would be angry at the almost sacrilegious invasion.

"As the sun, Nepauz, was going down the western sky, a light mist collected around the eastern peaks, and above all the river valleys in the west, clouds, at first no larger than a man's hand, began to gather. Soon hanging over every valley was a shower

— the heaven above them clear — the sun shining brightly upon the vapor. Quickly the wind freshened, and the great clouds, purple and gold and crimson above, black as ink below, hurried from every quarter towards the crest of Moosilauke. Then thunder, Pahtuquohan, began to bellow, and the lightning, Ukkutshaumon, leaped from cloud to cloud, and streamed blinding down to the hills beneath, while the great rain-drops and hailstones, crashing upon the infinite thick woods, sent up a roar loud as a hundred mountain torrents. 'It is Gitche Manito coming to his home angry' muttered Waternomee, as with his companions he hurried down the mountain to the thick spruce forest, Soshsumonk, for shelter." (Wm. Little.)

One of the saddest of the episodes in that terrible anabasis of New England, the retreat of Rogers's Rangers from St. Francis, is connected with the gloomy defiles of Moosilauke. While the remnants of the detachments were encamped on the Newbury meadows, two soldiers started off from their famished and dying comrades to seek game in the woods on the E. They reached the summit of Moosilauke, and then one of them, Robert Pomeroy, of Derryfield, sank down and died, exhausted, starved, and frozen. Here his remains were found, many years afterwards. His comrade wandered hopelessly down the E. side of the mountain, and soon fell in deadly stupor at the foot of the Seven Cascades. The legend further relates "how the ranger seemed to be dying; and when the stars shone bright above him and the moon looked in through the trees and lighted up the white foam of the cascades, distant music coming nearer seemed to mingle with that of the water, and his quickened senses heard fairy harps joined with fairy voices, and saw fairy feet dancing in the silver spray. Elfin kings and fairy queens whirled in the mazy dance for a moment and were gone. And then came a troop of nereids, with long dishevelled hair, and eyes lustrous as the stars that shone above them, to bathe in the clear crystal fountain. For an instant they seemed to hold sweet dalliance with the sparkling water, and then floated away in the thin mist that hung over the great wood and turbaned the distant mountain. Day seemed breaking, and the bright sun looked in from over the distant hills upon a crowd of mountain genii, who chanted their matin-hymns in their wild rock-hewn temples, and then mounted upon viewless steps to offer incense on their rainbow altars, golden in the flood of rosy light,

and glistening in the diamond drops of the waterfall. As a dark cloud stole across the sky, veiling the moon, the scene changed. The shrieks of the dying Indians at St. Francis, the mournful peal of the chapel bell, the retreat, the famine, the terrible feast upon human heads, the dying comrade upon the mountain-top, himself perishing by the torrent, — and then, seen for a moment, the picture of a dark form bending over him, — and the famishing ranger was unconscious." (Little.) He was found and brought to life by an old trapper who had followed his trail, and he afterwards reached the settlements in safety.

The View from Moosilauke. About N.N.E., and N.E. are the stately Franconia Mts., with their sharp and alpine outlines cutting the sky-line and their deep ravines fully exposed to view. In the N.N.W. is Mt. Kinsman, a long and thickly wooded mountain with several heads, over which numerous other peaks are seen. Peeping over its r. centre is the white crest of Mt. Cannon, which runs up on the W. of the Franconia Notch and is covered with light-colored ledges. Over the r. ridge of Kinsman is the lofty and imposing serrated ridge of Mt. Lafayette, more than 1½ M. long, but foreshortened by the angle at which it is seen. The N. peak is seen on the l., then the highest crest, and then the sharply cut S. peak, beyond which opens the profound White Cross Ravine. Near the S. peak is the culmination of Mt. Lincoln, whence a long and sweeping flank-line runs down at a high incline, before the dark ravine to the N. From the r. of Haystack a graceful curving ridge sweeps down and then ascends to the pyramidal crest of Mt. Liberty. The next peak on the r. is Mt. Flume, which assumes a pointed form beyond the ravine in which the Flume is located. Big Coolidge Mt. is to the r. of this, and is marked with white slides; and Little Coolidge and Potash Mts. lie

still farther to the S., where the lower flank of the Franconia Range falls away to the East Branch Valley. Between Moosilauke and these mountains are the wooded ridges of the Pemigewasset Range, with Mt. Pemigewasset at the r. of Kinsman and below the great curve between Lincoln and Liberty.

Directly over the Franconia Range is seen the noble assemblage of mountains which compose the Twin Mt. and Presidential Ranges. The North Twin is concealed by Lafayette and Lincoln, but the South Twin is seen, running to the r. from Mt. Lincoln and culminating in a well-marked peak; and Mts. Guyot and Bond come next on the r., their crests being to the l. of the summit of Mt. Flume. Over the ridge which joins the South Twin and Mt. Bond is the low-sided and symmetrical pyramid of Mt. Adams; and the high point of Mt. Jefferson is seen on the r. Over the l. of Bond and the r. of Liberty towers the majestic cone of Mt. Washington, with its houses plainly outlined against the sky, and with the rock-bound plateau of Boott's Spur running to the r. The mountain-chain which runs S.W. from Washington is foreshortened by the angle of vision, and resembles a gigantic stairway. Mts. Jackson and Clinton are seen in advance; the dome of Mt. Pleasant is directly over the sharp ridge which runs S.W. from Mt. Bond; and a trifle to the l. are the fortress-like crags of Mt. Monroe.

Over the r. ridge of Mt. Flume is Mt. Willey, falling off sharply to the r. and having the Presidential peaks over it and the brightly striped side of Mt. Webster on the r., showing the many-colored slides in the Crawford Notch. To the r. of Mts. Willey and Washington, and at the sky-line, are Carter Dome and

Wildcat, near the Glen House, towering over the long Montalban Ridge. Above the latter ridge, r. of Wildcat, over the nearer Big Coolidge Mt., and cutting the sky-line, are the N. and S. peaks of Baldface, the latter of which has great white ledges on the S. To the r. of these is Mt. Eastman. The view-line now reaches a singular group of mountains, resembling two long terraces inclining to the l. and sharply cut off on the r. The upper one is Stairs Mt., and the lower is Mt. Nancy, over whose r. end is Mt. Sable.

The eye next follows up the East Branch Valley, by the Pollard Farm, into the great wilderness of the Pemigewasset Forest, broken by long dark ridges.

The long high ridge nearly E. by N., standing across the East Branch Valley about 12 M. distant, is Mt. Hancock, which is marked by a bold precipice on the S. The fine peaks of Mt. Carrigain are seen over the top of this mountain, but all its flanks are hidden. To the r. of the S. cliff of Hancock the view includes Kearsarge (Pequawket), lifting its graceful cone at the end of a long section of the Saco Valley. To the r. and nearer is the N. extension of Kancamagus, between the head-waters of Swift River and Sawyer's River. Farther to the r. is the flat top of Green's Cliff, with the sierra of Bear Mt. over and beyond it.

The immense mass of Mt. Osceola is just S. of E., with long high ridges running to the W. and S. Just to the l., over Table Mt., and very far away, are the conspicuous N. and S. peaks of Moat Mt. (near North Conway), distinguishable by their brilliant red ledges. To the r. of Osceola is Tripyramid, with its three peaks, the long white slide on the S. peak being plainly seen, and also a smaller slide on the middle peak. Over

the l. shoulder of Tripyramid are the more distant N. peaks of Chocorua; and just to the r. of the middle is the crest of Passaconaway.

The Fisher range is to the r. of Osceola, with the high gray crest of Tecumseh near the centre, Green Mt. on the r., and Mt. Avalanche on the l. Green Mt. divides on the W. into the ledgy spurs of Mt. Fisher and Welch Mt., between which is a shadowy ravine. The dark crest of Whiteface is seen beyond Tecumseh, and the long and massive Sandwich Mt. looms over Welch Mt. To the r. of the latter and opening into the Pemigewasset Valley in the foreground is a long section of the Mad River Valley, with Campton Village in the centre, backed by the Campton Mts., among which is seen the bare top of Mt. Weetemo. Immediately to the r. of Sandwich Mt. is the distant peak of the Green Mt. in Effingham, on whose r. is the long and diversified Ossipee Range. Across the valley, and in line with the highest Ossipee peak, is Mt. Israel in Sandwich; and to the r., over the Squam Range, is Red Hill, near Centre Harbor. Long reaches of Lake Winnepesaukee are seen in the S.E., with its shining levels in many places nearly hidden by little archipelagoes or far-projecting and fertile peninsulas. Over the l. slope of the E. ridge of Moosilauke, and beyond Winnepesaukee, is Copple Crown Mt., near Wolfeborough, with long and gradually sloping sides ascending to a dull point. On the l. of this summit is Smith's Pond. The ocean is sometimes seen in this direction. W. of Winnepesaukee are the white-topped Suncook and Belknap Ranges, beyond Gilford; and nearer at hand, in line with the Belknaps, is the round top of Mt. Prospect, in Holderness.

About S.S.E., above the New Hampton Hills, is a portion of Lake Winnesquam, and the Bridgewater Hills lie more to the r. Over the S. ridge of Moosilauke, and near at hand, are the wooded heights of Mt. Cushman, with Mt. Kineo to the r., and Mt. Waternomee nearer still. Through the gap between the two former summits is a portion of Stinson Pond, with Mt. Stinson and Plymouth Mt. beyond. Far away over the r. flank of Stinson are the twin peaks of the Uncanoonucs, many leagues distant down the populous Merrimac Valley, on whose r. is Joe English Hill, in New Boston; and Wachusett in central Massachusetts is still more distant. Nearly due S. is Mt. Carr, over which are the Ragged Mts., with Crotched Mt. in Francestown yet more remote. The shapely peak of Kearsarge South is almost S., rising boldly over the lesser ranges, with Pack Monadnock far off on the r. S. of the latter, and even more distant, is the flattened curve of Monadnock, with Lovewell's Mt. and Sunapee Mt. on the r., and the high nearer peaks of Mt. Cardigan on the l.

The pleasant valley of Baker River stretches away to the S., and part of the hamlet of Wentworth may be seen at its apparent end, with Croydon Mt. far beyond. The view is interrupted for a short arc by the high and near S. Peak of Moosilauke, from beyond whose r. springs the bold ridge of Smart's Mt., with the sharp crest of Ascutney beyond. Just to the l. of the S. Peak is Moose Mt., at Hanover, over which is a remote blue dot on the horizon, which some claim to be Greylock, in western Massachusetts. Mt. Cuba is due S.W., and its shapeless top and long flanks are visible, far beyond which are probably Mt. Stratton

and Mt. Equinox, on l. and r., down in S. Vermont. At the foot of Cuba the long Baker Ponds are seen, and to the r. is the bright Tarleton Lake, at the base of Piermont Mt. Over the latter are the Peaked Mt. (or Piermont Pinnacle) and Sunday Mt., in Orford, and Fairlee Lake is over the r. of Tarleton Lake. To the l. of Piermont Mt., very far away (S. 60° W.), are the Killington and Pico Peaks, near Rutland.

Toward the W., and below, is Blueberry Mt., of which Owl's Head is a lower spur; and the Vermont villages of Bradford and Corinth are seen beyond. The view now embraces the Oliverian Valley, with Webster's Slide on the l. East Haverhill is a small near-by hamlet on the W., beyond which are the umbrageous streets of Haverhill Corner and the farms of S. Newbury. Above and beyond the Green Mts. sweep away for many leagues, and form a broken horizon-line. Through a deep and distant gap to the r. of East Haverhill looms the blue crest of Mt. Marcy, the chief of the Adirondack Mts., over the plains which lie W. of Lake Champlain. Portions also of Mts. McIntyre and Whiteface may be identified when the sun is in the right position.

The foreground is occupied by a broad and beautiful expanse of the meadows about the Connecticut River, with the fruitful levels of the Great Ox-Bow, the blue sinuosities of the river, and the idyllic hamlet of Newbury, on the terrace beyond, backed by a fine hill-country. Close at hand below are the bare-topped mountains of the Benton Range — Blueberry, with a plateau summit; Sugar Loaf, with its almost inaccessible white turret; and Black Mt., with ascending rocky stairways. The latter is nearly N.W. of Moosi-

lauke, and is separated from it by Mt. Clough. The hamlet of North Haverhill is over Sugar Loaf and on the r. of Newbury; and the prosperous adjacent villages of Wells River and Woodsville are to the r. of Black Mt.

Beyond the Connecticut Valley, many leagues away toward Lake Champlain, are the stately peaks of the Green Mts. About W.N.W., to the r. of and far beyond Newbury, is the lofty apex of Camel's Hump, over the mountains of Moretown and Duxbury, with the Fayston peaks on the S. To the N.W., out on the horizon, is the long and many-headed ridge of Mt. Mansfield, beyond Worcester Mt. and the highlands of Washington County, with the Elmore and Sterling Mts. on the r. To the r. of and beyond the white crags of Black Mt. is the long ridge of Mt. Gardner, running N.E. from Wells River and Woodsville; and more distant in this direction are the Belvidere Mts., in northern Vermont. Farther out, over North Benton, are the Lowell Mts., making a dim broken line on the horizon, overlooked by the remote Jay Peak, which bends over on the N. Still more remote, on the r., are the Canadian peaks of Mt. Orford, and Owl's Head on the shores of Lake Memphremagog.

The view next dwells on the adjacent highlands and hamlets of Landaff and Lisbon, far over which is the singular cleft of the Willoughby Notch, where Willoughby Lake lies (invisible) between Mts. Hor and Annanance, with the sharp Westmore Haystack on the r., and the Burke and East-Haven ranges. Over the Littleton hills are Mts. Niles and Tug and Cow Mt. Above East Landaff is the dark ridge of Dalton Mt., with the Bowback and Sugar Loaf Mts. of Stratford

still farther out. Somewhat nearer are Mts. Prospect and Pleasant, rounded summits near Lancaster; and the white Percy Peaks appear over the highlands of Bethlehem, flanked on the r. by the great cluster of the Pilot Mts. The view now rests on the massive flanks and curving crest of Mt. Kinsman, near at hand across a wilderness-valley. Mt. Starr King is over the r. of Kinsman, with Aziscoös and other lofty peaks along the Maine border beyond.

The Benton Range

Parallel to the ridge of Mt. Moosilauke and a few miles directly west is the **Benton Range,** comprising *Black Mt.* (2,950 ft.) at the N., *Sugar Loaf Mt.* (2,630 ft.), *Hogback Mt.* (3,100 ft.), *Blueberry Mt.* (2,650 ft.), and *Owl's Head* (1,900 ft.) at the S. extremity. These summits are picturesque and interesting and can be visited without great labor.

Black Mt. (2,950 ft.)

is separated from Sugar Loaf by the ravine of the North Branch, and descends on the N. to the Wild Ammonoosuc. The craggy character of the mountain and its fine views over the Connecticut Valley render it an interesting point for the tourist.

Black Mt. is ascended from the S. by the fire-warden's trail, the entrance to which is obscure, however; and from the E. from Myron Bowles's farm in Benton.

The View from Black Mt. is of great breadth and grandeur. On the S.E., is the lofty bulwark of Moosilauke, below which are Mt. Kineo and Mt. Carr.

The sharp and craggy white peak of Sugar Loaf is close at hand across the ravine to the S., beyond which is the rounded ridge of Blueberry Mt. A portion of the Baker's River Valley is seen in the S., with the cone of Kearsarge South at its end. Farther W. are Piermont Mt. and the pointed summit of Peaked Mt., in Piermont town, with blue Ascutney out beyond. In the W. is the Connecticut River, winding in wide curves through its fertile meadows, and backed by the Vermont ranges, rising from the river-hills to their culmination at Mt. Mansfield. Among the villages which are visible are Bath, on the Ammonoosuc; Woodsville and Wells River, about N.W.; North Haverhill, with a white road running straight to the mountain; Newbury, East Haverhill, and Haverhill Corner; and the Vermont hamlet of Bradford. On the N. and N.E., are the hills of Landaff, the outlying farms of North Benton, the black mass of Mt. Kinsman, and the clear-cut spire of Mt. Lafayette. It is claimed that the Mt. Washington range is visible from Black Mt.

Sugar Loaf (2,630 ft.)

is to the W. slope of the mountains what Chocorua is on the E. and the Percy Peaks are on the N. — a sharp and conspicuous peak of light-colored rock, alpine in appearance, and easily recognized from a great distance. The structure of the peak gives it the appearance of greater altitude.

On the side toward Moosilauke, the ascent of Sugar Loaf is easy, leading through woods all the way.

Sugar Loaf may be reached from the W. by driving

to the lime-kilns in the glen at the foot of Black Mt. It is about 2½ M. to the summit, and the ascent is made on the S.W. side. Visitors should pass up the old road to the sawmill, and thence diagonally upward across the pasture beyond and through a narrow strip of trees into the broad steep pasture on the S.W. slope. From the N.E. corner of this clearing the woods are entered and a line of bold ledges is soon reached and painfully passed. Thence the way (no path) lies through a fine belt of pine trees, without undergrowth, which reaches to the foot of a long and formidable precipice, 80–100 ft. high. This barrier may be passed, at a point where a vast mass of rock at the top overhangs the base, by a narrow shelf which slopes upward diagonally along the face of the cliff, and is furnished with iron pins sunk in the rock at the most difficult points. A single false step on this path would hurl the incautious climber to instant destruction. It might be well for visiting parties to bring a long rope, which, being securely fastened at the top by the guide, would render the ascent more easy. From this point the way leads upward, to the r., by a chaotic grouping of evergreen thickets, fallen trees, and rugged ledges to the summit, which consists of three narrow-based piles of white rock, within a stone's throw of one another. The cliffs fall away steeply on every side, and across the ravine to the N. is the vast pile of Black Mt.

The View from Sugar Loaf is limited on the N. by Black Mt., and on the E. by Mt. Kinsman, the Blue Ridge, and Moosilauke. Toward the S. the adjacent mountains of the Benton Range are overlooked, and portions of the glens and highlands of Warren are

seen. The view to the W. is, however, the most beautiful, including many leagues of the rich Connecticut Valley, with its prosperous hamlets and fertile meadows. The villages of Haverhill are seen, and on the other bank are the white houses of Newbury. Farther away are the massive lines of the Green Mts., toward Lake Champlain, with many tall blue peaks cutting the horizon.

Blueberry Mt. (2,650 ft.)

is the name given to the fine peak above Owl's Head. It may be easily ascended from Owl's Head in less than an hour, although a quicker route for tourists who do not care to visit the latter summit is to go up the North Benton road to a point about 7 M. from Warren, and then strike up the E. flank. For about 1 M. from the summit the mountain is free from trees and is covered with alternate bands of carpet-like moss and granite ledges moderately inclined. The work of ascent and exploration is thus rendered easy and pleasant. There is but a slight depression between Owl's Head and Blueberry Mt.

The View from Blueberry Mt. is of great extent and beauty. On the E. is the immense ridge of Moosilauke, beyond the narrow ravine through which the North Benton road is carried, the hotel building standing out in full relief. To the S.E. the wooded peak of Mt. Cushman (in Woodstock) is seen rising over the flank of Moosilauke; and the shaggy sides of Mt. Carr are farther down. The yellow spire of Warren village is almost due S., beyond which are the widening levels of the Baker's River Valley. Many leagues distant,

over the hills at the foot of the valley (E. of S.), is the bold blue pyramid of Kearsarge South It is claimed that Monadnock is also visible. W. of S. and near at hand is the sharp pitch-off of Webster's Slide Mt., with Meader Pond set in the forest at its foot. Over its shoulder, and apparently connected with it, is Mt. Mist, beyond which are the great forests on Piermont Mt., with Eastman's Pond at their base. Mt. Cuba is the bold flat-topped ridge farther away, in the town of Orford; and the slender blue spire of Ascutney is many leagues beyond. The Oliverian Valley runs out to the W., soon merging into the rich and broad intervales of the Connecticut River; and within a few miles on the W. and N.W. are the white villages of East Haverhill, Haverhill Corner, North Haverhill, Newbury, and Bradford. In the distant W. is the vast line of the Green Mts. of Vermont, among which are seen the sharp peak of Mt. Mansfield (N.W.), the elephantine ridge of Camel's Hump, and two bold pyramids in the remote S.W., which may be Killington Peak and Pico Peak, near Rutland. On the N. is the Hogback Mt., a long height bristling with dead trees, beyond which, and within 3–4 M., are seen the conical crags of Sugar Loaf and the symmetrical top of Black Mt., whose upper ledges resemble the walls of a fortress.

Owl's Head (1,900 ft.) is a spur of Blueberry Mt. to the S.W. and is faced by a fine precipice several hundred feet high, of purple and other dark-hued rocks. The ascent is made from the highway, near Warren Summit, and is steep but short. Large crystals of epidote are found about the cliff.

Haverhill Corner

is a quiet and beautiful old village, standing on the edge of a plateau 150 ft. above the Connecticut River and viewing the intervales and mountains. The view from certain parts of the village includes the winding river and its broad intervales for 12 M., with the gracefully curving hills which rise towards the higher ridges. A little more than 1 M. S. is *Catamount Hill*, whence the great amphitheatre is surveyed for over 20 M., including the Ox-Bow and the rich Piermont meadows. Beautiful views are also given from *Powder-House Hill*, N. of the village; from the cemetery, near the station; and from the S. part of the village.

Newbury, across the river in Vermont, is a pleasant hamlet on a high terrace above the intervales, and near the great bend of the river, known as the *Ox-Bow.* The village affords one of the noblest panoramas in the mountain region, including by far the richest foreground and with it a line of craggy and picturesque peaks. Mt. Gardner is on the N. and is followed to the r. by Kinsman, Lafayette, the sharp spires of Black and Sugar Loaf, Blueberry and Owl's Head, Webster's Slide and Mt. Mist, and the immense ridges of Moosilauke.

Montebello is a rocky knoll near the springs E. of Newbury, whence is gained one of the most fascinating prospects over the meadows and mountains. It is but a few minutes' walk from the village, on the long promontory which projects from the terrace out over the intervales.

Mt. Pulaski is an inconsiderable elevation over Newbury, whose summit is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the

hotel, and is reached by an easy path. Beyond a narrow strip of forest, the visitor emerges on the bare cliffs which overlook Newbury, the broad and fruitful valley, and the noble mountains beyond. Haverhill and the Ox-Bow are plainly seen; and great Moosilauke looms up boldly on the E. The serrated crest of Lafayette rises against the horizon on the N.E., flanked by others of the Franconia Mts.; and the rugged highlands of Piermont and Orford are farther to the S.

The rich meadows between Newbury and Haverhill were formerly the home of the Coösuck Indians, and were called *Coös*, a word signifying "pine tree." There was a large village E. of the mouth of Cow Meadow Brook, with an ancient fort on the Ox-Bow; and the aboriginal cemetery is still pointed out. After the Deerfield massacre a party of Massachusetts troops attacked this place during a thunder-storm, at dead of night, and inflicted severe losses on the Indians. During the panic which ensued among the Northern tribes after Lovewell's battle at Pequawket the Coösucks abandoned their homes and retreated into Canada.

Warren (736 ft.)

It is said that there are more than 100 brooks in Warren, upon which are several pretty cascades. The most picturesque of these streams is *Hurricane Brook*, which falls from the side of Mt. Carr, S.E. of the village, and is approached by the road S. of Peaked Hill. Here are found the Waternomee Falls, the Middle Cascade, and the Hurricane Falls, where the water descends over high step-like ledges for 200 ft. Next come the smaller Wolf's Head Falls, near which is the deep pool of Diana's Bowl. The *Rocky Falls* are E. of the village, on Patch Brook, between Peaked Hill and Clement Hill.

Baker's River rises N. of Warren, in the ravines E. of

Moosilauke. "At first a wild torrent, then a bright pebbly-bottomed stream, and lastly a deep blue river, it empties into the Pemigewasset." Its Indian name was *Asquamchumauke*, from *asquam-wadchu-m-auke*, meaning "Water of the Mountain-Place." The present name was given in honor of Capt. Baker, a soldier of the Indian wars.

Sentinel Mt. (2,032 ft.), in the S.W. part of the town, is sometimes ascended.

Near Marston Hill is what is called *Runaway Pond.* "Where the water burst through is plain to be seen, and on the rocks of the former beach are yet the marks scored by the tumbling waters and dashing ice. The broad acres, once the bed of the pond, are now fertile meadows. They were never fully overgrown by forest trees. Mounds, where the Indians stored their corn; ashes, where burned the wigwam fires; pieces of rude pottery, axes of stone, arrow-heads turned up by the ploughshare, and graves under the shadow of Marston Hill, tell that here once was an Indian village. By it ran the trail running to the land of the Coösucks. In front wound the Mikaseota, silent and dark, and near by the bright water of Ore Hill Brook flashed in the rocky glen. Here the steep hills, that once sloped down to the curling waves, protected from the chill winds the Indian's maize, his pumpkins, squashes, and beans, which grew in these most fertile meadows." (Little.)

One of the favorite homes of the Indians was on the meadow on the r. bank of Baker River, below the railroad bridge. Numerous relics have been found here, and 20 rods back from the river is a high ledge called *Indian Rock*, in which are four smoothly cut bowls at the points of the compass. A pretty view of Warren and Moosilauke is gained thence. Another aboriginal settlement was near the Beech Hill Bridge, on Black Brook. The old Indian trail from the Merrimack Valley to the Connecticut Valley followed the W. bank of Baker's River as far as the point where the Mikaseota (Black Brook) comes in on the W. It then followed the latter stream (on the E. bank) to the Wachipauka Pond, whence it descended the slopes of Webster's Slide, entered the Oliverian Valley, and thus reached the Connecticut River.

Ore Hill, 3½ M. W. of Warren, derives its name from an old mine of silver-bearing lead near its S. end. A broad road leads N.W. from Warren by a succession of farms to the foot of Ore Hill, where the road to the mines diverges to the l. The main road ascends the long hill, and from the point where it plunges off into the deep valley beyond a pleasant view is obtained. Walking out on the plateau by the grove of tall trees on the r., Mt. Mist and Moosilauke are seen on the N.E., and on the N.W. is the shining plane of Tarleton Lake. On the W. are the Eastman Ponds, under the steep and forest-covered slopes of Piermont Mt.

Webster's Slide Mt. and Mt. Mist

Across the valley W. of the S. ridge of Moosilauke are Webster Slide Mt. (2,210 ft.), and to its S. Mt. Mist (2,243 ft.).

Webster's Slide Mt. derives its name from a tradition that a hunter named Webster was pursuing a deer there, when his dog and the deer suddenly reached a slanting cliff on one slope of the ridge, and were killed during the ensuing tumble. The mountain may be ascended from the Warren Farm, 6 M. from Warren, on the Haverhill road, but the climb is arduous and the top is covered with dense woods which shut out the view.

Mt. Mist (2,243 ft. high) is S. of Webster's Slide, and is also covered with trees. Near these ridges is *Meader Pond.*

"High up in the N.E. corner of Warren is situated a pretty little sheet of water. The Indians called it *Wachipauka,* but the later generations of our mountain hamlet delight to term

it Meader Pond. It is yet right in the heart of the woods, and from its E. shore springs a handsome forest-covered cape. On the N., Webster's Slide shoots sharp up 1,000 ft., its top crowned with silvery birch and waving pine; the crannies of its rocks radiant with the blueberry, harebell, lichen, and other mountain flowers." (Little.)

On the shore of Wachipauka was the favorite camping-ground of the chieftain Waternomee. In 1712 Baker's Rangers encamped here, while on their way to destroy the Pemigewasset towns; and in 1754 the St. Francis warriors halted here, with their captives from Franklin. In 1758, Rogers's Rangers encamped by the lake while on their way to the Lake George campaigns. In 1767 the pioneers built a comfortable permanent camp here, as a station on the long trail from Concord to Haverhill.

"W. of Mt. Mist, and kissing its sloping base, a crystal sheen in an emerald setting, is **Tarleton Lake.**"

Mt. Cuba (2,927 ft.)

in Orford is reached from the old Cuba Mt. House, 7 M. from the village, whence the path ascends direct 2 M. to the summit. The mountain derives its name from that of a hunting dog, who was killed while fighting with a bear near its summit. *Mt. Cube* is a local corruption of this name. On account of its isolated position and considerable height, it commands a broad and noble view. Its bases and all the country around are occupied by deserted farms and mouldering houses.

The View from Mt. Cuba includes nearly all the Franconia and Pemigewasset Mts., which mask the White Mts. Moosilauke is conspicuous, under the thin and lofty crest of Lafayette. The nearer range is Mt. Carr, with some of the Sandwich Mts. far away on the r. Mt. Prospect, near Plymouth, is about E.S.E.,

with the Ossipee Range beyond, and a glimpse of Lake Winnepesaukee on the r. Then Mt. Belknap is seen; and about S.S.E., over the bold highlands of Dorchester, are the high domes of Mt. Cardigan. Farther away Mt. Wachusett is seen, in Massachusetts.

A beautiful prospect is afforded up and down the Connecticut Valley for many leagues, with the encircling highlands of the towns adjacent. In the W. is the long line of the Green Mts. of Vermont, extending along the horizon for a great distance, with many of its high blue peaks recognizable.

Wright's Mt. (or *Virgin Mt.*), 5–6 M. N.W. of Bradford, and 1,500 ft. above the river, is faced on the W. and S. with high cliffs of argillaceous slate, and presents a bold and imposing appearance. The view from the summit is broad and beautiful. The mountain is named after a religious fanatic who imagined himself a prophet, and retired to a cavern on its side to spend forty days in fasting and prayer, but waxed hungry before the first week had passed, and returned to the fleshpots of the lowlands.

Sunday Mt. derives its name from a legend that a man of Orford, many years ago, wandered away into the woods one Sunday morning, when he should have gone to church, and as he was rambling on this mountain he was caught and torn in pieces by a company of bears. This story was long current in the countryside, and was told by anxious mothers to irreligious sons. In the N. part of Orford is a high elevation which is known as *Gravestone Mt.*, because a quarry of gravestones was formerly worked on its side.

Mt. Fairlee is just across the river from Orford, and is faced on the E. by the Yosemite Cliffs, 200 ft. high. Its summit is easily reached, and commands a charming view of the Connecticut Valley for 16 M., with the

included villages and the environing mountains. Back of this eminence and ¾ M. from Orford is *Fairlee Pond*, the pretty sheet of water where Morey ran his steamboat, claimed to antedate those of Livingston and Fulton. The *Cave Falls* are near its shores, falling through a long rock-gorge, and forming beautiful water-scenery. *Fairlee Lake* is several miles distant, among the highlands. There are several pretty falls on Dayton's Brook, N.E. of Orford.

Mt. Carr (3,506 ft.)

is an extensive ridge, S.E. of Warren, which occupies portions of four townships. It is densely wooded even to the summit, and is therefore but rarely visited. "A hundred different kinds of rock are found upon it and some most interesting minerals, among which are tourmaline or schorl, garnets, quartz crystals of a lovely hue, amethyst, beautiful as the summer rose, and last but not least are scattered all over it small particles of pure virgin gold."

On **Fletcher Mt.,** 2 M. from Rumney, is a noted mica mine. From the summit one gets lovely views of the Franconia and Sandwich Mts., Moosilauke, Loon Lake, etc.

Mt. Stinson (2,707 ft.) is a lofty ridge about 3 M. long, running N.E., and covered with alternating sections of forest and pasture-land.

The peak over the village of Rumney may be ascended without much difficulty, the distance being but 3 M. The long and rugged ledges are starred with small but brilliant sheets of mica. The white village of Plymouth is seen to the S.E., beyond which is Mt.

Prospect; and the distant waters of Lake Winnepesaukee are visible on a clear day. On the E. are the bold hills of Campton, but the villages are hidden. On the S. and S.W. are strips of the Baker's River Valley and the sombre heights of the Mt. Carr Range. Rumney can be seen only by descending to the ledgy spur on the S. of the peak. The view hardly repays the toil of the ascent.

Rattlesnake Mt., N.W. of Rumney, may be visited by ascending on foot from the Warren road through pastures for over 1 M. The chief feature of the view is the valley of Baker's River, with the villages of Wentworth, West Rumney, Rumney, and Plymouth. On the E. is Mt. Stinson, and the high hills of Groton loom across the valley on the S.

THE PEMIGEWASSET VALLEY

North Woodstock

The valley of the Pemigewasset is one of the most beautiful regions of the White Mountain country. Its northern extremity is the Franconia Notch, at the gateway of which is the village of North Woodstock, at which point Moosilauke Brook enters the river from the W. and the East Branch from the E., where it drains a vast territory which not many years ago was primeval forest, and which is still a wilderness untouched excepting for lumbering operations. Below on the river are villages and hamlets of the townships of Woodstock, Thornton, Campton, and Plymouth. At Bristol, not many miles above the confluence with the Winnepesaukee to form the Merrimack, the Pemigewasset receives the waters of the lovely New Found Lake.

To the N. of North Woodstock are the lower Franconia peaks of Big and Little Coolidge, and spurs of Mt. Kinsman and the Blue Ridge. The Loon Pond and Russell Mts. are on the E., and Mts. Cilley and Grandview, foothills of Moosilauke, are on the S.W. Over these summits the higher peaks are to be seen.

Many important trails have their beginning in the vicinity of North Woodstock, including those into the East Branch country and beyond to the Crawford Notch, the Swift River Valley, and Waterville. The East Branch trails have as an important point of convergence what is known as North Fork Junction,

about 12 M. from Lincoln (a lumbering village on the East Branch a mile N. of North Woodstock) and accessible over a logging railroad. From the junction a trail leads up the North Fork to Thoreau Falls and out to the Crawford Notch *via* Ethan's Pond (Willey Pond). The trail to Mt. Bond and over the Twin Range branches from this path, between North Fork and Thoreau Falls. From the Junction there is also a trail up the East Branch, through Carrigain Notch to the Mt. Carrigain trail and out to Livermore and Sawyer River Station.

The Swift River trail from Lincoln follows the Hancock Branch of the East Branch, and, dividing 10½ M. from Lincoln, passes E. to the Albany Intervale, and S. through the Mad River Notch to Waterville.

The Woodstock country possesses many vantage points from which to view the widely diversified beauties of the region, among them Loon Pond Mt. (2,430 ft.), Russell Crag (2,200 ft.), Mt. Cilley, a lofty hill where once was a village, Mt. Grandview (2,300 ft.), and Parker Ledge. Loon Pond on Loon Pond Mt., and Russell Pond on Russell Mt. are interesting lakelets, loftily situated.

Just N. of the village of North Woodstock, extending on either side of the Franconia Notch highway, is the Joseph Story Fay Reservation, the gift of Miss Sarah B. Fay, in memory of her father.

Agassiz Basin on Moosilauke Brook is easily reached from North Woodstock, via the Breezy Point Highway. At this point the water is crowded into a narrow and massive channel, and plunges perpendicularly into a chasm in the ledges, so deep and

confined that little of the fall can be seen, though its dull booming fills the air. Broad and ponderous granite ledges line the stream on both sides, and below them the water rolls through deep black pot-holes in the rock. It is one of the finest pieces of rock scenery in the Pemigewasset Valley.

The **Lost River,** a tributary of Moosilauke Brook, has come to be a famous objective point for tourists. The river flows for nearly ½ M. through a series of glacial caverns and pot-holes, much of the distance under ground. In one cavern the water falls 20 ft., and *Paradise Fall*, in the open, has a drop of 30 ft. The territory about the caverns is owned by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and a camp is maintained where travellers may find food and shelter. Lost River is reached by the Kinsman Notch State Road. At no great distance is the beginning of a path to Mt. Moosilauke.

The **Georgianna Falls** on Harvard Brook are 2 M. from the Franconia Notch highway. The main fall is about 80 ft. high, slanting at the upper part and making a direct plunge below. The best viewpoint is about 200 ft. below, on the l. bank, where the white column of water is seen over its deep basin and recessed against jagged and dark-colored cliffs of coarse granite. From the cliffs above the falls is a beautiful view down the Pemigewasset Valley. The path leaves the highway nearly opposite the Guernsey place.

It is ⅓ M. from the falls to *Harvard Cascade*, ½ M. thence to *Bog Eddy*, 1⅞ M. farther up the stream to the *Upper Falls*, and ½ M. thence to *Bog Pond*, under Mt. Pemigewasset. Below Georgianna Falls is a beautiful basin called the *Mirror*.

Thornton and Campton

Mill Brook Cascades are about 4 M. from West Thornton. The brook leaps over a bold ledge 42 ft. high, in a white fringe of foamy water, and dances away down a long ravine over several minor falls. The visitor should descend to the bottom of the cascade and view it from the black rocks below. Beautiful rainbow effects may be perceived when the sun is at the right angle.

From **Bald Hill,** or *Cook's Hill,* 3 M. from West Campton, portions of the Squam and Sandwich Ranges and the chief Franconia peaks are seen, as well as the valley of the Pemigewasset and the hills of Campton.

Campton Village is on the Mad River, about 2 M. from its confluence with the Pemigewasset, and is in good position to enjoy the beauties of both these famous valleys. The mountains of Waterville, as seen up the Mad River Valley, form one of the noblest vistas in the State. The brilliant ledges of Welch Mt. are on the l. and the dark and lofty mass of Sandwich Mt. is on the r.; between which and closing the end of the valley is the high ridge of Tripyramid, striped from top to bottom with its great white slide.

Campton Hill, which rises immediately W. of the village, is a favorite sunset walk, and the ascent from the ford-way road is quite easy. A charming view up the Pemigewasset and Mad River Valleys is obtained from the exposure of weathered ledges to the N., embracing the mountains W. of the Pemigewasset, — Mts. Carr, Kineo, Cushman, Moosilauke, Waternomee, Kinsman, and Cannon, — the pyramidal summits of the Lafayette Range, the massive bulk of the Te-

cumseh Range, terminating in the ledgy ramparts of Welch Mt., Tripyramid, and Sandwich Mt., with its buttresses and spurs. The Campton Range, with Mt. Weetemo, is near at hand to the E. From no point can the beauties of the Mad River Valley be so well seen and studied, its verdant stretch of rural beauty being closed by the dark mass of Tripyramid, with the white gash of the great slide directly opposite the spectator, rising above the intervening range of densely wooded hills. A lower spur to the W., affording a fine outlook upon the western and northern peaks, is known as *Sunset Hill.*

Wallace Hill is much higher than Campton Hill, and its ascent a much more arduous task; on the other hand, the view, though in some directions more extensive, is not so beautiful.

The Plymouth Intervales

Plymouth, one of the most beautiful towns in New Hampshire, is situated near the confluence of the Pemigewasset and Baker's Rivers. Starr King says of these river-lands: "In scenery Plymouth is remarkable for the beauty of its meadows, through which the Pemigewasset winds, and for the grace of its elm-trees. Even the hurrying and careless visitor will have his attention arrested here and there by a faultless one, standing out alone over its private area of shadow, seemingly an ever-gushing fountain of graceful verdure."

The **Livermore Falls** are about 2 M. above Plymouth, in a picturesque narrowing of the Pemigewasset among massive rocks.

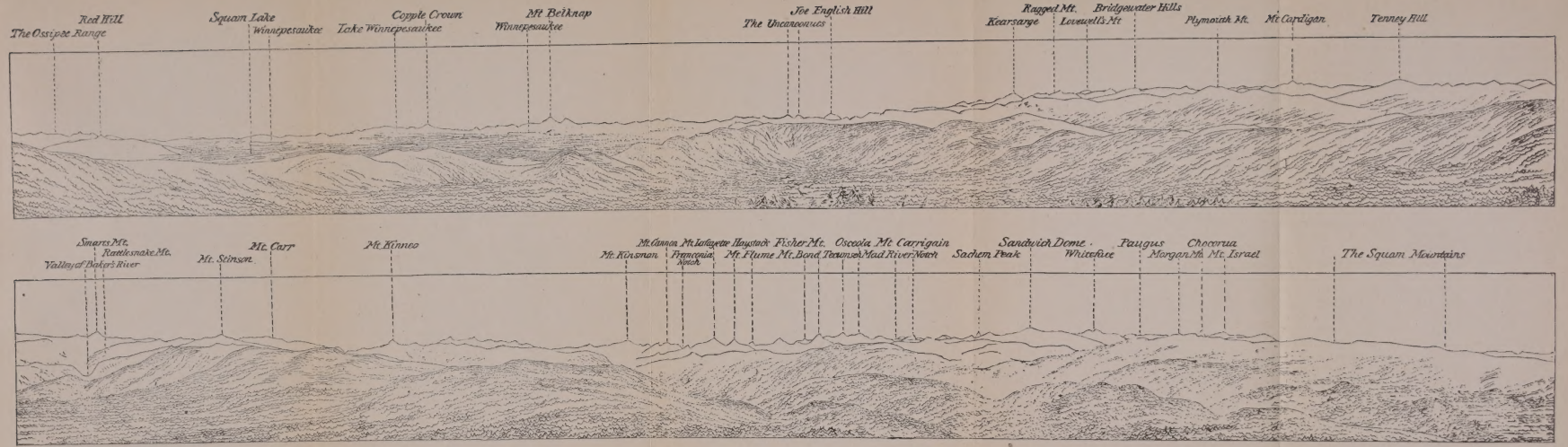
Mt. Prospect (2,072 ft.)

is in the N. part of Holderness, 4–5 M. from Plymouth, and its summit is reached by a good road. The view is obtained from a crowning ledge, from which the nearly level crest sweeps away to the N., while the S. and S.E. sides are more abrupt.

The View from Mt. Prospect. The Franconia Notch is but a trifle W. of N., and is very well marked, being seen up the long trough of the Pemigewasset Valley. On the l. of the Notch is Mt. Pemigewasset, over which is the round top of Mt. Cannon, striped with light-colored ledges. To the W. of these is the high rounded summit of Mt. Kinsman, covered with thick forests. At the end of the Notch is a portion of Eagle Cliff, coming in on the r. The Franconia Range is seen, not in profile, but along the line of its axis, whence the more southerly peaks are not distinctly visible, being blended with the higher ridge of Lafayette. The latter assumes a sharp and detached appearance, since its narrow ridge is seen from the end. On the r. of this group is Mt. Flume, whose peak is very sharp; and over the ridge to the r. is the great Mt. Garfield, N.E. of Lafayette. In this line, and close to Prospect, are the wooded lines of the Campton Mts. Over these are the Loon Pond Mts., conspicuous by reason of their bold peaks, one of which is bare; to the r. of which is Mt. Bond, the most southerly of the Twin Mt. Range. Nearly over Mt. Weetemo, the bare summit near the r. of the Campton Range, is the Tecumseh group, the main peak farthest away, and the range falling away to the S.W. by Green Mt. and the light-colored ledges of Fisher and Welch Mts. To the r. of and near

Tecumseh is the high crest of Osceola, with a sharp secondary peak on the r., beyond which is the well-marked Mad River Notch, in which lie the Greeley Ponds. Through the Notch is one of the ridges of Mt. Hancock; and on the r. are the precipitous sides of Mt. Kancamagus. Over the latter is Carrigain, showing a fine outline, sloping suddenly to the l., with the Signal Ridge running to the r. Through the Sandwich Notch, some way to the r. of Weetemo, are the Acteon peaks, W. of Sandwich Mt., on whose l. is Mt. Washington, low down on the horizon. About N.E. is the ponderous mass of Sandwich Mt., with Sachem Peak on the l.; and on the r. is Whiteface, with white precipices on the S. Farther E. is Mt. Paugus, with long bare ledges on its front. Nearer at hand are the monotonous slopes of Morgan Mt., running off to the N. from the Squam Range, over whose N. end is Mt. Israel, a domelike eminence, with a ridge running to the S. Over the l. of Israel is the brilliant white peak of Chocorua, clearly cut, though distant. The long Squam Range extends for a considerable distance on the S.E., near at hand, over which is the Ossipee Range. Over the lower extension of the Squam Range is the exquisitely beautiful Squam Lake, dotted with irregular green islands, and indented by long capes. Above the Squam Range is Red Hill, shapeless and massive, toward the high blue Ossipee Range. To the S.E. is a noble view of Lake Winnepesaukee, its blue sheet broken by hundreds of islands and promontories, and the waters of its numerous bays advancing far up into the level lowlands. Near its end, on the S.E., is the bold head of Copple Crown, flanked on the r. by the Suncook Range, and still

farther N.W. by the Belknap Peaks. Nearly S. is Little Squam Lake, beyond which is Lake Winnesquam; and over the extreme r. of the former are the twin peaks of the Uncanoonucs, near Manchester. About S.S.W. is the pointed crest of Kearsarge South, back of the line of the Ragged Mts.; and between the Uncanoonucs and Kearsarge South, the high hills of New Hampton and Sanbornton are seen, nearer at hand; while far away on the horizon are the Joe English Hill, Mt. Wachusett, in Massachusetts, and Crotched Mt., in Francestown. To the r. of Kearsarge South are the highlands of Danbury and Hill, over which are Lovewell's Mt., in Washington, and Sunapee Mt., near Sunapee Lake. In the foreground are the Bridgewater Hills, and farther to the r. is Plymouth Mt. Mt. Cardigan is about S.W., and shows a round crest and minor peaks, N. of which is the broad-based Tenney Hill. To the W., up the deep-cut valley of Baker's River, is Smart's Mt., apparently precipitous on the S. On the r. of the valley are the Rattlesnake and Stinson Mts., in Rumney, the former falling off suddenly to the S., the latter making an acute peak. Beyond these are the long and curving Mt. Carr Range and the high peak of Mt. Kineo, in Ellsworth. Next to the r. comes Moosilauke, with its sharp S. peak and long plateau to the N.E. The valleys of Ashland and Plymouth are plainly visible below, the former being on the S. and the latter nearly W., at the mouth of Baker's River.



VIEW FROM MOUNT PROSPECT, PLYMOUTH, N.H.

THE WATERVILLE REGION

The Waterville Mountains

comprise a number of notable peaks. The highest is *Mt. Osceola* (4,352 ft.), from which Scar Ridge extends N.W. to within a short distance of Loon Pond Mt. in Woodstock. To the S. of Osceola, across Thornton Gap, is *Mt. Tecumseh* (4,008 ft.), which is the N. and highest peak of a ridge comprising Green Mt. (3,547 ft.), Mt. Fisher (3,470 ft.), Mt. Stone (3,376 ft.), and Welch Mt. (2,788 ft.). E. of Osceola, across the Mad River Notch, is *Mt. Kancamagus* (3,724 ft.), which is a mass of rounded ridges. Across Livermore Pass from Kancamagus is *Tripyramid* (North Peak, 4,189 ft.; Middle Peak, 4,156 ft.; South Peak, 4,139 ft.), conspicuous for the great slides of its N. and S. slopes. Lesser summits of this group are *Flume Peak* (2,900 ft.), and *Snow's Mt.* (2,400 ft.).

Waterville is a large town territorially, but is very sparsely settled, the few inhabitants living in the glen near the centre of the township. It is covered with great forests, and is filled with formidable mountains and long wooded ridges, which are divided by the deep valley of Mad River. The view on all sides is noble, including Mts. Osceola and Tecumseh and Sandwich Mt., with its bold minor crest of Noon Peak. The glen seems to be enwalled with these massive highlands, and various rich combinations of scenery may be obtained by ascending the hills in the vicinity.

The **Cascades** are 1½ M. from Elliott's and are reached by a pleasant path up the side of Cascade Brook to the first falls, which are of about 25 ft. aggregate height. A short distance above is a fine fall of about 30 ft. perpendicular height, beyond which are several other white and graceful leaps. The great charm of the Cascades is in their beautiful forest environs, the marvellous transparency of the water, and the unique shapes assumed by the columns of falling water. The brook itself is not large, except during seasons of protracted rains.

The **Greeley Ponds** are 4½ M. from Elliott's, and are reached by a plain and pleasant path leading through the forest. They are in a deep and narrow notch between the E. slope of Mt. Osceola and Mt. Kancamagus. The path is prolonged over the meadow at the head of the first pond, and soon reaches the second pond, which is somewhat larger and much deeper.

The Flume is about 3½ M. from Elliott's, and may be visited by following the path to the ponds for about 2 M., to where a guide-board points the way into a trail diverging to the r. The water flows down for many rods between two walls of rock of about 20 ft. altitude, but well detached. One wall is perpendicular, the other falls off at a slight angle.

Mt. Osceola (4,352 ft.)

is in the upper part of Waterville, on the edge of the Pemigewasset forest. It is flanked on the E. by the bold secondary peak (4,204 ft.) overhanging Greeley Ponds; and Scar Ridge (3,816 ft.), a line of pictur-

esque summits, pathless save for an old surveyors' line, trends off in the opposite direction toward the East Branch. The path up Osceola is comparatively easy. Leaving Elliott's Hotel, and after crossing Mad River, it enters a logging-road and follows the l. fork. Crossing the West Branch Brook, it again takes the l. fork of the road at a logging-camp, and, leaving the road, crosses it ¾ M. farther on, at a second logging-camp. Thence the trail cannot be missed. *Distances:* Elliott's to first logging-camp, 1 M.; to second camp, 1¾ M.; to fire-warden's cabin on mountain, 4 M.; to summit, 4½ M. The fire-warden has roughed out a trail to Osceola from the old railroad at Thornton Gore. *Distance:* to summit, 2½ M. There is a comfortable camp on the mountain.

The View from Mt. Osceola. Toward the S.E. is the bold ridge of Tripyramid, with its three peaks rising to nearly equal altitudes; and on its side is the long and sinuous white line of the Great Slide. At the foot is the old clearing of Beckytown, long since deserted, and the dark and wooded crest of Whiteface is seen peering over the S. slope of Tripyramid. More distant is the long Ossipee Range, with the farms and clearings of Tamworth well advanced on its slope; and on the l. Portland and the ocean can be seen, on a clear day. Farther to the r., and at the foot of the low Snow's Mt., are the buildings of Waterville, over which, and to the r. of Ossipee, are the long levels of Lake Winnepesaukee, with Moultonborough and Tuftonborough Bays opening into the wide and pleasant farm-lands. Long Island is also seen, standing blackly in contrast with the shining waters; and at the foot of the lake is Copple Crown Mt., near Wolfeborough.

About S. of Osceola, down the Mad River Valley, is the vast mass of Sandwich Mt., with the low green promontory of Noon Peak thrust to the N. and the white ledges of the Sachem Peak on the W. Beyond Sandwich Mt. opens a vast expanse of the Winnepesaukee-Merrimac Valley, with Meredith, Lake Village, and other hamlets studded on the apparent plain, and Lakes Winnesquam, Waukawan, and numerous ponds glistening in the light. The hills of Bristol and Alexandria are in the distance, also the Bridgewater Hills and the Squam Mts. The high blue peak more distant is Kearsarge South, to the r. of and below which are the Ragged Mts. The rounded ridge of Mt. Prospect is l. of Kearsarge, and the double crest of Cardigan is to the r. of the Alexandria Hills. On the line toward Prospect, but much nearer, across the Mad River Valley, are the Campton Mts., among which Mt. Weetemo is chief. About S.S.W. is the fair and populous valley of the Pemigewasset, running down by the contrasting dark forests of Plymouth Mt. The dim blue dot on the S.W. verge of the horizon is supposed to be Mt. Ascutney, in Vermont. The ponderous mass of Mt. Tecumseh is close at hand in the S.W., toward the Mad River Valley. Farther up, and nearly in line, one over the other, are Mt. Carr, in Warren; Smart's Mt., in Lyme and Dorchester; and Moose Mt., in Hanover, with Mt. Kineo farther to the r. W. by N. is Moosilauke, massive and broad-based, with many of the stately Green Mts. of Vermont stretching along the remote horizon. It is thought that both Camel's Hump and the Killington Peaks may be seen on a clear day — the latter being far to the S.W. Beyond the nearer

hills about the Hancock Branch is the Blue Ridge, near Moosilauke, to the N. of which is the high black mass of Mt. Kinsman, about N.W. Closely adjoining the latter are the white flanks of Mt. Cannon over the Profile House. On the E. side of the Franconia Notch the line begins with the Big Coolidge and Potash Mts. and is prolonged by Mt. Flume to the pyramidal tops of Mt. Liberty and Haystack. Farther N. is the long, thin, and conspicuous ridge of Lafayette, with its two well-defined peaks. In the foreground is the vast and unbroken wilderness of the East Branch and the valley of the Hancock Branch. The Owl's Head Range rises in the N.N.W., and over it is the symmetrical pyramid of Mt. Garfield. Beyond these, on the N., are the formidable masses of the Twin Mt. Range, including Mts. Guyot and Bond, and the unnamed summits.

The Zealand Notch opens on the r. of the Twins, and through its long vista is seen the Pilot Range, beyond Lancaster. In the foreground are the long and crouching slopes of Mt. Hancock, with a well-rounded centre; over whose W. flank is the distant Cherry Mt., while the Field-Willey Range is over its r. centre. Next comes the great Presidential Range — Jefferson, Clay, Adams, and Washington, with the ravine of the Mt. Washington River sharply defined, and the long plateau of Boott's Spur running to the r. Approaching more nearly from the main summit are the characteristic peaks of Monroe, Franklin, Pleasant, Clinton, and Webster. The stripes on the latter are not visible. On the r. of this cluster, and much nearer, is Mt. Carrigain, advancing by three great terraces from E. to W., and sustained on the l. by Hancock. Above these and apparently continuous with the Presidential

Range, are the blue forms of Mts. Moriah, Imp, Wildcat, and Carter. Under and to the r. of Carter are the red crests of Stairs Mt., Mt. Crawford, and Mt. Resolution, and the darker Mt. Langdon. Toward the N.E., near the Maine border, are the peaks called Royce, Baldface (with a white S. slope), Eastman, and Slope. The twin mamelons of Doublehead are then seen, over Iron Mt., with Black Mt. to the l. and the pasture-bordered Thorn Mt. (in Jackson) on the r.

The prospect now comes nearer, to the Swift River Ranges, of which the white-topped Tremont comes first, over a secondary peak of Osceola. The sharp cone of Mt. Silver Spring is next seen, over which is the yet sharper apex of Kearsarge (Pequawket), near North Conway. The second ridge, long, monotonous, and dark-hued, is Bear Mt., over which is the white-crowned Moat Mt., with a crest-line 2–3 M. long. Over the S. Peak of Moat is the long blue Mt. Pleasant. In the foreground is the deep valley of the Swift River, with the clearings and houses of the Albany Intervale. On the r. is the low knoll of Potash Mt., conspicuous by its whiteness, over which the long and noble rocky ridge of Chocorua stretches along the skyline.

Mt. Tecumseh (4,008 ft.)

lies close to Osceola, on the S.W., being separated from it by a deep and tangled ravine. Its summit is composed of a steep and lofty pile of white rocks, inaccessible on two sides, rising to a pronounced peak, and forming one of the most interesting sections of natural architecture in the mountain region. The path from

Waterville branches from the Mt. Osceola Trail $\frac{7}{8}$ M. from Elliott's. *Distances:* to spring, 2 M.; to summit, $3\frac{1}{16}$ M.

Tecumseh is sometimes ascended from the W., from the Elkins Farm in Campton, and the summit may also be reached by way of Welch Mt. and the ridge between.

The View from Mt. Tecumseh. Nearly N.W. across the great trough of the Pemigewasset Valley, 12 M. distant, is the long and lofty ridge of Mt. Kinsman, flanked on the r. by the ledgy sides of Mt. Cannon, and with Mt. Pemigewasset in the foreground. Black Mt. is nearer, toward the Potash and Coolidge Mts. The eye then rests on the Franconia Mts., about N.N.W., standing with the end of their line toward Tecumseh. The lower peaks of Flume, Lincoln, and Liberty are thus somewhat indistinct, but the sharp, thin crest of Lafayette towers over their line in satisfactory majesty, with the pyramidal point of the Haystack on the r. In the foreground are the high hummocks on the ridge N.W. of Osceola, hiding part of the Pemigewasset forest. Nearly N. is the massive ridge which includes Mts. Bond, Guyot, and the Twin Mts., on whose r. are the distant blue lines of the Pilot Mts., with Mt. Starr King in advance.

The lofty peak of Osceola is 2–3 M. from Tecumseh, nearly N.E., and beyond it are the ponderous mountains of Hancock and Carrigain, the former on the l., the latter rising in long step-like terraces. Over the flank of Hancock are Mts. Field and Willey, at the Crawford Notch; and to the r. of these rise the loftier summits of the Presidential Range, the S.W. peaks being seen along the line of their axis. Mt. Washington

can usually be recognized by its being capped with clouds, and on its l. are the lower humps of Mt. Clay and the sharp crest of Jefferson. Osceola hides the Crawford and Carter groups, and on the r. Iron Mt. and Doublehead appear, far out beyond the S. valley, with Baldface farther still. More to the r., about E.N.E., is the pyramidal peak of Kearsarge (Pequawket), on whose r. are the ridges and crests S. of the Saco, in Bartlett. The red ledges of Moat Mt. are near Kearsarge, with two well-marked peaks on a long ridge, Bear Mt. being nearer at hand. The summits in this direction are seen over Mt. Kancamagus, which is opposite and near to Osceola, and has no definite peak on its wooded top.

Due E., 6–8 M. distant, is Tripyramid, showing its four crests, and easily distinguished by the great white slide on its flank. To the r. of Tripyramid, and within 10 M., are the high tops of Passaconaway and Whiteface; and the white houses in the Waterville Glen are distinctly seen below. Beyond Whiteface, over Flat Mt., glimpses are gained of the Ossipee Mts. and the farming-lands of the lake towns, with a small section of Lake Winnepesaukee. The prospect is now limited by the immense mass of Sandwich Mt., within 4–5 M. across the Mad River Valley, with the Noon Peak near its centre, and the Sachem Peak lifting its weird white head on the r. Far beyond is the double peak of Mt. Belknap, in the lake country. To the r. of Sandwich Mt. are the Campton Mts., with the bare ledges of Mt. Weetemo conspicuous, beyond which is the flat top of Prospect, near Plymouth. Kearsarge South is about S.S.W., across the lower Pemigewasset Valley, over the Bridgewater Hills; and

farther to the r. are the bold swells of Mt. Cardigan. Over the township of Thornton and Mt. Stinson is the blue peak of Ascutney, far away in Vermont, nearly S.W. About W. are Mts. Kineo and Carr, across the Pemigewasset Valley, the former being in the foreground, about 10 M. distant; and a little to the N. is the high plateau of Moosilauke, marked by a house. The Blue Ridge is in front of and below Moosilauke, and extends to the r. until it overlaps Mt. Kinsman. In the remote W. the Green Mts. of Vermont are seen, stretching along the horizon for many leagues, the peaks of Camel's Hump and Mansfield being the most conspicuous in their line.

Tripyramid and the Great Slide

Mt. Tripyramid (North Peak 4,189 ft., Middle Peak 4,156 ft., South Peak 4,139 ft.) separates the Waterville Valley and the Albany Intervale, which lies to the E. Between Tripyramid and Mt. Kancamagus on the N. is the Livermore Pass (2,822 ft.). A long ridge extending to the S. connects the mountain with Mt. Whiteface.

The Great Slide on the N.W. face of the N. Peak of Tripyramid is considered by many visitors the most remarkable object among the curiosities of Waterville. It commences about 2 M. from Elliott's, at the ancient clearing known as *Beckytown*, and is reached by taking the path to the Cascades and diverging to the l. at the forks (about 1¼ M. from the house). Beckytown is 280 ft. above Elliott's, and from this point the Slide may be ascended for 2 M. This section of the devastated valley is followed by a small stream, and the fringes

are encumbered with the high-piled remnants of the ruined forests. It is here over 1,000 ft. wide, where the débris spread over the meadows, and it decreases in the ascent to 125–300 feet wide. The upper half-mile narrows gradually from 640 to 30 ft., and has an angle of about 34°.

At 2 M. above the foot, the Slide turns at right angles with the brook, coming down directly off the sharp slope of Tripyramid, very broad, heaped with bare white rocks and their disintegrated fragments, and breaking down to the bed-rock in frequent places. This section is about ½ M. long, and rises 1,100 ft., giving for the whole Slide a length of 2½ M., and an altitude, from base to top, of 2,115 ft. The brook section is comparatively easy of ascent, but the upper half-mile is so extremely steep as to enforce slow advance on the part of the climber, whose footing, moreover, is often very insecure. Beautiful views of Lake Winnepesaukee and the mountains to the S. and W. are afforded in retrospect. The great natural convulsion which caused this catastrophe took place during the remarkable rains of the year 1869, but was unattended with any loss of life or property. The Slide contains many points of interest to geologists and other scientific men.

On the S.W. side of the South Peak is a similarly vast slide, which occurred in 1885.

Two paths lead from Waterville to Tripyramid, to the North and South Slides respectively. The ascent is usually made from the N. The path is the same for some of the distance. The Livermore Trail is followed nearly to Avalanche Camp, where it turns to the r. into a branch logging-road and crosses Avalanche Brook, ¼ M. beyond which it forks, the path to the left approaching the North Slide, that to the right the South Slide. The North Slide Path ends half a mile beyond, and the way is made up the brook-bed and then up the steep slide to the North Peak. A

rough trail traverses the wooded ridge, with outlooks at each peak, to the top of the South Slide, at the base of which is Slide Brook, which is followed to a small flume known as the "V," where one of two paths may be taken to Waterville. *Distances:* Elliott's to foot of North Slide, 3¾ M.; to North Peak, 4¼ M.; North Peak to South Peak, 1 M.; South Peak to Elliott's, 4½ M.

The View from Tripyramid. The first prominent object on the E. is the high and densely wooded bluff of Passaconaway, towering beyond two deep ravines and an intervening ridge. On its l. is the sharp and ragged crest-line of Chocorua, to the l. of and far beyond which is the blue ridge of Mt. Pleasant, in Denmark. Near Pleasant is the lower knob of Mt. Tom, near Fryeburg, with a section of the Saco Valley; and Sebago Lake glitters on the r. On the right of Passaconaway, and about 2 M. distant, in an air-line, are the dark forests which clothe the N.W. slopes of Whiteface; and through the opening between Passaconaway and Whiteface, the high blue hills of Madison and Eaton stand out with good effect. Just to the l. is the Green Mt. of Effingham, beyond Ossipee Lake.

On the r. of Whiteface the long and picturesque Ossipee Range stands out in bold relief across the meadows of Sandwich. The Bearcamp Pond is in line with the ridge, and below. On the S. is the broad and highly diversified surface of Lake Winnepesaukee, with Moultonborough Neck projecting out toward Long Island and the level plains of Tuftonborough. On the farther shore are the double peaks of Mt. Belknap, to whose l. is a flotilla of islets running down toward the knoll of Rattlesnake Island. Nearer at

hand is Red Hill, hiding Centre Harbor with its double ridge; and farther to the r. is Mt. Israel. Over the r. flank of Red Hill is the mirror-like flash of Lake Winnesquam, and the hill itself is girded by a belt of farms. To the S.W. is another high ridge, over whose sloping saddle is a glimpse of Squam Lake. More to the W. and in the foreground is the low plateau of Flat Mt., flanked by deep ravines. Farther away on the horizon is the noble peak of Kearsarge South, over the Ragged Mts.

The great mass of Sandwich Mt., is close at hand in the S.W., on whose r. flank is the Sachem Peak. On the r. and over the Sachem Peak is the high-notched and desolate Mt. Cardigan. Plymouth Mt. and Mt. Prospect are down the Mad River Valley, on whose r. side is the white-striped Welch Mt., running into the Fisher Mt. ridge. Smart's Mt. is in the distant W., and Mt. Carr is farther to the r. Over Fisher Mt. is the remote blue disk of Mt. Cuba, near the Connecticut River.

The views which may be obtained from the S. and middle peaks of Tripyramid include also the Franconia and Twin Mt. Ranges, Carrigain and Hancock, the Presidential Range, and the ridges of Bartlett and Jackson.

Welch Mt. (2,788 ft.)

is a lofty spur of the Tecumseh Range, with which it is connected by a nearly level ridge curving about the head of a deep and wooded ravine. The greater part of its flanks is composed of granite, reaching the surface in long and slanting ledges, often of convex out-

lines, and affording an interesting display of Nature's architecture. In some of its aspects this mountain reminds one of the Percy Peaks, which are also faced with long granite ledges. The vegetation on Welch is scanty and widely scattered, and the protrusion of such great masses of rock gives to it a peculiar and striking appearance when seen from the adjacent valleys. The summit rises like a rude dome from the long terrace below, and is attained by flanking two lines of cliffs. It is not difficult to traverse the high thin ridge to the N.W. (passing over Stone Mt.) and reach the main line of the Tecumseh Range, near the base of Green Mt., whence Tecumseh may be visited. There is a spring well up on the mountain.

Welch Mt. is visited by diverging to the N. from the Waterville road, E. of the Durgin place, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Campton Village and $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Elliott's. From this point a farm-road leads up through the fields for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the lonely Webber house, whence a path leads to the summit in about 1 M. It passes up by the orchard back of the house, enters the maple grove near a small apple tree, and soon reaches the ledges, where it sometimes becomes difficult to trace. The ledges are often highly inclined, but are sufficiently rough to afford good footing, except in wet weather, when they become slippery.

The view from the summit is of limited extent. The N. mountains are hidden by the main Tecumseh Range, which sweeps off on the r. to Green Mt. and the flanks of Tecumseh. On the E. also the view is intercepted by the serrated ridge of Tripyramid, whose great slide is well displayed. Nearer at hand, across the valley to the S.E., is Sandwich Mt., with its lofty

crest-line and minor peaks, over whose r. flank is gained a glimpse of Lake Winnepesaukee. Farther to the r., beyond the Sandwich Notch, are the Campton Mts., a long and monotonous wooded ridge culminating in Mt. Weetemo. The foreground on the S. and S.W. is occupied by the picturesque valley of Mad River, stretching away beyond Campton Village and toward Plymouth. Down this vista are seen the white crest of Mt. Cardigan, far away to the S.W., the high hills of Groton and Dorchester, and the dark masses of the Mt. Carr Range, to the W. over that part of the Pemigewasset Valley which lies in the town of Thornton. Farther to the r. is the lofty plateau of Mt. Moosilauke, beyond Mts. Kineo and Waternomee. The heavily wooded highlands near at hand, opposite and below the ledgy sides of Fisher Mt., are known as Cone Mt.

THE SANDWICH RANGE

The Sandwich Range stands as a giant barrier across the southern White Mts.; a barrier in the truest sense, for in the more than 30 M. from Conway on the Saco River to Campton on the Pemigewasset no highway, in fact, hardly a trail, cuts the massive wall. The range separates sharply the country of mountains to the N. from the country of lakes to the S. It has a rare picturesqueness, as viewed as a whole from the S., and in the individuality of its peaks. And the panoramas from their summits have the distinctive charm of including the beauties of Winnepesaukee and Squam and numberless smaller lakes on the one hand, and the grandeur of the northern mountains seen across the East Branch forests, on the other.

On the E. end of the range is *Mt. Chocorua* (3,508 ft.), its splendid pink-rocked horn the most alpine of New England summits. Next in the line, a little S. of W., is the ledgy bulk of *Mt. Paugus* (3,248 ft.), otherwise known as *Old Shag*, midway between Chocorua and *Mt. Passaconaway* (4,116 ft.), whose grand wooded dome is the highest point of the range. S.W. of Passaconaway is *Mt. Whiteface* (4,057 ft.), named for its naked precipitous cliffs. The final peak of the magnificent profile is *Sandwich Mt.* (3,999 ft.), formerly known as *Sandwich Dome* and *Black Mt.*, a ponderous, broad-based mass, wooded excepting at its summit. The terminal peaks, Chocorua and Sandwich Mt., are 12 M. apart as the crow flies.

The range has a number of minor summits. S. of Paugus and Passaconaway is the **Wonalancet Range,** *Mt. Wonalancet* (2,500 ft.), *Mt. Hibbard,* and *Mt. Hedgehog,* from the steep E. bluff of which extends E. a low flat ridge which terminates in *Mt. Mexico.* This group of crests is covered with forests to the summits, but ledges afford attractive outlooks. On the N. side of Mt. Passaconaway are another *Mt. Hedgehog* (2,600 ft.), and *Potash Mt.* (3,000 ft.), in Albany. Between Whiteface and Sandwich Mt. is *Flat Mt.* (2,800 ft.). Sandwich Mt. has several minor eminences, including *Jennings Peak* (3,587 ft.), *Noon Peak* (2,900 ft.), and the sharp pinnacles of the *Acteon Range,* the highest of which is *Sachem Peak* (3,050 ft.).

Sandwich Mt. is flanked on the S. by *Mt. Israel* (2,880 ft.), in Sandwich, and *Mt. Weetemo* (2,546 ft.), in Campton, across the Sandwich Notch.

The towns of the Sandwich Range are Tamworth and Sandwich on the S., Albany and Livermore on the N., and Waterville on the W. Of the summer communities of northern Tamworth and Sandwich, probably the best-known are Chocorua Village and Wonalancet.

The Sandwich Mts. have many trails, excepting from the N., where logging operations and fires have made obscure existing thoroughfares. Generally speaking, the paths may be considered in their relation to a series of trails which cover the length of the chain from Chocorua, over Paugus and Passaconaway, to Whiteface, and from the last-named peak Tripyramid may be reached by path. From the S. are a number of paths, either direct to the summits, or

to the path along the ridge over which the peaks may be reached. To describe all of these trails in detail is out of the question in a book of this character, but at least one way of ascending each important mountain will be indicated. The A.M.C.'s *Guide to Paths in the White Mountains* goes into full descriptions. The A.M.C., the Wonalancet Outing Club, and the Chocorua Mountain Club have the paths of the range in their care, and the ways are kept in good condition and are well marked. There are camps on or near the summits of Chocorua, Paugus, Passaconaway, and Whiteface.

Sandwich Mt. (3,999 ft.)

otherwise *Sandwich Dome* and *Black Mt.*, lies in the townships of Sandwich and Waterville. The long upper ridges are bare of trees and swell into minor peaks, separated by thickets and stony levels. On account of the relation of the summit to the White and Franconia Mts. and to the lake country, it commands one of the grandest and most fascinating panoramas in New England.

The Waterville Path to Sandwich Mt. leaves the highway, 2 M. from Elliott's at Drake's Brook Bridge, and ascends steeply to Noon Peak, from which the ridge is followed, skirting Jennings Peak, which is reached by a steep side trail. The open Sandwich Mt. summit is approached through the forest. *Distances:* Highway to Noon Peak, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to summit, 4 M.

The Algonquin Trail to Sandwich Mt. leaves the Sandwich Notch Highway at the top of the W. divide,

at a cairn in an open field. The first half-mile is obscured by lumbering. *Distance*, highway to summit, 4 M.

The A.M.C.Trail to Sandwich Mt. from Sandwich starts from Jose's Bridge, Bennett Street; *distance*, $3\frac{1}{16}$ M. Low's Trail from Sandwich, which passes Great Fall on the brook from Flat Mt. Pond, joins the A.M.C. Path near the summit. *Distances:* To Great Fall, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to summit, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.

The View from Sandwich Mt. The brilliant white spire of Mt. Chocorua is a little N. of E., and is flanked by its high N. peaks. Beyond and partly hidden by Chocorua is the long and uniform ridge of Mt. Pleasant, and somewhat nearer are two or three of the Madison and Conway ponds. A little to the r., but many leagues away, are the Frost and Burnt Meadow Mts., of Brownfield, beyond the hills of Madison and Eaton. Due E., over 40 M. distant, the waters of Sebago Lake may be seen on a very clear day, and Silver Lake (with Madison Village on its N. shore) is in nearly the same line, though not half so far away. Over Great Hill Pond, which is to the r. of and nearer than Chocorua, is the spire of Tamworth, beyond which are Gline Mt. and the more remote highlands of Baldwin and Cornish, with Mt. Prospect in Freedom to the r. To the r. of White Pond is South Tamworth Village, near the Ossipee Range, with part of Ossipee Lake beyond and the Green Mt. in Effingham on the sky-line, on whose l. is the city of Portland, at the seaside. The S.E. is occupied by the Ossipee Range, with the pastured flanks of the Whittier Peak to the l. of and beyond the islandless Bearcamp Pond, over which is the sky-attaining peak, on

the S.W. of the range. The view next includes the hamlets to the S., Centre Sandwich near by and to the l. of Mt. Israel, with the island-studded Red Hill Pond on the l., beyond which, on the r., is Sandwich Corner, with Moultonborough still farther off.

Lake Winnepesaukee is about S.S.E., and forms the richest and most beautiful element of the view. Moultonborough Neck projects its thousands of well-tilled acres between Moultonborough Bay and the Centre Harbor Bay, and Long Island is nearly joined to its end. Numerous islands are seen in the bay, and on its E. shore is Melvin Village, over which is the hamlet of Mackerel Corner, on the highlands; and still farther out on this line, over Smith's Pond (at Wolfeborough), is the symmetrical peak of Copple Crown, flanked on the l. by the low cliff of Tumble Down Dick. Under Copple Crown is Tuftonborough Neck, and on its r. are the high hills of East Alton, over which the ocean off Portsmouth may be seen on very clear days. Over Long Island is the ridgy Rattlesnake Island, before the entrance to Alton Bay, with the Alton hills near the shore. More to the N.W. is Diamond Island, and a picturesque archipelago is seen farther up the lake. Across the deep wooded ravine on the S. is Mt. Israel, about 4 M. distant, over which is the long, low, and shapeless mass of Red Hill, above whose central depression are the sister peaks of Mt. Belknap, with Mt. Retreat on the l. To the r. of Belknap is Long Bay, running to the S. of Round Bay and with Lake Winnesquam on the r., at whose foot is the large town of Laconia. The Northwest Bay of Winnepesaukee is nearer, with a part of Meredith Village, on whose r. is Waukawan Lake.

Squam Lake is on the S. with all its array of islands and the long, curving promontories and deeply recessed bays. Far away over its tranquil waters, and over the r. of Waukawan Lake, are the twin Uncanoonuc Peaks, near Manchester; while equally distant, over the r. of the long island in Squam, is Joe English Hill, in New Boston. Over the r. part of Squam is White Oak Pond, with an apparent island, over whose middle and very far away are the mountains in Temple and Wilton, and still more remote, over a depression in these ridges, is the crest of Mt. Wachusett, in Massachusetts. The high hills of Sanbornton and New Hampton are nearer, and stand in confused array. At the r. end of Squam is a small portion of Little Squam Lake, and between Sandwich Mt. and these waters are the low and wooded ridges of the Squam Range, flanked on the r. by Morgan Mt. Far down on the horizon, over the S. end of this range, is the flattened dome of Monadnock, on whose l., and almost equally distant, is Crotched Mt., in Francestown. A trifle to the r. of Monadnock, but much nearer, is Mt. Kearsarge South, with a level ridge running from the l. to a sharp pyramidal peak. In front and to the r. are the Ragged Mts., with the high hills of Warner on their l., far beyond Ashland village; and over their r. is Lovewell's Mt., in Washington, touching the sky-line. Near at hand, and more to the r., is the flat top of Mt. Prospect, directly over which is the long ridge of Mt. Sunapee, clear-cut against the sky. The dark forests of Plymouth Mt., just across the Pemigewasset Valley, are in like manner overlooked by Wantastiquet Mt., which is opposite Bellows Falls. The ledgy and level top of Mt. Weetemo is seen be-

low, on the S.W., with the white houses of Plymouth on the l. and Campton on the r.; and just to the r., due S.W., are the three graceful domes of Mt. Cardigan. Far beyond Cardigan, and below the serried ridges of the hill country of southern Vermont, it is thought that the Massachusetts peak of Greylock may be seen. On the r. flank of Cardigan falls the ridge of Croydon Mt., which is crested with white ledges.

Ascutney lifts its stately blue peak on the r. of Croydon, and beyond it are the billowy Vermont hills; while far down on the horizon Stratton Mt. lifts its sharp point on the l. of Ascutney and Dorset Mt. shows a rounded crest on the r. The last two mountains are near the Battenkill River, which is a tributary of the Hudson. The view next extends across the Pemigewasset Valley and up the course of Baker's River, the first notable peak being Mt. Stinson, in Rumney. Over its l. flank is the long and low Moose Mt., near Dartmouth College, and on the r. are remote ranges in Vermont. A little more distant and on the r. of Stinson, is Smart's Mt., marked by a high round black swell with equal slopes. To the r. and very far away is the blue lance-point of Killington Peak, flanked by others of the mountains near Rutland. Just to the r. of Smart's Mt., due W. across the valley, is the Mt. Carr Range, a long and shapely wooded ridge reaching the sky, flanked by Mt. Kineo and the rounded head of Mt. Cushman. Toward the r. is Ellsworth Pond, over which is the great mountain in Ellsworth Township. In the foreground is the long valley of Mad River, running down to Campton Village and apparently prolonged to Mt. Stinson. The blanched cliffs of the Sachem Peak may be seen

below, over which are the rockbanded sides of Welch Mt., with a long purplish perpendicular stripe. Still beyond are the cliffs on Mt. Fisher, and farther up is Mt. Waternomee, on whose r. is the imposing plateau of Moosilauke, high uplifted over all. Toward the N.W. and close at hand below is the semi-detached ridge of Sandwich Mt., from which the so-called Jennings Peak rises on the l. and the Noon Peak on the r. Over the former is Green Mt., whence long ascending ridges mount up on the r. to the white rocks which form the crest of Tecumseh.

Over the ridge which runs to the r. from Moosilauke is the slender peak of Black Mt. in Benton, far beyond which is the Vermont summit of Camel's Hump, with its pointed top falling off suddenly to the r. It is believed that Mt. Mansfield may also be seen, a short distance to the r. of Camel's Hump. On the l. of Tecumseh, several miles away up the Pemigewasset Valley, is Mt. Kinsman, with an acute point on the r.; and on the r. of Tecumseh, beyond the Black Mt. of Thornton Gore, are the light-colored ledges on Mt. Cannon, near the Profile House. Over the great ridges S. of the Hancock Branch is the wonderfully sharp spire of Mt. Liberty, with Mt. Flume on the r. and nearer. Haystack is keenly marked against the sky; and the thin serrated crest-line of Lafayette rises beyond, at the N. end of the Franconia Range. In the foreground, over Noon Peak, are the houses and clearings in Waterville, above which towers the immense mountain of Osceola, with ledgy sides, a slide near the r. centre, and a bold peak on the r. Between two of its swelling crests is seen a point of the Twin Mt. Range; and to the r. of the E. peak, over and

beyond the gap, is the double-headed ridge of Mts. Guyot and Bond. To the r. of the deep notch N. of Elliott's is Mt. Kancamagus, over which are the clustered tops of Mt. Hancock, with the majestic Mt. Carrigain on the r., falling in terraces to the r. from its high hemispherical crest. To the l. and beyond is a portion of the Field-Willey Range; while to the r. are the bright stripes on Mt. Webster, over Mts. Lowell (marked by a white slide), Anderson, and Nancy. Beyond and over these is the Presidential Range, — Clinton, against the sky; Pleasant, under the l. of Jefferson; Franklin and Monroe, against Washington; and Washington seen at the end of the great ravine of the Mt. Washington River, with Boott's Spur running to the r. and falling off into the lofty Montalban Ridge. On the l. of Washington is the sierra of Mt. Clay, with the symmetrical top of Mt. Jefferson on its l.

Across the Waterville Glen to the N.E. is the great mass of Tripyramid, abounding in peaks and brilliantly decorated by the great white slide near its centre. Between the N. peaks is Mt. Carter's crest, blue in the distance; and over the gap r. of the slide is a part of Mt. Moriah. Farther to the r. are the upper parts of Baldface, Mt. Eastman, and Doublehead, with a yet more distant peak in Maine. The view-line next reaches the Conway Kearsarge (Mt. Pequawket), with its r. flank falling into the N. slope of Passaconaway, a bold black mountain not far distant. A little N. of E. and 5–6 M. distant, is the whole W. side of Whiteface, with high white cliffs on the r., and the blue hills of Hebron far away beyond. To the r. is Mt. Paugus, bearing long lines of bare ledges and

flanked by the green cone of Mt. Wonalancet; and yet farther to the r. at the E. end of the Sandwich Range, is the pinnacle of Chocorua.

The Acteon Range

named by Prof. C. E. Fay for the last chief of the Pemigewasset tribe, consists of three white peaks below and N.W. of Sandwich Mt., overlooking the Mad River Valley. They lie nearly in line with one another, and are favorably seen from the middle reaches of the Sandwich Mt. Path. The peaks consist of vast piles of white rock, affording good open ground and but little encumbered with bushes. Plenty of blueberries are, however, found here in their season.

Sachem Peak (3,050 ft.) is one of the finest in the mountains, and has been called " Chocorua in miniature." It is a needle of white rock, accessible only on the W. and E. sides, and girt with overhanging cliffs above. It is inaccessible on the N. or S. The architecture of these three white crests is very interesting on account of its decided character and graceful outlines. They command good views over the Mad River and Pemigewasset Valleys, and the stately mountains of Waterville.

Mt. Whiteface (4,057 ft.)

is one of the chief summits of the Sandwich Range. Its name is derived from the color of the cliffs on the S. side of the peak, which were stripped by a great landslide in October, 1820. This peculiar aspect of the crest is visible from many points in the lake country,

and serves to identify the mountain. On the other sides the peak is covered with dense woods. Whiteface is connected with Sandwich Mt. by the plateau of Flat Mt., and with Passaconaway by a high ridge. The view from the summit is of exquisite beauty, especially on the side toward the lakes.

The summit of the mountain is marked by a bold and picturesque pile of white rocks, on which a signal of the U.S. Coast Survey formerly stood. The W. and N.W. parts of the crest are covered with trees, through which a path passes to a projecting ledge on the N.W., whence that section of the horizon is visible. On the N.E. part of the peak is a spring of clear water, reached by a well-trodden path.

From Wonalancet, Whiteface is usually ascended by the Blueberry Ledge Trail, which leads from the highway just beyond Ferncroft, and passes through a pasture and a wooded lane, and to the foot of ledges, where it is marked by blazes and cairns. Above the ledges is Wonalancet Outlook (3,000 ft.), beyond which is the rocky ridge to the summit. *Distances:* Ferncroft to foot of ledges, .9 M.; to Outlook, 2.3 M.; to summit, 3.6 M.

The McCrillis Path to Whiteface leaves the highway near the McCrillis Farm. After a short distance the path forks, that to the W. leading to Flat Mt. Pond, that to the N.E. to Whiteface. The way is almost straight and the climb easy. *Distance,* $3\frac{1}{3}$ M.

There are two camps on Mt. Whiteface — Heermance, near the summit and about 100 ft. N. of the spring at the top of the Blueberry Ledge Trail, and Shehadi, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant on the Rollins Trail to the summit of Passaconaway.

The View from the summit of Whiteface is one of the most beautiful in the State, among its chief features being the mountain-girded and fertile plains of Tamworth and Sandwich and the outspread lakes of Winnepesaukee and Squam. N.N.E. from the signal ledge is the peak of Mt. Washington, with Monroe, Franklin, and Pleasant to the l., and the high point of Jefferson between Pleasant and Monroe. Below this cluster and to the r. are the red ledges along the slopes of Mt. Crawford, Stairs Mt., and Mt. Resolution, on whose r. is the knoll of Mt. Parker. Still nearer, and in the same line of direction, is the elongated ridge of Tremont, marked by three low nubbles, and flanked by Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) on the r. Back on the horizon, and adjoining the Presidential Range on the r., are the high blue ridges of Moriah, Wildcat, and Carter Dome, below which are Iron Mt. and Black Mt., in Jackson, over the nearer Bear Mt.

Passaconaway is the high and ponderous peak just across the ravine, 1½ M. N.E. of Whiteface, and its wooded and nubbly ridge runs out to the r. Over this line of heights is the bold and rock-crowned crest of Moat Mt., with the sharp cone of Kearsarge (Pequawket) looming beyond. To the r. are the Green Hills of Conway, turning blue in the distance, and the bright speck of Lovewell's Pond is next seen. Returning to the nearer ridge, the red and ledgy flanks of Mt. Paugus are overlooked by the superb ridge and formidable peaks of Chocorua, beyond which is the distant blue mass of Mt. Pleasant. It is probable that Sebago Lake can be seen in clear weather. Nearly E. are Walker's Pond (near Conway), Chocorua Lake, and Silver Lake (or Six-Mile Pond), in Madison. Beyond

the lake are Lyman Mt. and Gline Mt.; and the broad waters of Ossipee Lake brighten in the S.E., overlooked by the Green Mt. in Effingham. Over the r. flank of the latter is seen the distant glitter of Province Pond, in Wakefield. The long line of the Ossipee Mts. fills the S.S.E. with its blue upheavals, and the foreground is occupied by the towns of Tamworth and Sandwich, dotted with small hamlets. This vast plain is composed of a rich mosaic of dark-green woods and light-green clearings, studded with farm-buildings and banded by white highways. The open country is diversified by numerous bright sheets of water — Great Hill, White, and Elliott Ponds, toward Ossipee Lake; the Bearcamp and Red Hill Ponds on the S; and the apparently isolated ramifications of Lake Winnepesaukee, far up in Moultonborough. Just to the l. of and beyond the black Southwest Peak of the Ossipee Mts., is the low point of Copple Crown, S. of Wolfeborough.

To the r. of the Ossipee Range are the long and shining levels of Lake Winnepesaukee, seen from Moultonborough Neck to Merrymeeting Bay, with all its fleets of islands and floating bits of forest. Long Island is nearly in line with the high double peak of Mt. Belknap, in Gilford, and farther S. is the knoll of Rattlesnake Island. Nearly due S. is the little archipelago off Meredith Bay, clustering about and below Bear Island. The long double ridge S.S.W. of Whiteface, over Centre Sandwich and Red Hill Pond, is the far-viewing Red Hill, over which is a section of Meredith Bay. On the r. of Red Hill is Squam Lake, the most beautiful element in the landscape, with its bright bosom dotted with green islands and broken into

placid coves by far-projecting capes. Over the r. end of Squam is the remote blue cone of Kearsarge South.

In the nearer S.W. is Flat Mt., with its light-green plateau, on whose farther terrace is the Flat Mt. Pond. On the l. of this point is Young Mt., round and smooth, to whose r. is the sloping flank of Mt. Israel. Farther away down the valley are Mt. Prospect and Plymouth Mt., with Mt. Cardigan still beyond. The view next includes the lofty and massive Sandwich Mt., 4 M. distant, with Jennings Peak on its r., beyond which are the light-colored ledges of Welch Mt. (over the Mad River Valley), running N.E. to the flank of Green Mt., whence the ridge ascends to the peak of Tecumseh. Directly over Tecumseh is the long blue swell of Moosilauke, supported on the S. by Mt. Carr.

Mt. Passaconaway (4,116 ft.)

is the loftiest of the Sandwich Mts. and is so nearly isolated by ravines on the E. and W. that it presents a remarkable and commanding appearance. When seen from distant points it resembles a symmetrical dome of dark color. The Dicey's Mill Path from Wonalancet follows the woodroad which is a continuation of the highway as far as the ruins of Dicey's Mill (2,000 ft.), and then continues along a logging-road which merges into a path on the upper slopes. A little farther on the Rollins Path to Mt. Whiteface leaves on the l. and 150 yds. beyond the Passaconaway Loop to Passaconaway Lodge of the A.M.C. (3,600 ft.). The path finally joins the Walden path, between Pas-

saconaway and Paugus summits, whence the way is made to the summit. *Distances:* Ferncroft to Dicey's Mill, 2 M.; to Rollins Path, $3\frac{3}{8}$ M.; to Passaconaway Loop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Passaconaway Lodge, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to summit, *via* Loop, $4\frac{1}{4}$ M., *via* Path, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The E. ledge commands 180°, from the Notch to Mt. Shaw; the W. point commands from Mt. Washington to Sandwich Mt. The vistas include the great lakes, Mt. Wachusett, Monadnock, the two Kearsarges, the Uncanoonucs, the Presidential and Franconia Ranges, and many other noble peaks, with a superb and impressive view of Chocorua.

Mt. Paugus (3,248 ft.)

is the low and massive mountain between Chocorua and Passaconaway, and is chiefly composed of bare ledges, covered and flanked with blueberry-bushes. On its S.W. side is a long and singularly curving slide. There is no well-marked peak on the broad top of Paugus, and it is broken into several irregular parts by shallow ravines. The lower ledges are much visited by the country people during the season of berries. The name of *Paugus* was given by one of the lake-country poets, in honor of the valiant chief of the Pequawket Indians.

Several paths lead to **Big Rock Cave**, from which the Bickford Path affords access to Mt. Paugus. This path is joined by the path from Paugus Mill, and at 3,000 ft. passes close by Camp Esty of the Chocorua Mountain Club, whence it proceeds along the ledges to the S. summit of Paugus. *Distances:* From Wonalancet Farm, Locke Falls Cottage, or Mt. Mexico

Farm, to crest of Mt. Mexico, 1¾ M.; to Big Rock Cave, 2¼ M.; to Chocorua Mountain Club Path, 4 M.; to summit, 4¾ M.

Mt. Chocorua (3,508 ft.)

is probably the most picturesque and beautiful of the mountains of New England. It is seen from the border-towns of Maine and New Hamsphire for many leagues, and from the W. borders of the lake country, always presenting to view the same blanched peaks, sharp in outline and unique in form. The destruction of the forests on the upper part of the serrated ridge adds greatly to this striking appearance. Its various aspects to the æsthetic observer may be seen from the following adjectives which Starr King applies, in different places, to this peak; *defiant, jagged, gaunt and grisly, tired, haggard, rocky, desolate, craggy-peaked, ghost-like, crouching, proud, gallant, steel-hooded, rugged, torn, lonely, proud-peaked, solemn, haughty.* The main peak is surrounded by steep cliffs, in many places impassable, and has a long pile of rocks on its crest, under which shelter may be gained from N. and W. winds. To the N. is a subordinate peak of fine proportions, separated from the main crest by a small hollow. The ravine of the Chocorua Brook cuts deeply into the mountain from the S.E.; and the gorge in which are the Champney Falls enters in the opposite direction.

The brilliant peaks of Chocorua are formed of a crystalline labradorite called Chocorua granite, which was erupted during the great cataclysms of the Labrador period. It stood upon the site of one of the islands of porphyritic gneiss which constituted

the first dry land in New Hampshire, emerging from the ocean at the dawn of geological history. Sharp as is the present peak, it is but the dwarfed remnant of the colossal spire which stood here before the glacial currents swept and ground it away. "This action shows why we have no pinnacles of rock, such as abound in the Alps. The Swiss glaciers have plowed around these pinnacles and left them standing; but the American continental Drift was of such vast proportions that the needles disappeared as though they were pebbles in the path of the ordinary river of ice."

Of the several ways of reaching the summit of Chocorua, mention will be made only of the Piper Trail from the E., and the Hammond and Brook Paths from the S.

The Hammond Path starts from the old Hammond Farm, now the summer home of Miss Putnam, on a by-way $\frac{2}{3}$ M. long which leaves the State Road some 2 M. from the Chocorua House. The path is a good one and ascends a ridge sometimes called *Bald Mt.* and continues along a rocky ridge until it joins the Liberty Path, which is followed to the summit. Care should be taken to note the cairns on the ledges. *Distances:* Hammond Farm to Liberty Path, $2\frac{2}{3}$ M.; to summit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The Piper Trail starts from the Clement Inn and follows a cartroad for some distance, until it merges into a path. Two miles from the inn Chocorua Brook is reached, and half a mile beyond the steep climbing begins, the way being marked with white paint. At Camp Upweekis the last sure water is to be found. *Distance:* From Inn to summit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The Brook Path was cut by the country people for the purpose of reaching the ledges after berries. It leaves the Liberty Road about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the

Durrell Farm. Cairns mark the way on the ledges. *Distances:* From Durrell Farm to last water, 3 M.; to first ledge, $3\frac{3}{8}$ M.; to fire-warden's hut, 4 M.; to summit, $4\frac{1}{4}$ M.

A slightly shorter method of reaching the summit on foot is to drive to Paugus Mill, whence the distance by path is 4 M.

The shortest pedestrian journey to the summit is to drive or walk from Durrell Farm to the Half-Way House, from whence the distance to the summit is but 2 M.

The View from Mt. Chocorua. On the W., below and adjoining Chocorua, are the ledges on Mt. Paugus, whose top is nearly level, and has no peak. Over its r. side is the dark and prominent Passaconaway, falling off sharply on the r.; and over its long S. flank, across the upper clearings of Sandwich, is Mt. Israel, rising behind the low cone of Young Mt., Mt. Wonalancet being in the foreground, S. of Paugus. On the r. of Israel, and much higher, is the dark mass of Sandwich Mt. Whiteface is nearly W., on the l. of and adjoining Passaconaway. On the r. of and beyond Passaconaway is the long and many-headed ridge of Tripyramid, beyond which are the sharp peaks of Tecumseh and Osceola, the latter being seen on the l. of the white mound of Potash, which is below in the Swift River Valley. Much farther away in this direction (W. by N.) is the high plateau of Moosilauke, over the Blue Ridge. About N.W., toward Mt. Hancock, is the square-topped mass of Green's Cliff; and the high spires of the Franconia Range rise on the distant horizon, with the gray sierra of Lafayette most conspicuous. On the r. of Hancock is the imposing pile of Mt.

Carrigain, looming up boldly out of the Pemigewasset Forest; and on its E. side is the sharply cut and profound gorge of the Carrigain Notch, through which a part of Mount Bond range is seen. Close on the r. of the Carrigain Notch is the remarkably pointed peak of Mt. Lowell, flanked on the r. by Mts. Anderson and Nancy, on the same ridge. Under this range is Tremont, with its highest point between Anderson and Nancy; and Mt. Hale appears over Anderson. On the r. of Tremont, and near it, is the sharp crest of Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack); and between and far beyond Tremont and Mt. Silver Spring are Mts. Willey and Field. The purple cliffs of Mt. Willard are over the crest of Mt. Silver Spring in the Crawford Notch, through which a part of Mt. Deception is seen.

About N.N.W., 6 M. distant across the Swift River Valley, is the long ridge of Bear Mt., covered with woods, and on the r. of Mt. Silver Spring. Between Mt. Silver Spring and Bear are seen the richly colored stripes on the side of Mt. Webster. Farther to the r., over Bear, is Mt. Clinton, below which is the red crest of Crawford, with Resolution and Stairs Mt. on its r. Mt. Pleasant is over the r. of Bear, showing a round and dome-like crest, beyond and above which are Franklin and Monroe, W. of N. of Chocorua. The houses on Mt. Washington are about N., between Mts. Parker and Langdon, beyond the Saco, and Bear and Table Mts., N. of the Swift River. Table is the mountain on the r. of Bear, in the same ridge, and Iron Mt. is over its flank. Above Iron is the deep cleft of the Pinkham Notch, through which Mt. Madison is seen. On the r. of and adjoining Table is the long and imposing ridge of Moat Mt., over whose N. peak are the

crests of Thorn Mt. and Doublehead, with Baldface lifting its white ledges beyond. The pyramid of Kearsarge (Mt. Pequawket) rises above the S. peak of Moat; and the rocky mounds of the Eagle Ledge and the Albany Haystack are across the Swift River, toward the S. peak. To the r. of and S. of Kearsarge are Black Cap, Middle Mt., and others of the Green Hills of Conway, with the clearings of North Fryeburg and Lovell visible through their gaps.

The character of the view now changes from a tumultuously upheaved land of mountains to populous plains, dotted with hamlets and ponds, and diversified here and there by low ridges. The white Conway road runs N. along the base of Chocorua, curving away from its formidable rocky flanks, and lined with farms. The beautiful meadows of the Saco emerge from behind Moat Mt., and pass away to the E. in graceful bends. The fair village of Fryeburg is about 15 M. E.N.E., on the l. of and beyond which are the bright waters of Kezar, Upper Kezar, Upper Moose, and Long Ponds. Lovewell's Pond is close to Fryeburg, on the r. Nearer at hand is the bright hamlet of Conway Corner, at the confluence of the Swift and Saco Rivers. Farther out in this direction is Mt. Pleasant, a long and rolling ridge. On the r. of Conway, due E., is the broad mirror of Walker's Pond, over which are the Frost and Burnt Meadow Mts., in Brownfield. Farther to the r., over Cragged Mt. and the hills of Hiram and Sebago, is the broad gleam of Sebago Lake. To the E.S.E. the view passes over the Gline and Lyman Mts., and across two counties of lowland Maine, to the city of Portland, at the gates of the sea. On a clear day a wide extent of the ocean can

be seen in this direction, and extending away to the r. Farther to the r., over the adjacent Whitton Pond, are the distant hills of Cornish and Limington; and nearly S.E., over the hamlet of Madison, is Mt. Prospect, in Freedom. About 1 M. from Madison, and 6 M. from Chocorua, is the broad oval of Silver Lake, with the formless ridge of the Green Mt. in Effingham over it. The ampler sheet of Ossipee Lake is to the r. of and beyond Silver Lake, and on its r., far out on the horizon, over the hills of North Wolfeborough, is the crest of Copple Crown.

Chocorua Lake is close to the base of the mountain, on the S., with its gracefully curving sandy beaches, bordered with trees; and the Chocorua Inn is on the hill beyond, toward the hamlet of Tamworth Iron Works, with its tall-spired church. In the plain beyond are the hamlets of Tamworth Centre, South Tamworth, and West Ossipee, and the White and Elliott Ponds. Then comes the long Ossipee Range, filling the horizon from S. to S.S.W., with the ledgy sides of the Whittier Peak, below South Tamworth. The twin Belknap Peaks peer over the Ossipee Mts. and are clearly seen. On the r. of the range are portions of Moultonborough Bay, Lake Winnepesaukee, and Northwest Bay, studded with islets and divided by peninsulas. The Bearcamp and Red Hill Ponds are next seen, beyond which rises the double swell of Red Hill. About S.W., over the white village of Centre Sandwich, is the exquisite beauty of Squam Lake, with its blue bosom dotted with wooded islands. The sharp crest of Kearsarge South is over its l. part; the Bridgewater Hills are over the centre; and Mt. Prospect, near Plymouth, is farther to the r.

Chocorua (pronounced *Cho-cor'-oo-a*) was named after an Indian chieftain who was killed near its summit by white men. The legend was thus narrated to Mr. Sweetser by a venerable man of Tamworth, who had written it down forty years before as he received it from his ancestors: When the Pequawket Indians retreated to Canada, after Lovewell's battle, Chocorua refused to leave the ancient home of his people and the graves of his forefathers. He remained behind, and was friendly to the incoming white settlers, and especially with one Campbell, who lived near what is now Tamworth. He had a son, in whom all his hopes and love were centred. On one occasion he was obliged to go to Canada to consult with his people at St. Francis, and, wishing to spare his son the labors of the long journey, he left him with Campbell until his return. The boy was welcomed to the hut of the pioneer, and tenderly cared for. One day, however, he found a small bottle of poison, which had been prepared for a mischievous fox, and, with the unsuspecting curiosity of the Indians, he drank a portion of it. Chocorua returned only to find his boy dead and buried. The improbable story of his fatality failed to satisfy the heart-broken chief, and his spirit demanded vengeance. Campbell went home from the fields one day, and saw the dead and mangled bodies of his wife and children on the floor of the hut. He tracked Chocorua and found him on the crest of the mountain, and shot him down, while the dying Indian invoked curses on the white men.

This legend has been enshrined in American literature in another form. On the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, one Cornelius Campbell, who had been an active and liberal partisan of Cromwell, fled to America, and entered this remote wilderness with his beautiful and high-born wife. Chocorua was a prophet of the then powerful Pequawket tribe, and his son was on intimate terms at Campbell's house. The accidental death of the boy, the murder of the family, and the fate of the chief on the mountain crags follow as in the authentic story. Another account says that Chocorua was a blameless and inoffensive Indian, a friend of the whites, but, during one of the Massachusetts campaigns against the red men, when the Province gave a bounty of £100 for every scalp brought in to Boston, a party of hunters pursued the unresisting chieftain and shot him on this mountain, in order to get the bounty-money.

While dying, Chocorua cried out, "A curse upon ye, white men!

May the Great Spirit curse ye when he speaks in the clouds, and his words are fire! Chocorua had a son, and ye killed him when the sky was bright! Lightning blast your crops! Winds and fire destroy your dwellings! The Evil Spirit breathe death upon your cattle! Your graves lie in the war-path of the Indian! Panthers howl and wolves fatten over your bones! Chocorua goes to the Great Spirit — his curse stays with the white man!" The literary account says that the settlement was afterwards wasted by pestilence, storms, and Indian attacks, and was abandoned by its people. In point of fact, however, the towns in this vicinity were never molested by the Indians. For many years it was impossible to keep cattle in Albany (the town wherein the mountain stands), for they sickened and died soon after coming there. The people laid this strange fatality to the operation of Chocorua's curse, until science discovered that it was due to the presence of muriate of lime in the water which they drank.

Mt. Israel (2,880 ft.)

is N.W. of Centre Sandwich, and its base is reached in 2–2½ M. by way of the Guinea Hill Road, which is left at the forks where a road diverges to the r. The ascent from this point is about 1¼ M. long, two thirds of the way leading through pastures and the rest over highly inclined ledges. The summit is an extensive ledge, uplifted above all surrounding objects.

The View from Mt. Israel. The N. view is shut out by the vast mass of Sandwich Mt., which closes in near at hand across a narrow wooded glen. E. of N., across the dark waters of Guinea Pond, is a spur of this mountain, over which is the blanched crest of the Sachem Peak. The lofty plateau which forms the summit of Sandwich Mt. is nearly N. of and high above Mt. Israel. To the r. are the comparatively low ridges of Flat Mt., over which peers Tripyramid, marked by the great slide of the S. peak. Bold

ridges run from Tripyramid to the high white cliffs of Whiteface, on whose r. is the massive dome of Mt. Passaconaway. The symmetrical low peak of Young Mt. lies between Israel and the S. ridges of Passaconaway, and the flattened ledges of Mt. Paugus are seen over the clearings on the r. of Young Mt. Still farther E., over the McCrillis Farm, is the soaring white peak of Chocorua, girded with cliffs and as sharply cut as the Matterhorn. The view opens far away to the E. down the rural valleys of Tamworth and the Bearcamp River, forming a great trough between the Sandwich and Ossipee Ranges. Beyond North Sandwich are the hamlets of Tamworth, with the high hills of Eaton to the E.; and farther to the S. is the white village of Centre Sandwich, near at hand, with the Red Hill and Bearcamp Ponds beyond. S. of and far beyond Chocorua is the rampart-ridge of Mt. Pleasant, to the r. of which a part of Sebago Lake may be seen on a clear day, beyond Saddleback Mt. in Baldwin. Farther to the r., and below Silver Lake is the low point of Mt. Prospect in Freedom; and still farther S. are the flanks of the Green Mt. in Effingham, nearly hidden by the Ossipee Range.

The Ossipee Range fills the S.E., and is seen throughout its entire length, including the pyramidal ledges of the Whittier Peak, and, farther to the r., the high black crown of Mt. Shaw, beyond the plains of Moultonborough. To the S.E. is a large area of Lake Winnepesaukee, making a brilliant and effective panorama of blended woods and waters, islands and bays. Copple Crown Mt. and Tumble Down Dick are on the horizon, beyond Smith's Pond and Wolfeborough Bay; and farther to the r. are the

rich peninsulas of Moultonborough and Tuftonborough, Long Island, and numerous other lake-environed bits of land. Beyond Rattlesnake Island is the entrance to Alton Bay, with the white-capped Suncook Range on the W.; and broad reaches of blue water extend to the N. and N.W. In the foreground, across the narrow Sandwich Valley, is the shapeless mass of Red Hill, over whose lower flank are the twin crests of Mt. Belknap, clearly outlined against the sky. Farther to the r. is Lake Winnesquam, with its long, bright waters, and the suburbs of Laconia.

W. of S., and close at hand below, is the fairy-like scene of Squam Lake, whose every island is overlooked, and all its retreating bays are seen as in a bird's-eye view. This is one of the most comprehensive of all the prospects over this beautiful sheet of water, and will long attract the admiring attention of the visitor. Far away over the neck which runs into the lake from the S. are the hills of Temple, and over the W. end of a long island is the flattened dome of Monadnock, very distant on the S.S.W. Near the S.W. shore of Squam is White Oak Pond, to the r. of which is Little Squam Lake. Over the l. of the latter is the fine blue peak of Kearsarge South, with the Ragged Mts. in front and on the r.; and over the r. and nearer are the broken lines of the Bridgewater Hills. Over these, to the r. of and beyond Kearsarge, is Lovewell's Mt., in Washington. Beyond and to the r. of the Ragged Mts. is Sunapee Mt., near Sunapee Lake. To the l. of the ridge which runs W.S.W. from Israel is the long, curving crest-line of the Squam Range, above which is Plymouth Mt., covered with dark forests. Over the r. of the ridge is the flattened top of Mt.

Prospect, above and beyond which are the symmetrical triple peaks of Mt. Cardigan, on whose r. and low down on the horizon is the dim blue spire of Mt. Ascutney, in Vermont. Near at hand are the wooded flanks of Morgan Mt., under the swelling outlines of Tenney Hill, in Groton; and down the short valley of Beebe River, which runs away toward Campton, is Moose Mt., touching the sky, near Dartmouth College. On the r. of this valley is Mt. Stinson, with its central peak and similar flanks; and a little to the r., about over a nearer clearing, is the rocky crest of Mt. Weetemo, among the Campton Mts. The next high mountain on the r. is a portion of the well-wooded Mt. Carr range. Above the clearings to the N.W. is the Sandwich Notch, just to the l. of and beyond which is the high peak of Mt. Kineo, in Ellsworth. Over the Notch is Mt. Cushman, and above the hill on its r. is the imposing ridge of Moosilauke.

Mt. Weetemo (2,546 ft.)

is a bare-topped peak of the Campton Range, in the N.E. part of that chain and S. of the Mad River Valley. The base of Mt. Weetemo is about 5 M. from Campton Village, and is reached by the Sandwich Notch road at the Roby farm where the mountain-path begins.

The View from Mt. Weetemo. The most conspicuous object in the field of vision is the vast mass of Sandwich Mt., which rises within a few miles toward the N.E. On its l. flank are the white and picturesque crags of the Acteon Peaks, and on the r. is the conical top of Young Mt. The noble white peak of Chocorua

is seen farther away; while Mt. Pleasant is still more distant, near the dim levels of Sebago Lake. The high and partly isolated Mt. Israel is next seen, to the r. of Sandwich Mt. and at about the same distance, with the Sandwich and Tamworth lowlands extending on either side, lightened by the gleam of the Silver and Ossipee Lakes, and hemmed in on the S. by the blue line of the Ossipee Range.

The view now rests on the dark and wooded Squam Range, close at hand on the S. and S.E., beyond the glens of the Beebe River, over which are seen the beauty and richness of the lake country. Lake Winnepesaukee is overlooked for many miles, with its numerous islands and capes and the high hills of the S. shore. Copple Crown Mt. rises in the direction of Wolfeborough; and the high thickets of Rattlesnake Island are toward Alton Bay. Farther to the r. are the twin crests of Mt. Belknap, standing out in light colors. The Uncanoonucs are nearly due S., near Manchester, very distant, with Monadnock and Joe English Hill on the r., and possibly Wachusett beyond, in Massachusetts. About S.S.W., 5 M. distant, is the broad flat top of Mt. Prospect, free of forests, with the white village of Ashland beyond, toward the Bridgewater and Bristol Hills. Farther away in this direction, over the Ragged Mts., is the high blue peak of Mt. Kearsarge South.

The lower ridges of the Campton Mts. are now seen close at hand, trending away to the S.W.; and the white domes of Mt. Cardigan rise clearly beyond, with Tenney Hill on the r. A part of the Baker's River Valley is next seen, beyond Plymouth and Loon Pond. Mt. Stinson is due W., with the high range of Mt. Carr back of it, and Smart's Mt. more distant, on

the l. In the foreground the beautiful Pemigewasset Valley is visible, with the white houses of West Campton and Thornton Street. The high wooded range beyond, and running to the N., includes Mt. Carr, the Ellsworth peak of Mt. Kineo, and Mts. Waternomee and Cushman, and terminates on the massive Moosilauke, which is nearly N.W.

The Mad River Valley is in the near foreground, and Mt. Kinsman lifts its dark ridges about N.N.W. More to the r., more distant, is the noble group of the Franconia Mts., with Mt. Lafayette towering over all and the ledge-faced curves of Mt. Cannon on its l.

Just across the Mad River Valley, N. by E., is the rounded top of Welch Mt., covered with brightly colored ledges, and overlooked by the more distant white peak of Tecumseh. Mt. Bond is seen to the r. of Tecumseh. Certain of the Loon Pond Mts. are beyond this ridge, toward the Pemigewasset Forest. About N.N.W. is the stately crest of Mt. Osceola, up the long glen of Mad River, with the Mad River Notch on its r., flanked by the dark heights of Mt. Kancamagus. The imposing blue peak of Carrigain is seen through the notch, and is flanked on the r. by the Nancy Range. Mt. Washington and some of the higher crests of the Presidential Range are nearly over the Nancy Mts. The view toward Tripyramid and other mountains in the N.E. is intercepted by the dark mass of Sandwich Mt.

Morgan Mt. (2,162 ft.)

is the N. extension of the Squam Range, and forms the highest peak on that chain. It is reached by driv-

ing up the Beebe River Glen from Campton Hollow, for 3 M., to the Percival Farm. From this point it is about 1 M. to the summit, and most of the way is through pastures.

The View from Morgan Mt. Several of the prominent peaks on the N. and N.E. are seen from Morgan, as are also the highlands surrounding the great basins on the S. and S.E. But the special charm of the view is Squam Lake, which lies outstretched below and is seen in a bird's-eye view, with all its islands and capes, its narrow straits and bays, and the delicious comminglings of land and water, forest and cove, which make Squam the fairest lake in New England. The prospect is the finest which can be obtained of Squam, surpassing even those from Red Hill and Shepard Hill. Farther away to the S.E. is the broad mirror of Lake Winnepesaukee, with its hundreds of islands and long retreating bays. This view is very lovely in the latter part of the afternoon, when the lake glitters like silver and the islands and capes are thrown into strong, dark contrast. On the E. is the long blue Ossipee Range; the low peak of Copple Crown is in the S.; and the double crest of Belknap is in the S.S.E. Farther away to the S.S.E. is the high and pointed peak of Kearsarge South.

Albany

is a cold and rugged township with only a few thousand acres of improved land. The Swift River flows through it from W. to E., and is hemmed in by high and massive mountains on either side.

The **Swift River Falls** are directly alongside the

road, on the r. The river here plunges downward for a few feet through a series of boiling eddies, and is narrowed into a straight passage between regular and massive granite walls about 20 ft. high and several rods long. The stream roars down through this contracted gorge, and overflows it during high water.

The **Champney Falls** are in one of the ravines of Chocorua, and are very pretty in seasons of high water. They are reached from Albany by the Champney Falls trail to Mt. Chocorua, now passable only to this point, 2 M. from the highway. The falls are best seen from the large rock at their foot, and consist of a long broken plunge of the mountain stream over ledges 60–70 ft. high. On the l. and in full view, on a tributary stream, is Pitcher Fall which has a rare grace and delicacy of outline. Of it has been written:

"Not a dozen rods away, but almost hidden by the trees, we discover one of the most beautiful falls in New Hampshire. . . . The sunbeams fall aslant through the trees; the eye follows the high perpendicular ledge that runs at right angles to the stream, and through the leaves of the trees we can see a small stream where it comes over the ledge, then falls down, striking the rock that projects just enough to throw the water in spray, and break, for an instant only, the continuity of the stream. In the entire fall there are three of these projections, where the water is thrown in spray, and after the last continuous fall it rests in a quiet basin, where it flows out and runs into the stream we had followed." (J. H. Huntington.)

The Potash is a singular little mountain, whose top and sides are composed of coarse white granite, rendering it a conspicuous object even when seen from a great distance. It is near the foot of Passaconaway, and is easily visited. The prospect to the N. and N.E.

is broad and interesting, and amply repays the labor of the ascent.

"Towards Mt. Carrigain the view is almost unobstructed, and there are many gentle undulations, with here and there a granite cliff standing out in bold relief, besides magnificent forests sweeping away up to the summits of the mountains; for none of the mountains to the W. have been denuded of trees. In full view, Mt. Carrigain stands in all its massive grandeur, while N. and S. there are sharp peaks and mountain ridges. Still to the N., and yet not so far distant but that each peak and mountain ridge stands in sharp outline, the White Mts. rise in successive culminations, until Mt. Washington — monarch of the range — seems to touch the sky." (J. H. Huntington.)

Church's Falls are on Sabba-Day Brook, and are reached from Albany Intervale by the Swift River Trail. *Distance:* site of Passaconaway House to Sabba-Day Brook, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., to Falls, $1\frac{5}{8}$ M.

Prof. Huntington gives the following vivid description of the falls on Sabba-Day Brook: "The rock is a common granite, in which there is a trap-dike, and it is the disintegration of this, probably, that formed the chasm below where the steep fall now is. Above, just before we come to the falls, the stream turns to the W., and the water runs through a channel worn in the solid rock, and then, in one leap of 25 ft., it clears the perpendicular wall of rock, and falls into the basin below almost on the opposite side of the chasm. Great is the commotion produced by the direct fall of so great a body of water, and out of the basin, almost at right angles with the fall, it goes in whirls and eddies. The chasm extends perhaps 100 ft. below where the water first strikes. Its width is from 10 to 15 ft., and the height of the wall is from 50 to 60. The water has worn out the granite on either side of the trap, so that, as the clear, limpid stream flows through the chasm, the entire breadth of the dike is seen. The fall of water, the whirls and eddies of the basin, the flow of the limpid stream over the dark band of trap set in the bright, polished granite, the high, overhanging wall of rock, all combine to form a picture of beauty, which, once fixed in the mind, is a joy forever."

THE OSSIPEE COUNTRY AND THE LAKES

The Ossipee Country

The region between the Sandwich Range and Lake Winnepesaukee is generally known as the *Ossipee Country*. It is a great plain out of the centre of which breaks the vast upheaval of the Ossipee Mts. The township of Ossipee and the southerly portions of Tamworth are included in the territory. There are a number of villages. Ossipee Village (642 ft.) commands a noble view of the Presidential Range, Chocorua, the Ossipee Peaks, and Winnepesaukee. Other viewpoints about the village are Walker's Hill and Batterson Hill. West Ossipee, located where the Bearcamp River flows close to the base of the Ossipee Range, has very attractive landscapes.

The **Ossipee Mts.** cover an irregular area of about 60 sq. M., in four townships, and consist of a main range on the W., running N. and S., with long spurs to the E., cut into by Lovewell's River and two tributaries of the Bearcamp. Most of the peaks are covered to their crests with heavy forests of spruce, maple, and birch. Their summits are composed of great masses of felsite, overlying the spotted granite below. The range presents a formidable appearance from the lake towns, and appears as a long blue wall when seen from the White Mts.

"The appearance of the Ossipees is peculiar for New Hampshire mountains. Although formed of the primitive rock, which

usually presents abrupt surfaces, sharp-cornered angles, rough sides, and sudden precipices, these hills are round, smooth, and capable of cultivation all over the sides, to the very summits." Dr. Jackson speaks of the great trap-dikes on the range, and highly commends the view from the peaks.

In 1672 Josselyn described "a very Princely Bird" called the *Pilhannaw*, nearly as large as an ostrich, covered with white mail, and preying upon fawns and jackals, stating that "She Ayries in the Woods upon the high Hills of *Offapy*, and is very rarely or seldome seen." This marvellous bird of Ossipee was probably the bald eagle.

The W. portion of the range is now privately owned, and observatories have been erected on Mt. Shaw (2,950 ft.) and Black Snout (2,700 ft.), to which well-graded roads have been built. The name *Whittier Peak* was given by Mr. Sweetser to the N.E. conical summit of the range, which is easily ascended; the crest is clear. *Mt. Ossipee* is ascended from Melvin Village, near Lake Winnepesaukee.

Ossipee Lake is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 2 M. broad, and, with its bays and inlets, contains nearly 7,000 acres. It is destitute of islands, and is partly surrounded by a beautiful border of silvery beaches. The waters of Pine, Lovewell's, Bearcamp, and Six-Mile Rivers empty into the lake, and are discharged by the Ossipee River, leaving its S.E. corner. The shape of the lake is oval; its waters are rather shallow, and are distinguished for their remarkable transparency. The immediate vicinity of the shores is occupied by wide and gloomy heaths, but the mountain views enjoyed from the waters are attractive, including Green Mt. on the S.E., the great Ossipee Range on the W., and Chocorua and other peaks of the Sandwich Range on the N. and N.W. The name *Ossipee* is of Indian origin, and is derived from *coös*, "pine tree," and *sipe*, "pond."

Tamworth is famous for its mountain scenery, which may be viewed from the numerous large hills — Page's, Stevenson's, Hackett's, Marston, and Great Hill. *Chocorua Lake* is a gem, above which towers its lofty namesake. Near Tamworth Village is *Ordination Rock*, a great boulder close to the road (on the r.), which supports a marble obelisk. On this rock, September 12, 1792, the Rev. Samuel Hidden was ordained as minister of Tamworth, where he remained for 46 years as pastor, guide, and friend.

On Marston Hill, 1½ M. N.W. of this village, occurred the famous Siege of Wolves. On the evening of November 14, 1830, messengers rode rapidly through the towns in the valley, proclaiming the startling fact that immense packs of wolves had descended from the northern mountains and were in the forest on Marston Hill. The farmers from all the country-side hastily armed themselves and hastened toward the hill, determined to prevent the enemy from advancing into the towns. A thin line of circumvallation was formed about the forest, and as fresh parties arrived during the night the lines were strengthened on all sides, amid the unearthly howling of the wolves. By the middle of the next forenoon full 600 men were bivouacked around the hill, and the command was assumed by Gen. Quimby, of Sandwich. A strong detail of riflemen was finally sent forward into the forest, and after a sharp fusillade they exterminated the invaders, many of whom, however, had escaped to the mountains about midnight. The dead wolves were transported to Tamworth Centre under escort of the victorious army, and a general jollification closed the quaint episode of the Siege of Wolves.

The Lake Country of New Hampshire

The region south of the White Mountains, centring about Lake Winnepesaukee and Squam Lake, and containing many other smaller lakes, is most intimately associated with the mountains, because its beauties

constitute much of the charm of the views from many summits, and because the mountains themselves are observed to much advantage from the lakes and the eminences about them. *Mt. Belknap* on the southerly shore of Winnepesaukee, and *Red Hill* between the great lake and Squam, are ranked high among New Hampshire mountains in the beauty of their prospects. Other well-known points of observation in the Lake Country are *Copple Crown* and *Tumble Down Dick* in Brookfield, *Green Mt.* in Effingham, *Mt. Prospect* in Freedom, *Sunset Hill* and *Garnet Hill* in Centre Harbor, *Rollins Hill* in Mendall, *Sheep Mt.* and *Prospect Hill* near Alton Bay, and *Boyd Hill* and *Follett Hill* in Gilford.

Lake Winnepesaukee (500 ft.)

covers 78 sq. M. with a length of 19 M.; and the greatest width is 8¼ M. The water is remarkably pure and transparent, but nowhere exceeds 200 ft. in depth. The lake is very irregular in outline, having several long and fiord-like bays, flanked by arable peninsulas. Near the shores rise the round-headed crests of the Suncook Range, the stately Belknap Peaks, and the picturesque Ossipee Mts.

One of the chief elements in the scenery is the great archipelago which rises in the lake, and is popularly supposed to consist of 365 islands. The actual number is 267, the largest being Long, Bear, Cow, Governor's, and Rattlesnake Islands.

It is supposed that the streams which flow into this basin are altogether incompetent to create so great a mass of water, and the theory has therefore been ad-

vanced that the bottom of the lake contains many large springs. The outlet is by the Winnepesaukee River, which unites with the Pemigewasset to form the Merrimack. Upon the shores of the lake are important vacation centres, including Weirs, Wolfeborough, Centre Harbor, Meredith, and Alton Bay.

Mt. Belknap (2,370 ft.)

formerly called *Gunstock*, which name is now given to a subordinate peak (2,253 ft.), is a bold, bare-topped double peak in the town of Gilford, connected with Gunstock by a high ridge. A long line of symmetrical summits runs S.E. and E., including the bold and picturesque highlands of Gilmanton and Alton. The view from Mt. Belknap is by far the finest in the Lake Country and is one of the richest and most fascinating in New England. Starr King justly says it is superior to that from Red Hill. On the summit is a fire-warden's observation tower and hut. The principal path leads from Morrill's Farm in Gilford, and is so well kept that horses sometimes ascend it. Other paths are from Spring Haven Station, Lake Shore Park Station, and Glendale Station.

The View from Mt. Belknap. Toward the N.W. projects the second peak of Belknap, to the r. of which and far beyond, is Meredith Village, at the head of an arm of Lake Winnepesaukee. Nearly over this point, beyond the Ashland hills, is the flat top of Mt. Prospect, and still farther to the N.W. is Mt. Carr, ascending to a peak on the l. Farther on, and cutting the horizon, is the long and many-headed plateau of Moosilauke, with a hotel near its centre, and the Blue

Ridge projected against its flank and running to the r. over the Squam Mts. Farther to the r., over Meredith Neck, is the beautiful Squam Lake, dotted with islands, and walled in on the N. by the Squam Range, over which Mt. Weetemo and the Campton Mts. are seen. Far away in the N. are Mts. Kinsman and Cannon, the former reaching up a well-marked peak. Nearly over the hamlet of Centre Harbor is the long ascending range which begins on the l. with Fisher's Mt. and Welch Mt., rises to the crest of Green Mt., and then to the bold peak of Tecumseh, which plunges off sharply to the r. Beyond these, and against the sky, are the great Franconia Mts. — the sharp spire of Liberty over Green Mt., Lincoln to the r., and the pinnacle of Lafayette just to the l. of and over Tecumseh. Above the broad arm of Winnepesaukee which extends toward Centre Harbor, and to the r. of that village, is the long dark mass of Red Hill, above which, and to the r. of Tecumseh, are the ponderous heights of Sandwich Mt., with the peak of Osceola over their l. extension. From this point the long and lowly ridge of Flat Mt. runs E. to Whiteface, and over it are seen the high crests of Mt. Hancock and the step-like ascending terraces of Carrigain. To the r. of and close to the latter (though nearer) is Tripyramid, showing a portion of its white slide and one of its sharp peaks. Below this point, and to the r. of Red Hill, is the hamlet of Sandwich Lower Corner; and the rural plains of Sandwich and Tamworth stretch far to the r. The crest of Whiteface gleams over this peaceful scene, and is flanked on the r. by the swelling dome of Passaconaway, whence step-like spurs run out to the E. Over the second of these terraces is Mt. Clinton, of the

Presidential Range, and over the third is the round-topped Mt. Pleasant, with a white peak of Tremont farther in the foreground. Over the lowest part of the gap, to the r. of Passaconaway, is the ridge of Bear Mt., overlooked by the top of Mt. Crawford, which is in turn surmounted by the plateau of Mt. Franklin. Over the r. of the gap are the high crags of Monroe, and then comes the noble cone of Washington, looming over Mt. Paugus, which rises over the l. flank of the Ossipee Range. A part of Mt. Jefferson may be seen on the l. of Washington, and a part of Madison is on the r. Over the r. flank of Paugus is Table Mt., with a part of Bear Mt. Close at hand, below in Gilford, is the summit of Mt. Retreat.

The great black Ossipee Range next appears across a part of Lake Winnepesaukee, with Black Snout on the l., and the high Mt. Shaw near the r. centre, over Melvin Village. The sharp white summit of Chocorua peers over the highest of the l. section of the range, to the r. of which are the upper ridges of the far-away blue Carter (back of the Glen House), and the rock-crowned Moat Mt. (over North Conway). Between Mt. Belknap and the Ossipee Range extends a broad reach of Lake Winnepesaukee, with Bear Island on the l. and the arable plains of Welch Island on the r. Near the farther shore is Long Island, with its large boarding-houses, beyond which are the long levels of Moultonborough Neck, devoted to farming. Toward the N.E. is one of the broadest reaches of the lake, bounded by Tuftonborough Neck, above which is the hamlet of Mackerel Corner. A view-line running just to the l. of the N. end of Rattlesnake Island meets Mt. Pleasant (in Maine), a long

detached ridge. Farther to the r. are the Burnt Meadow Mts., in Brownfield; and the Green Mt. in Effingham is somewhat nearer. To the r., more distant, is Saddleback Mt., on the shore of Sebago Lake; and the Cornish hills lie to the S.

To the r. of the high knolls of Rattlesnake Island, and over Goat Island, is the large white village of Wolfeborough, between its bay and the island-studded Smith's Pond. To the r., across the islands which front this shore, is Rust Pond, with the cliff-bound Tumble Down Dick beyond and the symmetrical peak of Copple Crown to the r., in front of Great Moose Mt., in Brookfield. Across the rolling plains of Strafford and York Counties the ocean is seen, stretching from S.S.E. to S.E., or about from Wells to Portsmouth, the best times to see it being at early morn, when the sun is reflected from the water, or at late afternoon, when the light falls on the sails of the shipping. Teneriffe Mt. in Milton, N.H., is toward the S.E., nearly in line with the more remote swell of Mt. Agamenticus; while the high bare ledges of the Suncook Range are near at hand, toward Alton Bay. Several ponds glitter in the foreground; and Gilmanton Iron Works is about S.S.E., between Lougee Pond and the twin Suncook Ponds. Peaked Hill, in Gilmanton, lies nearly S.; and beyond, a little to the l., is Catamount Mt., in Pittsfield.

A little to the r. of this line, and nearly over Mt. Pawtuccaway, in Nottingham, the officers of the U.S Coast Survey sighted to Thompson's Hill, which is near Gloucester, Mass.

About S.S.W., down the populous valley of the Merrimack, are the twin peaks of the Uncanoonucs,

W. of Manchester. A little W., and low down on the horizon, is the blue summit of Wachusett, in Massachusetts; and farther to the W., nearly as distant, is the slowly curving Monadnock, with Pack Monadnock and the Temple Mts. to the l., and Lovewell's Mt. to the r. About W.S.W. is the high pyramid of Kearsarge South, N. of which is the range of the Ragged Mts. Croydon Mt. is nearly W., and lies before Ascutney; and a line of remote peaks guards the valley of the Connecticut.

Nearly W. is the large and thriving town of Laconia, on the shore of Lake Winnesquam, beyond which is the high and near Sanbornton Mt.; and still farther to the W. are the granite crests of Mt. Cardigan. The highlands of Bristol and Bridgewater hide New Found Lake; and beyond the head of Winnesquam is Harper Hill, in New Hampton, over which is a peak which is probably Mt. Cuba, in Orford. Lake Village is near Round Pond, which is the next widening of the Winnepesaukee River r. of Winnesquam. Plymouth Mt. is seen in the distance, and then the view-line swings over Long Bay and on to the Mt. Carr Range, toward the N.W.

The view of Lake Winnepesaukee from Mt. Belknap is one of the most beautiful and delightful prospects possible. It is best enjoyed in the afternoon, toward evening, when the light is rich and full.

Red Hill (2,038 ft.)

is a long ridge in Moultonborough and Sandwich, formed of two gently curving sections lying in a line nearly N. and S. Its area is elliptical, about 3 M. long

and 1½ M. wide. The lesser S. summit is 1,769 ft. high. It is asserted that the name is derived from the berries of the bearberry (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*) which are found here in great numbers, and from the appearance of the hill in autumn, when the foliage has changed its color from dark green to bright red. It is called *Red Mountain* on Belknap's Map of 1791.

The stony road ascends steeply from the Centre Harbor and Sandwich road for about ⅓ M. to a secluded farmhouse, close around whose upper corner the mountain path bends to the l. It is a little over 1 M. from this point to the summit, and the broad plain path leads up by comparatively easy grades. The ascent from the road should be made in less than an hour. When the path nears the summit, a section of open ground is crossed, from which beautiful lake views are given. Squam Lake is seen from this point to much better advantage than from the summit, nearly its whole area being visible.

The View from Red Hill. To the S. are the broad and shining levels of Lake Winnepesaukee, stretching off into the lowlands on either side in long and sinuous bays, and flowing to the S.W. through a chain of lakelets toward the Merrimack River. Broad and fertile peninsulas reach out from the E. towns far into the lake, with thousands of acres of valuable land, dotted with farms and clearings; and a multitude of islands breaks the surface of the water, showing every variety of form and the greatest diversity of size. On the S.W. and S. this superb sea of islands is bounded by tall and symmetrical mountains, contrasting their neutral hues with the vivid blue or silver of the far-reaching water.

Looking E.S.E., toward the middle of the dark Ossipee Range, the village of Moultonborough Corner is seen, with its little white church; and to the r., at

the foot of the range, is East Moultonborough. On the heights to the r. of the S. end of Ossipee is Tuftonborough Corner, to the r. of which and near the water's edge is Melvin Village, with the hamlet of Mackerel Corner above and beyond. Over the S. ridge of Red Hill, about S.E. from the peak, are the broad waters of Moultonborough Bay, flecked with many islets, beyond which, and on the r. of the line to Melvin, is Copple Crown Mt., with its long, even slopes and decided peak. Beyond the nearer lowlands of Moultonborough Neck is Long Island, dotted with farms, and throwing its S. point far out into the lake. Over the l. of Long Island are the low plains of Cow Island and the populous Tuftonborough Neck, far beyond which are the bold hills about East Alton. Over the r. end of Long Island is the long wooded ridge of Rattlesnake Island, beyond which is a part of Alton Bay, with the light crests of the Suncook Range to the r. Diamond Island is well out in the lake, to the r. of Rattlesnake; and more to the r. is a long line of islets running S.S.E. from Five-Mile Island to the well-cleared Welch Island. Over the r. foot of the near green ridge of Red Hill is the forest-covered Moultonborough Second Neck, beyond which are the farms on Bear Island, whence a line of smaller islets extends to the Gilford shore. To the r. of this direction, on the S.W. shore, are the graceful twin peaks of Mt. Belknap (nearly S.), with Mt. Retreat on their l. The whole extent of the bay of Centre Harbor, and all its islands, are seen in the S., and the village of that name is close below, across Long Pond. The farm-abounding Meredith Neck runs from Centre Harbor far out into the lake, its outer point coming nearly

under Mt. Belknap. Over Centre Harbor, and several miles distant, is the smooth-topped Rollins Hill, with parts of Northwest Bay on either side; and also over the village, a little to the l., and beyond Weirs, is Long Bay, the outlet of Lake Winnepesaukee. At the foot of the bay are the prosperous manufacturing towns of Lake Village and Laconia, and below them extend the populous valley towns. A little to the r. is the round hill which hides Meredith, beyond and r. of which is Crotched Mt., in Francestown, touching the sky-line. To the r. of Meredith is Lake Waukawan, which is apparently divided into two parts by a nearer hill, over whose top, far down on the horizon, is the low round crest of Monadnock. To the l., and nearly as far away, is the blue mountain in Temple, and Pack Monadnock is seen on the r. Over the l. extremity of Squam Lake, and beyond the Ragged Mts., is the handsome peak of Kearsarge South, with a long and level ridge connected with it on the l. In the foreground are the many high hills of New Hampton and Sanbornton; and to the r., beyond the Ragged Mts., is a part of Sunapee Mt. The Bridgewater and Alexandria Hills next occupy the foreground; and about W. by S., down Squam Lake and Little Squam Lake, is Mt. Cardigan, with a symmetrical dome in the centre of the ridge and a minor dome on either side. Farther to the r. is the wooded Plymouth Mt.

The brilliant plain of Squam Lake now occupies the foreground, and is variegated by numerous green islets. Beyond it and curving around to the E. is the Squam Range, with a uniform and ledgy crest-line and a low elevation. Over its l. and highest peak is the sky-meeting ridge of Smart's Mt., toward the Con-

necticut River; and farther to the r. is Mt. Stinson, in Rumney. Next comes the Mt. Carr Range, with a rounded crest on the S.; and then the immense mass of Mt. Moosilauke is seen, with a sharp peak on the l. and a rounded swell in the centre, overhanging Mt. Kineo, under its l. flank. Just beyond and peering over the Squam Range, toward the r. base of Moosilauke, are the ledges on Mt. Weetemo, the chief of the Campton Mts. Over the r. of the Squam Mts. is the remote blue peak of Mt. Kinsman, and farther to the r., over the white-topped Acteon Range, are the massive and distant Franconia Mts. To the r. of the Sachem Peak are the ascending terraces of the Fisher Range, nearly eclipsed by the huge bulk of Sandwich Mt.

A little W. of N., across a well-populated valley, are the ledgy sides of Mt. Israel, beyond which is the lofty plateau of Sandwich Mt., with its massive buttresses. To the r. of Sandwich Mt. is the inconspicuous ridge of Flat Mt., over whose l. is a blue segment of Mt. Carrigain, and over the r. are the lower peaks of Tripyramid, brilliantly marked by a portion of the great slide. The beautiful valley of Sandwich fills the foreground to the N. and N.E. with its peaceful farms and pretty hamlets. The long white village of Centre Sandwich is close at hand, with its two church towers and clustering houses. Over this point are the noble peaks of Whiteface, with its marble-like cliffs and deep ravines, and Passaconaway, of about the same height, but throwing out its blackish hues in vivid contrast. To the r. of the latter and below is the symmetrical green cone of Mt. Wonalancet, on whose r. are the bare white ledges of Mt. Paugus, over North

Sandwich Village. Between Wonalancet and Paugus, and more distant, is a portion of Bear Mt.; and part of Moat Mt. is seen on the r. of Paugus. In the foreground, to the r. of Centre Sandwich, is the island-gemmed Red Hill Pond, over which is the superb white peak of Chocorua, with a profound ravine running from the W. to the base of its N. peaks. To the r. of the main peak is a white spur, whence a long ridge runs out to the plains of Tamworth. Over this spur, about quarter of the way from the spur to the end, and over the islands in Red Hill Pond, is the crest of Kearsarge (Pequawket). To the r. of Chocorua are certain of the Green Hills of Conway, above the Saco River. In the foreground is the high hamlet of Sandwich Lower Corner, near a tiny pond, and below the islandless Bearcamp Pond; and the view-line passes for leagues down the populous valleys to the N.E. A little to the r. of the Corner, and beyond, is South Tamworth, near which is the handsome pyramid of the Whittier Peak, in the Ossipee Range. Just to the l. of this point is Mt. Pleasant, near Sebago Lake, a long ridge with four heads. On the l. of Pleasant are the mountains in Waterford, and other remote ridges in Maine. Beyond the Whittier Peak, to the r., are the remaining mountains of the Ossipee Range, stretching to the S. for miles, and culminating toward the r. in the tall Shaw Peak.

Squam Lake

contains 15½ sq. M., and is 510 ft. above the sea. The length is over 6 M.; the greatest breadth is 3 M.; and it has several deep bays.

There is no other lake in New England so beautiful as Squam, none in Eastern America that can surpass it in picturesqueness. The limpid purity of the waters, the singular grace of the tree-tufted islands, and the grandeur of the adjacent mountains, all combine here to make a rich and fascinating panorama. The correct name of the lake is *Asquam*, and was applied by the Indians, being their word for water.

Rattlesnake Mt., or *Peaked Hill*, is a double-headed spur of the Squam Range which runs out nearly to the lake, with far-viewing ledges on its low and wooded crests.

THE DIXVILLE NOTCH REGION

The Dixville Notch

is the centre of the great area of wild and beautiful country of the N. apex of New Hampshire. The State narrows to a width of 25 M., and the Notch lies midway of the distance, between the Connecticut River at Colebrook and Lake Umbagog on the Maine border. The approach is either from Errol, through Millsville, or from Colebrook. From Dixville are a number of pleasant excursions, those close at hand being over well-defined paths, while others should be taken only by experienced trampers, or with a guide.

The Dixville Notch (1,990 ft.) is a deep ravine among high hills whose impending cliffs are worn and broken into strange forms of ruin and desolation. On the N. is *Mt. Sanguinari* (2,544 ft.), named for its color at sunset, and on the S., *Mt. Gloriette.* Others of the group known as the *Dixville Mts.* are *Mt. Abenaki* (North Cliff, 2,653 ft.; South Cliff, 2,530 ft.), *Cave Mt.*, and *Dixville Peak*, the highest (3,118 ft.). Of the Notch it has been written: —

"It is one of the wildest and most imposing pieces of rock and mountain scenery on the Atlantic side of our country. Totally different from, and therefore not to be compared with, any of the passes among the White Mountains, it has peculiar characteristics which are not equalled elsewhere. In general it may be said that the Notch looks as if had been produced by a convulsion of nature, which broke the mountain ridge from underneath, throwing the strata of rocks up into the air, and letting them fall in all directions. The result is that the lines of stratifi-

cation in the solid part of the hills point upward, sometimes nearly perpendicularly, and several pinnacles of rock, like the falling spires of cathedrals, stand out against the sky. . . . The marked characteristic of all the view was the worn-out, used-up appearance of everything. The rocks were all decayed and crumbling; the mosses were brown and dry; the bushes were little, old, weezened-faced bushes; the very sky seemed brown or brassy overhead. It is a very remarkable, a wonderful piece of scenery, and taking in connection with this the various views along the road, I have no hesitation in saying that the drive from Colebrook, through Dixville Notch to Bethel, is the finest drive I have ever found in America." (W. C. Prime.)

"The serrated cliffs of mica slate on either hand shoot into the empyrean in clear and sharply defined pinnacles and lances, to the height of 700–800 ft., reminding one of the turrets and minarets of Saracenic palaces. Here and there, along its walls, on some knotty spur, or in some deep fissure, cluster a few spruces and white birches, forlorn hopes of vegetation, as it were, struggling against the sliding avalanche and almost invulnerable sterility; and the bottom of the defile is encumbered with shattered rocks and the débris from the bristling crags above. The locality is indeed a second Arabia Petræa, where solitude has an abiding-place. A never-ceasing gale howls its mournful anthem among its sharp ledges, and tortured fountains, winding through secret glens, send out a gurgle that seems ominous of evil. Other sound there is none, unless it be the bark of an occasional wolf or the shout of the wayfarer, to whom the echo of his own voice in such a solitude is companionable." (Beckett.)

Mt. Gloriette includes *Table Rock* (2,450 ft.), *Old King*, *Third Cliff*, and *Profile Cliff*.

Table Rock rises 700 ft. perpendicularly above the artificial Lake Gloriette, and is a narrow pinnacle about 8 ft. wide at the top and scarcely 25 ft. wide at its broadest part. It commands a broad view including the Vermont Monadnock, the Dixville and Magalloway Mts., the plains of Errol, and the upper Androscoggin Valley. The Notch itself presents a remarkable picture from this point. The path begins near the

highest point of the Notch, and passes over a natural stairway of stone blocks.

Old King, another unusual cliff, is reached by the same path, also the *Ice Cave,* where ice is to be found late into the summer, and the Third Cliff; and the trail descends to Huntington's Cascades, which consist of several graceful falls. *The Profile* is high up on the cliffs, and is preferred by some visitors to the Franconia Profile, on account of its variety of expressions. Washington's Monument and the Pinnacle are other remarkable rock formations. The flume is a gorge 40 ft. deep and 20 ft. broad. The Clear Stream Meadows are below the Notch, on the E., and present a scene of pastoral beauty that contrasts strongly with the desolate region above.

Dixville Peak (3,118 ft.) lies S. of the Notch, and offers no outlook, as the summit is densely wooded. It may be ascended by a continuation of the Table Rock Path. *Distances:* Notch Road to Table Rock, $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Dixville Peak, 3 M.

Mt. Sanguinari (2,544 ft.) is ascended by a path leaving the highway near the large hotel known as "The Balsams." The way passes several outlooks, and finally divides, one branch leading to Pulpit Rock, an unusual ledge formation, ascended by a ladder, the other passing close to the Buttress (2,309 ft.), a crag overlooking the Notch. Both trails descend to the Errol road.

The North and South Cliffs of **Mt. Abenaki,** N. of the Balsams, are reached by a path beginning close to the hotel, the distance being about $\frac{3}{4}$ M.

Cave Mt., on the N.E. side of the Notch, is ascended from a path leaving the highway $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from

the Balsams. The peak affords a fine view of Mt. Washington. Distance, highway to summit, 2½ M.

Lake Umbagog

on the Maine boundary, covers an area of 18 sq. M., and is 1,422 ft. above sea-level. Tributary to it are the lakes Welokenebacook, Molechunkemunk, Moosetocmaguntic, Cupsuptic, and Rangeley, covering 50 sq. M.

The Northern Wilderness

The wilderness region close to the Canadian line is full of interest to adventurous trampers, but the trails are few, and none but the experienced should venture into the forests. Those who plan to do so should consult the A.M.C.'s *Guide to Paths in the White Mountains,* where valuable information will be found. About Connecticut Lake the country is a little better known.

Connecticut Lake, 25 M. N.E. of Colebrook, is 5½ M. long by 2½ M. wide. 4 M. N.E through the forest is *Second Lake* (1,882 ft.), 2½ by 2 M. in area, while still farther N. is *Third Lake* (2,038 ft.), covering 200 acres. *Fourth Lake* contains 3 acres, and is the source of the Connecticut River. It is near the Canadian border, 2,500 ft. above the sea.

Mt. Carmel (3,700 ft.), sometimes called *Camel's Rump,* is several miles N.E. of Third Lake.

"The view from the summit is one of surpassing interest and grandeur. Northward stretches the lofty range of hills which divide the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those of

the Magalloway and Connecticut; and beyond these the broad prairies or table-lands of Canada. Southward are seen Umbagog Lake and the Diamond Hills, with the numerous waters in their vicinity, and far beyond them the lofty heights of the White Mts. Westward are the lakes and tributary streams of the Connecticut, and, along the horizon's verge, the Green Mts. Eastward the view is bounded by the granite peaks of Maine, Mt. Bigelow and Mt. Abraham."

THE EASTERN BORDER

The road from Errol Dam to Bethel, Me., traverses the Grafton Notch, where the scenery is of a high order of majesty and impressiveness. On the S.W. are the ponderous heights of Speckled Mt. (4,000 to 4,500 ft.) fronted on the N.E. by the lofty mass of Bear River Whitecap (Saddleback, 3,996 ft.). Both mountains are accessible, and afford broad views over the northern lake country. Among the natural curiosities of the Grafton Notch are the *Moose Chasm*, *Mother Walker's Falls*, and the *Screw Auger Falls*.

Mt. Blue (3,200 ft.), *Saddleback Mt.*, and *Mt. Abraham* (3,388 ft.) are grouped as the **Kennebec Peaks.**

Mt. Abram (1,960 ft.)

is a picturesque elevation near Bethel, on the edge of the Androscoggin Valley. It is easily reached from the village by a drive of $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.; and the ascent from the road is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long.

The View from Mt. Abram. The foreground is occupied by the broad and verdant intervales of the Androscoggin, through which the river winds in graceful convolutions. The white village of Bethel is plainly visible, with its little suburb N. of the river. Sparrow Hawk Mt. and other heights rise in the W., and the deep glens of Gilead and Shelburne are seen opening out from the dark mountain-land. On the r. of this

valley are the peaks of Mts. Ingalls, Bald Cap, and Hayes; on the l. are Moriah and the mountains of the Wild River Forest. Over these latter rise the higher crests of the Presidential Range — the rounded swell of Madison, the sharp spires of Adams and Jefferson, and the supreme head of Washington, capped by houses. The high Carter Range is on the l. of and below Washington, and ends in the convex slopes of the Carter Dome. At the apparent end of the Androscoggin Valley are the undulations of the Crescent and Pilot Ranges; and nearer and more to the r. is the high peak of Goose-Eye, over Black Mt. in Newry. Nearly N.W. are the mountains about the Grafton Notch, Speckled, and the Bear River White Cap, with the Sunday River White Cap nearer. More to the N. are the mountains of Newry and Andover; and the Blue Mt. in Byron is nearly over the Rumford White Cap. Farther away are the blue crests of Mts. Bigelow and Saddleback. To the E. and S.E. extend lines of low peaks and bold highlands in Milton, Woodstock, and the adjacent towns. The mountains of Waterford are nearly S., across the forests of Albany; and Mt. Pleasant is more to the r. The cone of Kearsarge (Pequawket) is next seen, with the sharp crests of Chocorua and Whiteface far beyond and the blue lines of the Ossipee Range on the l. On the line extending N. from Kearsarge (Pequawket), Mt. Gemini is visible, with Doublehead to the W.; and the white crests of Baldface are nearer, with Mt. Royce and Speckled Mt. on its l. In this direction are the dark heights of Mt. Calabo and the bright ledges of Red Rock Mt. The ocean appears on the horizon to the S.

Goose-Eye (3,854 ft.)

is the quaint name of a mountain near the centre of the town of Riley (in Maine), which attracts the attention of visitors to the more northerly White Mts. by its sharp and spire-like peak. It consists of a long wooded ridge running nearly E. and W., with a bold projection of rocks rising into a pronounced cone. In the N.E. part of the mountain is one of the deepest and boldest ravines in the region, cutting directly down from well-marked walls. N. of Goose-Eye is the picturesque pass of the *Mahoosuc Notch*. There are three eminences on the mountain ridge, of which that on the N. is 100 ft. the highest. The mountain is climbed from the Littlehale place in Ketchum, a part of the way over a logging-road, the distance being 6½ M.

The View from the summit is both extensive and picturesque, and is unique in character. The Carter-Moriah and Presidential Ranges are seen in the S.W., with parts of the remote Franconia group; and in the W. are the blue undulations of the Randolph and Pilot Mts., with the white Percy Peaks. Nearly S. are Kearsarge (Pequawket), Baldface, Moat, and Pleasant. But the characteristic feature of the prospect is the vast forest of Maine, extending away to the N. and E. for many leagues. Portions of the Androscoggin Valley are seen, a little S. of E., and to the N. is the great basin of the Umbagog country. The massive peaks of Speckled Mt. and Bear River White Cap, at the Grafton Notch, are near at hand; and beyond them the view sweeps away over scores of nameless peaks in the remote forests toward the Rangeley

Lakes. This is one of the most favorable watch-towers from which to reconnoitre the bold peaks toward Mts. Bigelow and Abraham, and throughout the Kennebec section of the White Mts.

Puzzle Mt. (3,000 ft.) is a fine rocky mass in Newry, commanding a superb view. It is climbed from the Poplar Tavern, Newry; distance, 2½ M.

Baldface (North, 3,605 ft.; South, 3,585 ft.) is a formidable mountain in the N.W. part of Chatham, and has two high spur ranges connected with it, of which the first culminates in Sable Mt., and the second is composed of Mts. Eastman and Slope. The mountain is remarkable for the singular whiteness of its long upper ridges, which may be recognized many leagues away. The path to South Baldface is from Preston Chandler's, in Chatham, from which it is 4 M. to the summit, nearly 2 M. of which is traversed by a logging-road which follows the course of the brook N. of Chandler's. North Baldface is easily reached from the S. peak.

Mt. Royce is a double-peaked summit, with the Maine and New Hampshire frontier running between its crests. It is near Baldface, on the N.E., and is rarely ascended, the slopes being terribly rugged. The summits are great rounded masses of dark rock, and are weirdly picturesque toward evening, when the shadowy ravines make strong contrasts. The W. peak is 3,215 ft. high; the E. peak, 3,125. *Blanchard's Basin* is a sequestered pond on this mountain, famous for its many trout. The distance from the road to the top of Royce is 2½–3 M. *Evans Notch* leads by the base of this mountain into Shelburne, and has been traversed by wagons and sleighs. There is no road, however.

The scenery in this pass is very striking. *Speckled Mt.* is a vast mass E. of Royce, partly covered with ledges, and but rarely visited.

"The broad summit of Speckled Mt. opposite Mt. Royce, which two mountains guard the S. entrance of Evans Notch, is glaciated both on the N.W. and N.E. flanks. Here also is a *col*, down which the ice must have moved in both directions."

Sebago Lake

in Cumberland County, Me., is 12 M. long and 9 M. wide, and receives the waters of 23 ponds. Its greatest depth is 400 ft. There are but few islands in the lake, the greater part of which is an unbroken expanse, flanked by low shores from which rise gracefully curving ridges.

Mt. Pleasant, or Pleasant Mt., Maine

is a line of wooded heights in Denmark and Bridgton, between the Saco Valley and the Moose Ponds. It consists of several rounded crests, separated by shallow ravines; and from distant points presents the appearance of a long wall. The peak which is generally visited, and on which a hotel once stood, is near the middle of the line, and is 2,018 ft. high. On account of its isolated position, the mountain is one of the best points from which to view the White Mts., and opens a broad and magnificent prospect.

The View from Mt. Pleasant. About S.W. is the long blue line of the Ossipee Range, with the craggy point of the Whittier Peak conspicuous on the r., the view-line crossing the Saco Valley and passing near

the Frost and Burnt Meadow Mts. in Brownfield and Gline Mt. in Eaton. Red Hill adjoins Ossipee on the r., and is apparently continuous with it. In the foreground is Pleasant Pond, over whose r. and near it is Lovewell's Pond, beyond which are the high hills of Madison, over the long Walker's Pond. Looking out over the S. end of Lovewell's Pond, far down on the W. horizon, Mt. Prospect is seen, beyond Squam Lake, near which the view includes the dark Plymouth Mt. and a part of the white-crested Mt. Cardigan, 55 M. distant. The Squam Mts. are next seen, nearly as far away; and the first prominent peak over the S. of the pond is Mt. Israel, on whose r. are Sandwich Mt. and Flat Mt. In this direction extend the romantic lowlands of Tamworth and Sandwich, dotted with hamlets and ponds. Over the yellow beach near the centre of Lovewell's Pond are the long ridge and double peaks of Whiteface, looking over the nearer heights of Chocorua. Close to the pond, on the W., is the rounded Stark's Hill, over which is the lofty and majestic serrated ridge of Chocorua, strewn with light-colored ledges, and cutting sharply against the dark background. Beyond Chocorua, toward the W., is the black dome of Passaconaway; the peaks of Tripyramid, resembling the teeth of a saw, are more to the r.; and the crest of Osceola is yet more distant, in the same line. Under and to the r. of the N. peak of Tripyramid is the skull-shaped white hill called the Potash.

The white village of Fryeburg is a little S. of W., over the N. end of Lovewell's Pond, and nearly under the N. peak of Tripyramid. Beyond and about the village on the N. and W. are the beautiful intervales of the Saco, the famous ancient plain of Pequawket, covered

with rich farms and striped by the sinuous bands of blue and yellow which mark the course of the river, its rapid waters coursing between brilliantly colored gravel banks and over pebbly shoals. To the r. of Fryeburg is the scarcely distinguishable rock of Jockey Cap, near Lovewell's Pond; and farther to the r. and nearer is the bluff mound of Mt. Tom, toward Fryeburg Centre. To the r. of Stark's Hill, Conway Centre is seen, beyond which the Saco Valley enters the mountain-land. The red ledges of Moat Mt. are near its head, to the r. of Chocorua, the ridge being apparently broken by deep ravines into several sections. Over the S. peak of Moat is the massive Osceola, with Tripyramid on the l. On the opposite side of the great plain are the Green Hills of Conway, with a part of Peaked Mt. visible on the l. of Blackcap, and the low rounded top of Middle Mt. farther to the l. beyond a ravine. Over the latter is the sharp N. peak of Moat Mt., and a portion of Bear Mt. is visible beyond. Over the first ridge beyond Moat are the N. and S. peaks of Tremont. The view-line next passes up the long Saco Valley to the distant crest of Mt. Hancock, which is on the r. of and beyond Tremont and over the l. flank of the highest of the Green Hills. Next to the r., nearly equidistant, and over the top of this hill, is the immense mass of Mt. Carrigain, rising out of the Pemigewasset Forest.

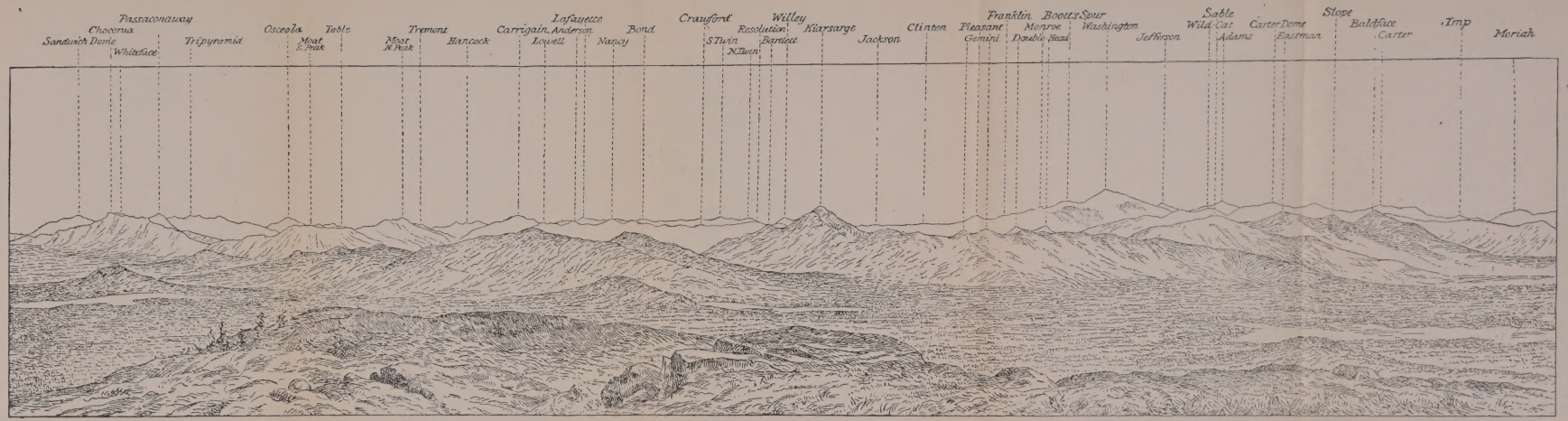
The next view-line passes over Mt. Tom, the bold rocky and forest-crowned hill which rises so abruptly above the Saco plain, about W.N.W. and but a few miles distant. In this direction, and just to the r. of Carrigain, is the Nancy Range, Mt. Lowell being the sharp pyramid on the l., Mt. Anderson the middle

peak, and Mt. Nancy that on the r. Over the latter, about 40 M. distant, rises the serrated ridge of Mt. Lafayette, with Mt. Lincoln on its l. and dimly seen on the remote horizon. Over the N. Green Hill, and about 35 M. distant, is the high top of Mt. Bond, on whose r. are Mt. Guyot and the Twin Mts., with the apex of Haystack peering through a depression between them.

Beyond the Saco plain and on the r. of the Green Hills of Conway is the graceful pyramid of Mt. Pequawket, the Conway Kearsarge, on whose l. is the connected ridge of Mt. Bartlett. Over the extreme l. of the latter is the sharp little peak of Mt. Crawford, on whose r. is the slightly curving plateau of Mt. Resolution, with Mt. Parker on the l. Over the r. flank of Mt. Bartlett, and meeting the l. flank of Kearsarge, is the long ascending terrace of Stairs Mt., sharply cut off on the l.; and over this is the noble alpine peak of Mt. Willey, its precipitous l. flank falling nearly on the crests of Stairs Mt. and Mt. Bartlett. This cluster of mountains is nearly over a large sand-bank in the Saco, of a vivid yellow color. Over the first depression on the r. of Kearsarge are Mts. Jackson and Clinton, in the Presidential Range, the former having a sharp point. At the foot of the range which bounds the Saco plain on the W. are the small Kimball Ponds, over which are the twin peaks of Mt. Gemini, with the round and lofty dome of Mt. Pleasant still farther away. Over the ridge which runs to the r. from Mt. Gemini are the tops of Doublehead. Mt. Franklin is on the r. of Mt. Pleasant, and is marked by a slide which falls into Oakes Gulf; and farther to the r. is Mt. Monroe, which is over the N. peak of Double-

head. The culmination of the range is next reached in Mt. Washington, whose buildings and ravines can be discerned minutely on a clear day.

Mt. Washington is about 28 M. from Mt. Pleasant, in an air-line, and is nearly N.W. in direction. The first ridge this side of Washington is a part of the Wildcat Range; the second is Black Mt., in Jackson; and the third is Sable Mt. Over the latter is the crest of Mt. Wildcat, between which and Washington is a part of Mt. Jefferson. On the r. of Mt. Wildcat is the deep gorge of the Carter Notch, through which the sharp apex of Mt. Adams is seen, with the secondary crags on the r. which overlook King Ravine. A portion of Mt. Madison also is visible through the Carter Notch, on whose r. rises the lofty ridge of the Carter Dome. In the foreground is the azure and triangular Kezar Pond, beyond which the heights of Mts. Eastman and Slope arise. To the r. of the Kimball Ponds, and a little to the l. of and beyond Kezar Pond, are the hamlets of North Fryeburg and Stow, over the latter of which rise the white caps of Mt. Baldface, nearly over Charles Pond and to the r. of Mt. Slope. The Imp Mt. is over Baldface. Over and to the r. of Kezar Pond is the long and narrow Upper Kezar Pond, which is apparently divided into several sections by intruding lines of highlands; and above its r. centre is the lofty Mt. Moriah, with Bald Mt. on the r. Over its extreme r. is Lovell Village, beyond and above which is the rounded and massive Mt. Royce, covered with dark bare ledges. Lovell Centre and Mt. Sabattos are to the r. of the N. section of Upper Kezar Pond, above which, and on the r. of Mt. Royce, are the elephantine flanks of Speckled Mt. Nearly over Sabattos, out on



VIEW FROM MOUNT PLEASANT, MAINE

the horizon, are the Bear River and Sunday River White Caps and the Grafton Speckled Mt. The sharp spire of Goose-Eye is over the Red Rock and Calabo Mts., more to the l.

The view to the N. passes over the rolling highlands of Sweden, and rests on the distant peaks of Newry, filling the horizon beyond Bethel. Farther to the r. are Bear and Hawk Mts., in Waterford, near the head of Long Pond, with the peaks of Woodstock beyond. On the distant horizon are Mts. Blue and Bigelow, lifting sharp points against the sky. Much nearer is the beautiful Highland Lake, with its islands, far over which is the village of Paris Hill, with Streaked Mt. on its r. Bridgton is at the S. end of Highland Lake, over which several sections of Long Pond are seen, running from the white hamlet of Harrison S. to Naples, beyond which is the expanse of the Bay of Naples.

The view now sweeps over a broad area of the southern counties of Maine, lake-strewn, dotted with villages, and bordered by the open sea. It is claimed that the Camden Mts. are visible, a little N. of E., near Penobscot Bay; and Cape Small and other points on the coast are identified by the aid of a telescope. Nearly S.E. is the broad sheet of Sebago Lake, over which the city of Portland is visible. Farther to the r. the view passes over the near Saddleback Mt., in Baldwin, and follows the line of the lower Saco Valley to the sea. The rolling highlands of Hiram and Cornish are on the S.; and on their l. and far beyond is Mt. Agamenticus, near the ocean. Between S.S.W. and S.W. are the nearer mountains of Brownfield, beyond which are Copple Crown, the Green Mt. in Effingham, and other peaks near the border.

THE PEAKS OF SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE

As one approaches the White Mountains from the S., the first conspicuous summits are Mt. Wachusett (2,108 ft.) in central Massachusetts, and Mt. Watatic (1,847 ft.), just S. of the New Hampshire line. In far southern New Hampshire are Mt. Monadnock (3,166 ft.) in Dublin and Jaffrey; Pack Monadnock (N. Pack 2,257 ft., S. Pack 2,280 ft.) between Peterboro and Temple; Piscataquog (Fuller) Mt. (1,262 ft.) in Lyndeboro; and Crotchet Mt. (2,055 ft.) in Bennington and Francestown.

To the E. of Lake Sunapee is Mt. Kearsarge South (2,943 ft.), and S.W. of the lake is Sunapee Mt. (2,743 ft.). Just W. of New Found Lake, in Alexandria and Orange, is Mt. Cardigan (3,200 ft.).

An interesting chain of peaks extends N.E., parallel to the Connecticut River, a distance of 35 M., beginning at Croydon Mt. (2,789 ft.) in the towns of Cornish and Croydon, and ending at Piermont Mt. (2,500 ft.) in the town of Piermont, some 15 M. W. of Mt. Moosilauke. Other summits in this range are Moose Mt. (2,326 ft.) in Hanover, Smart's Mt. (3,200 ft.) between Lyme and Dorchester, and Mt. Cuba (2,927 ft.) in Orford and Wentworth. All of these summits have well-maintained paths, direction to which can be obtained easily in their vicinity.

APPENDIX

ELEVATIONS OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY

Peaks and Valleys of the Mountains and Points seen from their Summits

In compiling the list of altitudes above sea-level of peaks, valleys, villages, lakes, and rivers of the White Mountain country and of points seen from its summits, the Editor has striven to make easy a comparison of elevations in order that they might bear their correct proportions one toward another. Apart from the natural interest which a sojourner in mountain country has in the heights of the features of the landscape, the knowledge cannot help but improve the sense of perspective. For example, the panorama from the mountain-top assumes a new meaning and charm when the observer knows the heights of peaks rising near and far, and of the lower lands between them. To take a concrete case, from Mt. Washington, Mt. Belknap, many miles away, appears to rise a small fraction of an inch from the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee. The index of elevations gives the altitude of Winnepesaukee as 500 ft., that of Belknap as 2,370 ft. The fraction of an inch represents a sheer rise of 1,870 ft. So, too, the visitor at North Conway gazes upon Mt. Washington and learns that the actual rise is the difference between 421 ft. and

6,293 ft. The index gives the tourist the opportunity to make close estimate of his altitude on the highway, which adds to his understanding of the vastness of the mountains, as he recognizes them one after another.

The altitudes included in the list have been obtained from the most trustworthy sources available, including the United States Geological Survey, the records of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Commission of Conservation of Canada, and the surveys of the State of New Hampshire. In most cases the elevations are exact. In others no data make possible figures more than approximately correct.

A

Abenaki, Lake	1,853
Abenaki, Mt.	
North Cliff	2,653
South Cliff	2,530
Abraham, Mt	3,388
Abram, Mt	1,960
Acteon Ridge	
Sachem Peak	3,050
Middle Acteon Peak	2,545
Adams, Mt	5,805
Adams-Jefferson Col	4,930
Adams, John Quincy, Mt	5,470
Adams, Sam, Mt	5,585
Adams, Sam, Saddle	5,520
Adirondack Mts.: —	
Gray Peak	4,902
Haystack	4,918
Marcy, Mt	5,344
McIntyre, Mt	5,112
McMartin, Mt	5,000

Skylight Mt.	4,920
Whiteface	4,872
Agamenticus, Mt	673
Agassiz, Mt	2,394
Albany, Passaconaway	1,200
Alder Brook Station	961
Alpine Garden (Mt. Washington)	5,300
Alton Mts	1,200
Ammonoosuc (Base Station)	2,565
Anderson, Mt	3,729
Appalachian Cascades	4,000
Appalachian peaks, higher than Mt. Washington:—	
Balsam Cone (N.C.)	6,671
Black Brother (N.C.)	6,619
Clingman Dome (Tenn.)	6,619
Guyot, Mt. (Tenn.)	6,636
Hairy Bear (N.C.)	6,681
Mitchell, Mt. (N.C.)	6,711
and others on the N.C.-Tenn. Border.	
Appalachia Station	1,270
Arethusa Falls	2,000
Artist Bluff (Franconia)	2,315
Artist Rock (Shelburne)	1,280
Ascutney, Mt	3,320
Ashland	555
Assouan Dam (Dixville)	2,275
Attitash, Mt.	
Little Attitash	2,445
Big (West Moat Mt.)	2,980
Other Peaks	2,882 2,884
Avalanche	1,469
Avalon, Mt	3,432
Aziscoös, Mt	3,100

B

Bald Cap Dome	3,100
Bald Cap Peak	2,780
Baldface, Mt. (Chatham)	
North	3,605
South	3,585
Bald Mt. (Antrim)	2,039
Bald Mt. (Franconia)	2,310
Bald Mt. (Vt.)	3,124
Bald Pate Mt. (Me.)	1,160
Bald Top Mts. (Wentworth)	2,000
Baldwin Mt.	1,981
Ball Mt. (Jefferson)	2,233
Balsams, The	1,900
Baltimore Hill	1,681
Barker Mt. (Me.)	2,582
Barrett Mt. (New Ipswich)	1,840
Bartlett	680
Bartlett Haystack (Mt. Silver Spring, Mt. Revelation)	2,995
Bartlett, Mt.	2,630
Base Station (Mt. Washington)	2,565
Bath	521
Bear, Little, Mt.	1,860
Bear Hill (New Found Lake)	1,400
Bear Hill (Wentworth Location)	2,220
Bear Island (Winnepesaukee)	600
Bear Mt. (Albany)	3,230
Other Peaks	3,180 3,050
Bear Mt. (Green Mt.)	2,800
Bear Mt. Notch (Albany)	1,760
Bear River, White Cap	3,996
Beech Hill, Sleeping Giant	2,295
Belknap, Mt.	2,370
Gunstock	2,253

Bemis	1,000
Bemis, Mt	3,708
Ben Durban Mt. (Canada)	2,527
Benton Range (N. to S.): —	
Black Mt	2,950
Sugar Loaf Mt.	2,630
Hogback	3,100
Blueberry Mt	2,650
Owl's Head	1,900
Berlin Falls	1,013
Bethel	643
Bethlehem	1,470
Junction	1,188
Maplewood	1,489
Bigelow Lawn (Mt. Washington)	5,500
Bigelow, Mt	3,600
Big Rock Cave (Mt. Wonalancet)	1,824
Black Cap, Mt. (Green Hills of Conway)	2,370
Black Crescent Mt	3,222
Black Hill (Spur of Mt. Carr)	2,500
Black Hill (Wentworth Location)	2,200
Black Mt. (Benton)	2,950
Black Mt. (Berlin)	2,505
Black Mt. (Jackson)	3,312
Davis Memorial Observatory	2,735
Black Mt. (Me.)	2,582
Black Mt. (Sandwich Mt.)	3,999
Black Snout (Ossipee Range)	2,700
Blake Pond (Whitefield)	1,049
Blue Hill (Milton, Mass.)	635
Blue, Mt	4,530
Blue Mt. (Phillips, Me.)	3,200
Blue Ridge Mt. (Vt.)	3,293
Blue Ridge. *See* Moosilauke.	
Blueberry Mt. (Benton Range)	2,650
Blueberry Mt. (Sunapee)	2,300
Blueberry Ledge (Mt. Whiteface)	2,200

Bluff, The (Great Gulf) 2,300
Bois (Boy) Mt. 2,240
Bond, Mt. 4,709
  Cliffs 4,000
Boott's Spur 5,520
Bowles Hill 1,887
Bowman, Mt. 3,490
Bowman Station 1,500
Boy (Bois) Mt. 2,240
Bradford 405
Bray Hill 1,640
Bretton Woods 1,620
Bristol 465
Bruin Rock 3,300
Bruin, Upper 4,200
Burleyville 679
Buttress, The (Dixville) 2,309

C

Cabot, Mt. 3,860
Camel's Hump (Mt. Carmel) 3,700
Camel's Hump (Vt.) 4,088
Campbell Mt. 2,880
Campton 687
Cannon, Mt. (Profile Mt.) W. Summit 4,107
  E. Summit 3,898
Cardigan, Mt. 3,200
Caribou, Mt. 2,828
Carlo, Mt. 3,500
Carlton Notch 2,600
Carmel, Mt. (Camel's Hump) 3,700
Carr, Mt. 3,506
Carrigain, Mt. 4,647
  Signal Ridge 4,400
  Vose Spur 3,855
Carrigain Notch 2,465
Carrigain Outlook (Mt. Passaconaway) 2,351

Carroll 1,390
Carter-Moriah Range (N. to S.): —
Surprise, Mt 2,230
Shelburne Moriah 3,750
Middle Moriah 3,775
Moriah, Mt 4,065
Imp Mt 3,735
Imp Profile 3,235
North Carter 4,565
Lethe, Mt 4,500
South Carter 4,645
Middle Carter 4,475
Hight, Mt 4,710
Carter Dome 4,860
Wildcat, Mt 4,415
Carter Notch, A.M.C. Hut 3,400
Cascade Camp (Ravine of the Cascades) 2,800
Castellated Ridge: — most prominent Castle 4,455
Castles, Ravine of the. *See* Presidential Range.
Castle Rock 2,900
Castle View Rock (Mt. Crescent) 2,150
Catamount Mt 1,341
Cathedral Ledge 1,145
Cave Mt 1,335
Champlain, Lake 109
Chandler Fall, King Ravine 3,250
Chandler Mt 3,330
Charles Pond 370
Charlestown (N.H.) 375
Chatham 519
Chatham Mt 2,959
Cherry Mt 3,600
Owl's Head 3,270
Cherry Pond 1,102
Chesuncook, Lake 943
Chocorua 550
Chocorua, Mt 3,508

Cilley, Mt. (Joe Smith Place)	1,800
Clay, Mt	5,530
Clay-Jefferson Col	4,965
Clay-Washington Col	5,395
Cleveland, Mt	2,424
Clinton, Mt	4,275
Clough, Mt	3,570
Colebrook	1,017
Concord (N.H.)	288
Connecticut Lakes: —	
Second Lake	1,882
Third Lake	2,038
Fourth Lake	2,500
Connecticut River, towns of the (S. to N.): —	
Bellows Falls	283
Windsor	331
Piermont	430
Wells River	435
Bath	521
Littleton	817
Lancaster	861
Stratford	950
Colebrook	1,016
Conway	440
Conway, North	521
Cooke Hill	2,236
Coolidge, Mt.	
Big	2,600
Little	2,300
Copple Crown Mt	2,100
Crawford House	1,891
Crawford, Mt	3,100
Crescent, Black, Mt	3,222
Crescent, Mt	3,280
Crotchet Mt	2,055
Croydon	912
Croydon Mt	2,789

Crystal Mts. 2,500
Cuba Mt. (Mt. Cube) 2,927
Cushman, Mt 3,265

D

Dalton 866
Dalton, Mt 2,169
Dartmouth, Mt 3,750
Dartmouth Range: —
  Dartmouth, Mt 3,750
  Deception, Mt 3,700
  Hardwood Ridge 2,175
  Mitten, Mt 3,080
  Pine Peak 2,800
Davis Memorial Observatory (Jackson) 2,735
Davis, Mt 3,800
Deception, Mt 3,700
Deception, Little, Mt 2,440
Derby Line, Vt 1,042
Desolation Pond (Oakes Gulf) 3,950
Dixville Notch 1,990
Dixville Peak 3,118
Dixville Spring 2,000
Doublehead, Mt.
  North 3,056
  South 2,935
Duck's Head (Iron Bluff) 1,305
Durand Scaur 3,200
Dustan, Mt 2,575

E

Eagle Cliff (Mt. Lafayette) 3,446
Eagle Crag (Chatham Mts.) 3,060
Eagle Head 4,216
Eagle Lakes (Mt. Lafayette) 4,145
Eagle Mt. (Jackson) 1,595
Eastman Mt. (Chatham) 2,959

Echo Lake	1,926
Echo, Mt	3,020
Edmands Col	4,930
Emerald Bluff	4,075
Eolus, Mt. (Vt.)	3,148
Equinox, Mt. (Vt.)	3,816
Errol Dam	1,262
Ethan's (Willey) Pond	2,850
Evans, Mt	1,455
Evans Notch	1,422

F

Fabyan's	1,580
Fairlee	440
Field, Mt	4,300
Field-Willey Range (N. to S.): —	
Tom, Mt	4,040
Avalon, Mt	3,432
Willard, Mt	2,786
Field, Mt	4,300
Willey, Mt	4,261
Fisher, Mt	3,470
Elkin's Fisher	2,621
Middle Fisher	2,790
Flat Mt.	
North-West	2,800
South-East	2,700
Flat Mt. Ponds	2,500
Flume House	1,368
Flume, Mt	4,340
Flume Peak	2,900
Forist, Mt	2,050
Foster, Mt. (Canada)	2,550
Franconia	990
Franconia Mts. (N. to S.): —	
Lafayette, Mt	5,269
North Peak	5,075

Lincoln, Mt.	5,098
Liberty, Mt.	4,472
Garfield, Mt. (Haystack)	4,519
Flume, Mt.	4,340
Big Coolidge	2,600
Little Coolidge	2,300
Osseo, Mt. (Whaleback)	3,700

West of Notch

Bald Mt.	2,310
Cannon, Mt. (Mt. Profile)	4,107
Pemigewasset, Mt.	2,561
Franconia Notch (Profile House)	1,911
Franklin, Mt.	5,028
Fryeburg	420
Fuller Mt. (Piscataquog Mt.)	1,262

G

Garfield, Mt.	4,519
Garnet Mt.	2,160
Gemini, Mt.	2,524 / 2,490
Giant's Stairs, Head of	3,423
Gilford	730
Gilead	712
Gilman Hill, Centre Harbor	1,146
Gilmanton Peak	1,479
Gipp Peak (Canada)	3,060
Glastonbury Mt. (Vt.)	3,764
Glen Boulder	3,900
Glencliff (Warren) Railroad Station	1,045
Glen House	1,632
Gloriette, Lake	1,871
Gloriette, Mt. (Table Rock)	2,575
Goose-Eye, Mt. (Mt. Goose High)	3,854
Gorham	791

Gosford, Mt. (Canada) 3,887
Grafton 848
Grandview, Mt 2,300
Gray Peak (Adirondacks) 4,902
Great Gulf. *See* Presidential Range.
Great Gulf Camp, A.M.C. 3,250
Great Gulf, Foot of Head Wall 4,000
Greeley Ponds 1,815
Green Cliff 1,329
Green's Cliff (Livermore) 2,972
Green Hills of Conway (N to S.): —
  Hurricane Mt 2,110
  Black Cap 2,370
  Peaked Mt 1,730
  Middle Mt 1,850
  Rattlesnake Mt 1,550
Green Hills of Effingham 2,500
Green Ledge (West Milan) 2,708
Green Mt. (Bear Mt.) 2,800
Green Mt. (Mt. Desert, Me.) 1,532
Green Mt. (Tecumseh Range) 3,547
Green Mts. (Vt.): —
  Ascutney, Mt 3,320
  Bald Mt 3,124
  Bear Mt. (Sandgate) Mother Merrick 3,320
  Blue Ridge Mt 3,293
  Bromley Mt 3,260
  Camel's Hump 4,088
  Eolus, Mt 3,148
  Equinox, Mt 3,816
  Glastonbury Mt 3,764
  Green Peak 3,436
  Haystack, Mt. (Pawlet) 3,462
  Hogback, Mt 3,648
  Jay Peak 4,018
  Killington Peak 4,241
  Lincoln, Mt 4,078

Ludlow Mt. 3,372
Mansfield, Mt. 4,364
Mendon Peak 3,837
Pico Peak 3,967
Little 3,134
Potato Hill 3,986
Saltash, Mt. 3,278
Shrewsbury Peak 3,757
Smith Peak 3,226
Spruce Peak 3,060
Sterling, Mt. 3,700
Stratton Mt. 3,859
Styles Peak 3,404
Tabor, Mt. 3,584
Woodlawn, Mt. 3,072
Green Peak, Vt. 3,426
Greylock, Mt. (Mass.) 3,535
Guildhall 848
Guinea Hill 1,300
Gulf Tank (Mt. Washington) 5,638
Gunstock Mt. (Mt. Belknap) 2,253
Guyot, Camp, A.M.C. (Mt. Guyot) 4,000
Guyot, Mt. 4,589

H

Hale, Mt. 4,102
Half-moon Mt. 2,500
Half-way House (Mt. Washington Carriage Road) 3,840
Hall's Ledge 2,500
Hancock, Mt. 4,430
Hanover 530
Hardwood Ridge 2,175
Hartland 441
Hart Ledge (Bartlett) 2,009
Hastings (Me.) 839
Hayes, Mt. 2,600
Haystack (Albany) 2,045

Haystack Lake	3,767
Haystack Mt. (Adirondacks)	4,918
Haystack, Bartlett (Mt. Silver Spring, Mt. Revelation)	2,995
Haystack, Mt. (Mt. Garfield)	4,519
Haystack, Great (Mt. Lafayette)	5,269
Haystack, Little (Mt. Liberty)	4,472
Haystack Mt. (Vt.)	3,462
Hazen Pond	1,027
Hedgehog, Mt	2,600
Hermit Lake Camp, A.M.C.	3,650
Hight, Mt	4,710
Hill	326
Hitchcock Fall	1,900
Hogback Mt. (Benton)	3,100
Hogback (Vt.)	3,648
Holderness	581
Hope, Mt	2,520
Howker Ridge, The Howk	4,000
Howk, First	3,250
Humphrey's Ledge	1,215
Huntington, Mt	3,731
Huntington Ravine (Foot of Head Wall)	4,500
Hurricane Mt. (Conway)	2,110

I

Imp Camp, A.M.C.	3,500
Imp, Mt	3,735
Imp Profile	3,235
Ingalls, Mt	3,570
Intervale	546
Iron Bluff	1,305
Iron Mt	2,725
Isolation, Camp, A.M.C	3,850
Isolation, Mt	3,970
Israel, Mt	2,880
Israel River, Forks of	2,280

J

Jackson	759
Jackson, Mt	4,012
Jacob's Ladder	4,835
Jaffrey	922
Jake's Notch	2,300
Jay Peak (Vt.)	4,018
Jefferson	1,108
Jefferson, Mt	5,725
Jefferson Notch (7 Mile Post)	3,000
Jennings Peak (Sandwich Mt.)	3,587
Jewell Hill	1,559
Jim, Mt	4,312
Joe English Hill	1,100
Jordan Mt	2,780
Jumping Off Place	4,330

K

Kancamagus, Mt	3,724
Katahdin, Mt	5,273
Katherine, Mt	1,450
Kearsarge, Mt., North (Mt. Pequawket)	3,260
Kearsarge, Mt., South	2,943
Kearsarge Village	416
Kezar Lake	376
Kezar Pond	374
Killington Peak (Vt.)	4,241
Kimball Hill	1,735
Kimball Pond	379
King Ravine (Foot of Head Wall)	3,800
King Ravine (Gateway)	5,080
King Ravine Log Cabin	3,300
Kineo, Mt	3,360
Kineo, Mt. (Moosehead Lake)	2,150
Kinsman, Mt	4,377
Kinsman Notch	2,300
Knoll, The (Jackson)	2,010

L

Lafayette, Mt.	5,269
North Peak	5,075
Lakes of the Clouds	5,053
Lancaster	861
Langdon, Mt.	2,410
Lary Brook Mt.	2,980
Ledge, The (Mt. Wonalancet)	1,450
Lethe, Mt.	4,500
Liberty, Mt.	4,472
Liberty, Mt., Camp, A.M.C.	3,250
Lincoln	1,400
Lincoln, Mt.	5,098
Lincoln, Mt. (Vt.)	4,078
Lion's Head (Mt. Washington)	5,016
Lisbon	577
Little Bear Mt.	1,860
Littleton	817
Livermore	1,200
Livermore Pass	2,822
Locke Hill (Me.)	2,000
Locke Mt.	1,900
Locke's Hill	1,047
Lone Mt. (Me.)	3,081
Lonesome Lake	2,750
Long Mt.	3,600
Long Pond (Whitefield)	1,013
Long Top Mt. (Dixville)	2,020
Outlook	1,900
Lookout Ledge (Randolph)	2,245
Loon Pond	2,150
Loon Pond Mt.	2,430
Lost River	2,200
Lovell (Me.)	530
Lovell Mt.	2,487

Lowell, Mt	3,730
Ludlow Mt	3,372
Lunenburg	844
Lyndeboro Mt.	1,710

M

Madison	476
Madison, Mt	5,380
Madison Spring Huts, A.M.C.	4,825
Mad River Notch	2,303
Magalloway, Mt	2,900
Major, Mt	1,796
Manchester (N.H.)	225
Manchester (Vt.)	694
Mann Hill	2,160
Mansfield, Mt	4,364
Maple, Mt	2,635
Maplewood (Bethlehem)	1,489
Marcy, Mt. (Adirondacks)	5,344
Martin Meadow Pond	1,079
McIntyre, Mt. (Adirondacks)	5,112
McMartin, Mt. (Adirondacks)	5,000
Meader, Mt	2,820
Megantic, Lake	1,303
Megantic, Mt. (Canada) S.E. Ridge	3,508
N.W. Ridge	3,600
Memphremagog, Lake	682
Mendon Peak (Vt.)	3,837
Merrill Hill (Me.)	1,900
Middle Mt. (North Conway)	1,860
Milan	1,057
Mirror Lake (Tuftonboro)	889
Misery, Mt	1,758
Mist, Mt	2,243
Mitten, Mt	3,080
Mizpah Spring Camp, A.M.C. (Mt. Clinton)	3,800

Moat Mt.:—
North 3,195
Middle (Red Ridge) 2,760
South 2,760
West (Big Attitash) 2,980
Lesser Summits 2,882, 2,884
Monadnock, Mt 3,166
Little 1,890
Monroe, Mt 5,390
Montalban Ridge. *See* Presidential Range.
Montpelier (Vt.) 484
Monticello Lawn (Mt. Jefferson) 5,325
Moose Mt 2,326
Moosehead Lake 1,028
Moosilauke, Mt 4,811
South Peak 4,568
Blue, Mt 4,530
Jim, Mt 4,312
Blue Ridge (N. to S.):—
Waternomee, Mt 3,763
Lesser Peaks 3,707, 3,684, 3,350, 3,266
Morgan Mt 2,162
Moriah, Mt. *See* Carter-Moriah Range.
Mossy Fall (King Ravine) 2,950
Mossy Slide (Great Gulf) 4,000
Moultonboro 597
Mountain Pond (Chatham) 1,505

N

Nancy, Mt 3,810
Nancy Cascades 2,400
Neal Pond (Lunenburg) 1,195
Nelson Crag 5,000

Newbury 1,292
New Found Lake 584
New Hampton 530
New London 1,531
Newport, N.H. 804
Newport (Vt.) 750
Newry 693
Nicolet, Mt. (Canada) 3,050
Nine Cascades (Moosilauke) 2,500
Noon Peak (Sandwich Mt) 2,900
North Conway 521
North Woodstock 739
Nubanusit Lake 1,368
Nubble, The 2,700
Nutcracker, The 4,900

O

Oakes Gulf. *See* Presidential Range.
Old King (Dixville) 2,508
Old Spec (Speckle Mt.) ..... 4,000 to 4,500
Orford, Mt. (Canada) 2,860
Orne Mt. 1,816
Oscar, Mt. 2,736
Osceola, Mt. 4,352
East Peak 4,204
West Peak 4,259
4,162
Osseo, Mt. (Whaleback) 3,700
Ossipee 642
Ossipee Range: —
Black Snout 2,700
Ossipee, Mt. 2,774
Shaw, Mt. 2,950
Overhang, The (Mt. Chocorua) 2,221
Owl Cliff (Livermore) 2,950
Owl's Head (Benton Range) 1,900

Owl's Head (Cherry Mt. Spur) 3,270
Owl's Head (Lake Memphremagog) 2,570

P

Pack Monadnock Mt. North 2,257
South 2,280
Gap 1,486
Parapet, The 4,925
Paris Hill, Me 831
Parker, Mt 3,015
Passaconaway (Albany) 1,200
Passaconaway, Mt 4,116
Passaconaway Lodge, A.M.C 3,700
Paugus, Mt 3,248
Peaked Mt. (Conway) 1,730
Pebosmauk Falls (Moose Brook) 1,500
Pemigewasset, Mt 2,561
Pequawket, Mt. (Kearsarge, North) 3,260
Perch Camp (Israel Ridge) 4,300
Percy Peaks: —
North 3,336
South 3,149
Peterboro 722
Pickering, Mt 1,945
Pico Peak (Vt.) 3,967
Little 3,134
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Piermont Mt 2,500
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Cabot, Mt 3,860
Pilot, Mt 3,640
Round Mt 3,890
Terrace Mt 3,670
Pine Hill (Conway) 900
Pine Mt 2,440
Pine Peak 2,800

Pinkham Notch	1,900
Pinnacle Mt. (Mt. St. Armand, Canada)	2,510
Piper Hill	1,500
Piscataquog Mt. (Fuller Mt.)	1,262
Pisgah, Mt	2,750
Pitcher, Mt	2,170
Pleasant, Mt	4,775
Pleasant Mt. (Lancaster)	1,952
Pleasant Mt. (Me.)	2,021
Plymouth	483
Point Lookout (Randolph)	2,710
Poland Spring (Station)	323
Pond Hill	2,850
Pond of Safety	2,200
Pool, The (Oakes Gulf)	1,200
Portland (Me.) City Hall	66
Potash, Mt	3,000
Potato Hill (Vt.)	3,986
Potter Place	653
Presidential Range: —	
Profile (N. to S.): —	
Pine Mt	2,440
Madison, Mt	5,380
Col between Madison and Adams	4,900
Adams, Mt	5,805
Col between Adams and Jefferson	4,930
Jefferson, Mt	5,725
Col between Jefferson and Clay	4,965
Clay, Mt	5,530
Col between Clay and Washington	5,395
Washington, Mt	6,293
Col between Washington and Monroe (Lakes of the Clouds)	5,053
Monroe, Mt	5,390
Franklin, Mt	5,028
Col between Franklin and Pleasant	4,400
Pleasant, Mt	4,775

Col between Pleasant and Clinton..... 4,050
Clinton, Mt..... 4,275
Jackson, Mt..... 4,012
Webster, Mt..... 3,876
Montalban Ridge: —
Profile (N. to S.): —
Boott's Spur, Mt. Washington..... 5,520
Col between Boott's Spur and Mt. Isolation..... 3,740
Isolation, Mt..... 3,970
Col between Mt. Isolation and Mt. Davis.. 3,630
Davis, Mt..... 3,800
Col between Mt. Davis and Mt. Stairs..... 2,890
Stairs Mt. (Head of Giant's Stairs) 3,423
Resolution, Mt..... 3,400
Col between Mt. Resolution and Mt. Crawford..... 2,950
Crawford, Mt..... 3,100
Parker, Mt..... 3,015
Hope, Mt..... 2,520
Langdon, Mt..... 2,410
Cave Mt..... 1,335
Pickering, Mt..... 1,945
Stanton, Mt..... 1,725
Rocky Branch Ridge: —
Slide Peaks..... 4,700
Unnamed Summits: —
North..... 3,920
Middle..... 3,665
South..... 3,175
Maple, Mt..... 2,635
Iron Mt..... 2,725

Adams, John Quincy, Mt..... 5,470
Adams, Sam, Mt..... 5,585
Adams, Sam, Saddle 5,520

Appalachian Mountain Club Camps: —
- Great Gulf Camp 3,250
- Hermit Lake Camp, Tuckerman Ravine 3,650
- Isolation, Camp, Davis Path between Mt. Isolation and Boott's Spur 3,850
- Lakes of the Clouds Hut 5,053
- Madison Spring Huts, between Mt. Madison and Mt. John Quincy Adams 4,825
- Mizpah Spring Camp, S. of Cone of Mt. Clinton 3,800
- Refuge Hut, Mt. Washington, S. Base of Cone 5,200
- Resolution, Camp, Davis Path near Stairs-Resolution Col 2,950

Other Shelters: —
- Cascade Camp, Ravine of the Cascades 2,800
- Perch Camp 4,300

Bigelow's Lawn 5,500
Bluff, The (Great Gulf) 2,300
Bruin Rock 3,300
Bruin, Upper 4,200
Castle Rock 2,900
Castles, The (Mt. Jefferson) 4,455
Chandler Fall (King Ravine) 3,250
Crag, Upper (King Ravine) 4,200
Desolation Pond (Oakes Gulf) 4,000
Durand Scaur 3,200
Edmands Col 4,930
Great Gulf: —
- Bluff, The 2,300
- Mossy Slide 4,000
- Shining Water 4,075
- Sylvan Cascade 3,800

Hitchcock Fall 1,900
Howk, First 3,250
Howker Ridge 4,000

Huntington Ravine (Foot of Head Wall) 4,500
Israel River, Forks of 2,280
Jumping Off Place 4,330
King Ravine (Chandler Fall) 3,250
  Crag, Upper 4,200
  Foot of Head Wall 3,800
  Gateway to 5,080
  Mossy Fall 2,950
Lion's Head 5,016
Monticello Lawn 5,325
Mossy Slide (Great Gulf) 4,000
Nelson Crag 5,000
Oakes Gulf
  Base of Head Wall 3,500
  Desolation Pond 3,950
  Pool, The 1,200
Parapet, The 4,925
Perch, The 4,300
Pool, The (Oakes Gulf) 1,200
Raymond Cataracts 3,800
Shining Water (Great Gulf) 4,075
Spaulding Lake 4,250
Spaulding Spring (Mt. Jefferson) 4,700
Star Lake 4,903
Sylvan Cascade (Great Gulf) 3,800
Tuckerman Ravine: —
  Foot of Head Wall 4,300
  Hermit Lake Camp, A.M.C. 3,650
Mt. Washington
  Carriage Road: —
    Glen House 1,632
    1 Mile-post 2,050
    2 Mile-post 2,600
    3 Mile-post 3,775
    Half-Way House 3,840
    4 Mile-post 4,000
    5 Mile-post 4,650

6 Mile-post	5,300
7 Mile-post	5,900
Summit	6,293
Cog Railroad.	
Base Station (Ammonoosuc)	2,565
Waumbec	3,910
Jacob's Ladder	4,835
Gulf Tank	5,638
Summit	6,293
Profile House	1,911
Profile Lake	1,947
Profile Mt. (Mt. Cannon)	4,144
Profile, The (Old Man of the Mountain)	3,147
Prospect, Mt. (Connecticut Lakes)	2,529
Prospect, Mt. (Holderness)	2,072
Prospect, Mt. (Lancaster)	2,062
Puzzle Mt	3,000

Q

Quebec Junction (Whitefield)	1,145

R

Randolph Mt	3,280
Randolph Station	1,225
Rangeley Lake	1,511
Rattlesnake Island (Lake Winnepesaukee)	895
Rattlesnake Mt. (Conway)	1,550
Ravine House	1,280
Raymond Cataract	3,800
Red Hill	2,038
South Peak	1,769
Red Ridge (Middle Moat)	2,760
Redstone Ledge (Conway)	1,254
Refuge Hut (Base of Cone of Mt. Washington)	5,200
Resolution, Camp, A.M.C.	2,950
Resolution, Mt	3,400

Revelation, Mt. (Mt. Silver Spring, Bartlett Haystack) 2,995
Ripley Fall 1,800
Riverton 1,045
Robbins Ridge 1,845
Robinson Peak 2,800
Rocky Branch Ridge. *See* Presidential Range.
Rollo Fall 1,550
Roof Rock 3,625
Rosebrook Range (N. to S.): —
Oscar, Mt 2,736
Rosebrook, Mt 2,960
Echo, Mt 3,020
Stickney, Mt 2,570
Round Mt 3,890
Round Pond (Whitefield) 1,079
Round Top Mt. (Dixville) 2,074
Rowe Hill (West Campton) 1,235
Royce Mts., East 3,125
West 3,215
Rumney 526
Russell Crag 2,200

S

Sable, Mt 3,540
Sachem Peak 3,050
Saddleback (Bear River Whitecap) 3,996
Saddleback Mt. (Canada) 3,192
St. Armand, Mt. (Pinnacle Mt., Canada) 2,510
Saltash, Mt. (Vt.) 3,278
Sanbornton 822
Sandwich 648
Sandwich Mt. (Sandwich Dome, Black Mt.) 3,999
Jennings Peak 3,587
Noon Peak 2,900
Sandwich Notch 1,754

Sandwich Range: —
- Chocorua, Mt. ... 3,508
- Paugus, Mt. ... 3,248
- Passaconaway, Mt. ... 4,116
- Whiteface, Mt. ... 4,057
- Flat Mt. ... 2,800
- Sandwich Mt. ... 3,999

Sango Pond ... 666
Sanguinari, Mt. ... 2,554
- The Buttress ... 2,309

Sargeant Hill (Stewartson) ... 1,630
Sawyer Pond (Livermore) ... 1,790
Scar Ridge, North (highest peak) ... 3,816
Scar, The (Randolph) ... 3,060
Scaur, The (Waterville) ... 2,200
Sebago Lake ... 262
Sentinel, Mt. ... 2,032
Shag Camp (Mt. Paugus), Chocorua Mt. Club ... 3,000
Shaw, Mt. ... 2,575
Shelburne ... 701
Shelburne Moriah, Mt. ... 3,750
Shining Water (Great Gulf) ... 4,075
Shoal Pond ... 2,540
Shrewsbury Peak (Vt.) ... 3,757
Signal Ridge (Mt. Carrigain) ... 4,400
Silver Spring, Mt. (Bartlett Haystack, Mt. Revelation) ... 2,995
Skatutakee, Mt. ... 1,993
Skylight Mt. (Adirondacks) ... 4,920
Sleeper Island (Winnepesaukee) ... 716
Sleeping Giant (Beech Hill) ... 2,295
Slope (Sloop), Mt. ... 2,033
Smart's Hill (Lovell, Me.) ... 647
Smart's Mt. ... 3,200
Smith Peak (Vt.) ... 3,226
Snow Mt. ... 2,400
Songo Pond ... 650

Spaulding Lake	4,250
Spaulding Spring (Mt. Jefferson)	4,700
Speckled Mt	4,000 to 4,500
Spectacle Pond (Sunapee)	1,114
Spruce Mt., Middle	2,250
South	2,220
Spruce Peak (Vt.)	3,060
Squam Lake	560
Stairs Mt	3,423
Stanton, Mt	1,725
Star Lake	4,903
Starr King, Mt	3,919
Starr King Station	972
Sterling, Mt. (Vt.)	3,700
Stickney, Mt	2,570
Stinson, Mt	2,850
Stone Mt. (Tecumseh Range)	3,376
Straightback Mt	1,800
Stratford	950
Stratford Mt	2,400
Stratton Mt. (Vt.)	3,859
Streaked Mt	1,756
Styles Peak (Vt.)	3,404
Success, Mt	2,895
Sugar Hill (Franconia)	1,334
Sugar Hill (Livermore)	1,845
Sugar Loaf Mt. (Benton)	2,630
Sugar Loaf Mt. (Stratford)	3,420
Sugarloaves, Three (Twin Mt. Range), North	2,317
South	2,535
Sunapee, Lake	1,091
Sunapee, Mt	2,743
Sunday River Whitecap	3,500
Sunset Hill (Centre Harbor)	1,146
Sunset Hill (Sunapee)	1,895
Surprise, Mt	2,230
Sutton Mt. (Canada)	3,000
Sylvan Cascade (Great Gulf)	3,800

T

Table Mt.	2,663
Table Rock (Dixville)	2,575
Tabor, Mt. (Vt.)	3,584
Tamworth	550
Tecumseh Range: —	
Tecumseh, Mt.	4,008
Green Mt.	3,547
Fisher, Mt.	3,470
Elkin's Fisher	2,621
Middle Fisher	2,790
Stone Mt.	3,376
Welch Mt.	2,788
Temple Mt.	2,081
Terrace Mt.	3,670
Thetford	408
Thorn Hill (Jackson)	1,440
Thorn Mt.	2,265
Thornton Gap	2,332
Thornton, West	592
Tin Mt.	2,025
Tip-o'-the-Tongue	3,900
Tom, Mt.	4,040
Tremont, Mt.	3,365
Tripyramid, Mt.	
North Peak	4,189
Middle Peak	4,156
South Peak	4,139
Tuckerman Ravine. *See* Presidential Range.	
Tug Mt.	1,508
Tumble Down Dick	1,700
Twins, The (Conway)	2,490 2,524
Twin Mt. Range: —	
North Twin	4,783
Nubble, The	2,700

South Twin 4,922
Guyot, Mt 4,589
Bond, Mt 4,709
Twin Mt. Station 1,450

U

Umbagog, Lake 1,422
Uncanoonuc Mts 1,300

V

Vose Spur (Mt. Carrigain) 3,855

W

Wachusett, Mt 2,108
Wallace Hill (Bethlehem) 2,124
Warren 736
Glencliff, at railroad station 1,044
Washington, Mt 6,293
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Watatic, Mt. (Mass.) 1,847
Waternomee, Mt 3,763
Waterville 1,550
Waukawan Lake 539
Waumbec, Mt 4,020
Waumbec Junction (Whitefield) 1,110
Waumbec Tank (Mt. Washington Railroad) 3,750
Webster, Mt 3,876
Webster Slide Mt 2,210
Weetemo, Mt 2,546
Welch Mt., Lower Peak 2,657
Higher Peak (Mt. Dicky) 2,788
Wentworth 598
Wentworth, Lake 538
West Campton 623
West Milan 993
West Ossipee 428

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Whaleback Mt. (Mt. Osseo)	3,700
Whitcomb Mt	2,300
Whitecap (Bear River)	3,996
Whitecap (Sunday River)	3,500
Whiteface, Mt	4,057
Whiteface, Mt. (Adirondacks)	4,872
Whitefield	948
White Horse Ledge	1,455
White Mt. House	1,556
White's Notch	2,440
White River Junction	361
Wildcat, Mt	4,415
Wildcat, Mt., Little	3,280
Willard, Mt	2,786
Willey, Mt	4,261
Willey House Site	1,400
Willey (Ethan's) Pond	2,850
Winnepesaukee, Lake	500
Winnisquam	481
Winthrop, Mt	1,575
Wonalancet	1,200
Wonalancet, Mt	2,500
Wonalancet Lookout (Mt. Whiteface)	3,000
Woodlawn Mt. (Vt.)	3,072
Woodstock (N.H.)	649
Woodstock (Vt.)	640
Woodstock, North	739
Woodsville (Haverhill)	448

Y

Young's Mt	1,400

Z

Zealand	1,488
Zealand Notch	3,385
Zealand Pond	2,460

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U . S . A

Bancroft
Scott (Lancaster, SH No)
Jefferson
Randolph Mt.
Shelburne
Fairbanks
St.Johnsbury
Fitzalan
Cushman
Bailey
Starrking
Gorham
Passumpsic
Waterford Mt.
Bowles Hill
Mt. View Ho.
Jefferson Highland Ravine Pd.
Gorham
Mt.Winthrop
Artlet Rock
Mt.Misery
Morse Hill
Whitefield Jc.
Whitefield
Randolph
Appalachian
Mt.Eustis
Mt.Surprise
Shelburne Marlah Mt.
N.Littleton
Whitefield
Pine Mt.
Middle Marlah Mt.
Quebec Jc.
Owls Head
Randolph
Mt.Morlah
Patterville
Wheeler Hills
Palmer Hill
Alder Brook
Jewell Hill
Kimball Hill
Carroll
Pine Peak
Mt.Waumbam
Mt.Sam Adams
Mt.Madison
Mt.Quincy Adams
Mt.Adams
Mitten
Mt.Jefferson
Imp Mt.
Mt.Carter Mt.
N.Monroe
Wing Road
Bethlehem Junction
Beech Hill
Mt.Decoption
Mt.Clay
Glen Ho. Site
S.Carter Mt.
W.Royce Mt.
Barnet
Bald Ledge
Partridge Peak
Littleton
Bethlehem
Twin Mt.
Fabyan
Willey House Sta.
Bretton Woods
Mt.Pleasant
Mt.Clinton
Mt.Washington
Bare Mt.
Kulpec Crag
Little Wildcat Mt.
Mt.Hight
Carter Dome
Mt.Meader
Bailey Hill
Hunts Mt.
Little Mt.
Monroe
Bloeberry Mt.
Bald Hill
Young Pond
Mapleswood
Bethlehem
Mt.Agassiz
Twin Mt.
Mt.Monroe
Mt.Franklin
Scott Spur
Wildcat Mt.
Eagle Crag
N.Baldface
Meduoes
Lyman
Harvard
Brooster Pond
Garnet Mt.
Mt.Cleveland
Three Sugar Loaves
Mt.Isolation
S.Baldface
Black Mt.
Parker Hill
Sugar Hill
Pine Hill
Scrag Hill
Gale Northey Hill
Tremonia
The Nubble
Mt.Hale
Crawford Ho.
Crawford
Mt.Jackson
Mt.Webster
N.Chatham
Mt.Ryegate
Lisbon
Sugar Hill
Ore Hill
Profile Golf Links
N.Twin Mt.
Mt.Tom
Mt.Avalon
Mt.Field
Mt.Willey
Willey House
Mt.Chandler
Eastman Mt.
Mt.Slope
Pond Hill
Landaff
Bronson Hill
Bald Mt.
Artlets Bluff
Profile House
Eagle Cliff
S.Twin Mt.
Mt.Garfield
Mt.Guyot
Mt.Lafayette
Mt.Lincoln
Mt.Haystack
Mt.Bond
Mt.Bemis
Mt.Nancy
Mt.Anderson
Mt.Crawford
Mt.Parker
Mt.Langdon
Maple Mt.
Eagle Mt.
Iron Mt.
Goodrich Falls
Jericho
Glen S.Jackson
Jackson
Dundee
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Thorn Hill
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Mt.Liberty
Mt.Flume
Flume House
Mt.Pemigewasset
Black Mt.
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Boy Pond
Mt.Currigan
Mt.Hancock
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Hurricane Mt.
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Frye Brook
Conway Co.
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Wildwood
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Lisbon
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Little Coolidge Mt.
Lincoln
Black Mt.
Loon Pond Mt.
Sour Ridge
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Middle Mt.
Black Cap
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Redstone
Mountain View Cem.
Conway
Conway Cem.
Conway Lake
Pine Hill Cem.
Pine Hill
Eaton Cor.
Atkinson Mt.
Silverlan
Pike
Hogsback Mt.
Blueberry Mt.
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Mt.Jim
Mt.Moosilauke
Mt.Waternomee
Moosilauke
Palermo
Russell Mt.
Mt.Osceola
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Mt.Kancamagus
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Green Cliff
Table Mt.
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N.Moat Mt.
S.Moat Mt.
Haystack
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Iron Ore Hill
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Glencliff
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Burch Mt.
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Elliot's Hotel
Potash Mt.
Hedge Hog
White Ledge
Albany
Mt.Chocorua
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Whitton Pond
Pea Porridge Pond
Lake Tarleton
Little Pond
Fairmont Mt.
Indian Pond
Mirror Lake
West Thornton
Mt.Fisher
Waterville
Mt.Passaconaway
Mt.Paugus
Mt.Whiteface
Mt.Wonalancet
Wonalancet
Hallway Ho.
Pine Hill
Sentinel Mt.
Upper Baker Pond
Lower Baker Pond
Mt.Kineo
Warren
Pine Hill
Welch Mt.
Cone Mt.
Bald Knob
Sandwich Dome
Great Hill Pond
Great Hill
McDonald Hill
Tamworth Camp
Madison
Silver Lake
East Madison
Crag Mt.
Thurston Pond
Peaked Hill
Peaked Hill Pond
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